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THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

VOL. III. No. 8]

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1894

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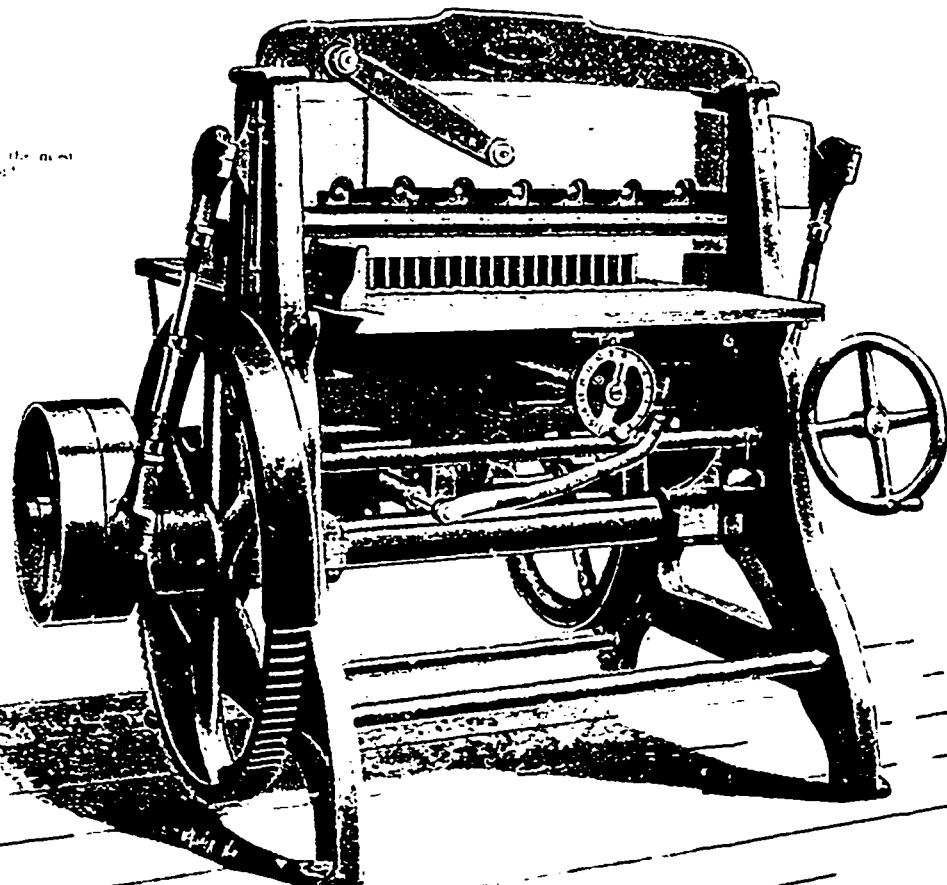
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TORONTO.

Printer AND Publisher.

VOL. III—No. 8

TORONTO, AUGUST, 1894

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

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PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

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President.

HUGH C. McLEAN,
Manager.

CONTENTS.

SHOOTING OVER THEIR HEADS
MICHIGAN PRESS ASSOCIATION'S VISIT.
EDITORIAL COMMENT.
A LONG, QUIET STRUGGLE.
QUIET THINGS AROUND, BY SUGG.
THE COPYRIGHT TANGLE STILL.
THE SE. THOMAS JOURNAL AND A PULP LOG-DUTY
MACHINERY IN PRINTING, BY THOMAS E. DE VANEY.
JAMES BUNTING GILLIES.
FALSE ECONOMIES.
THE TRADE JOURNAL IN BUSINESS.
COLORS FOR HALF-TONE PRINTING.
LITTLE ECONOMIES.
SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PULP WOODS.
ROMAN PAPER AND INK.
CANCELLED CONTRACTS.
LITHO STONES.
NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE.
AMONG THE SUPPLY HOUSES.

SHOOTING OVER THEIR HEADS.

SMALL job printers throughout Canada complain that this journal has been shooting over their heads. The articles, they say, are intended for the larger offices, or are so comprehensive as to be unsuitable for small offices. Let us explain.

A country printer the other day wrote to an advertising agency saying: "Isn't there something coming to me? It seems to me that I haven't been paid for all those ads." Now a man like this, who does not keep books, does not know how much people owe him, does not know how long his advertising contracts are for nor how much he has received on them, is not in the list of men we hope to please. Last month an article on

bookkeeping in job offices appeared. It was simple and easily understood. The system was not complicated, although a few of the details could easily be omitted if desired. It was suitable for even the smallest business. Yet the cry arises: "It is too complicated." This kind of thing is tedious. It is about time the small job printer of this country ceased his farmerish ways and learned to do business on business principles.

It is the same thing with regard to the form of estimate published in last issue. The small printer thinks that such a form is suitable only for large offices and necessary only there. There is not, in our opinion, one office in Canada too small to find the use of that form a paying investment. The setting up is a small item, and the paper used can be as cheap as scribbling paper. But the benefits will be numerous. It will introduce system into the business and add to the proprietor's self-respect. It may possibly give him the impression that he runs his business instead of his business running him.

It is astonishing just what little business method is to be found in the small printing offices of Canada. In some cases even cleanliness is a discarded virtue. Fonts are misplaced or unlabelled; cuts are scattered all over two or three rooms to their permanent injury; copy gets lost for want of a place to keep it; everything is out of its place if it ever had one. The management of the business end of the office is just the same. The cash account is balanced at least once every year, and the other accounts about as often in the ratio of their importance.

There is no paper published in Canada of so little importance that it does not need an exact register of its advertising contracts and an exact system of keeping accounts. To the average merchant the publisher cries, "Advertise! Advertise! Advertise!" To the average job printer the trade journal cries, "Systematize! Systematize! Systematize!" The one cry is as sensible and as appropriate as the other.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER has not the least desire to be dogmatic in any manner, and if the sentiments expressed above are not just and proper, we would be glad to know it. This, however, is our view of the matter, and if the ludicrousness of the situation has made us talk as if we were "tired" or had an attack of "dyspepsia," we can only plead the circumstances of the case as an excuse.

Comparing some printing offices that are well run with some that are not, the observer is led to wonder why some men are such "asses," and this state of wondering bliss is usually productive of disgust and of a desire to be sarcastic. If we have not succeeded in being the latter, it is not for want of trying.

MICHIGAN PRESS ASSOCIATION'S VISIT.

OME AMERICAN VISITORS TO CANADA MR. PRESTON'S SPEECH OF WELCOME.



RIGHT and happy was the Michigan Press Association's march to the sea on July 17th to July 27th. The rendezvous was Detroit, where, on the evening of July 16th, a session was held and some subjects discussed. Leaving Detroit at 7:30 a.m. next morning, they visited the great St. Clair Tunnel, and traveling at a good speed, reached Toronto at

four o'clock. After being entertained until 11 p.m. they left on their train for Kingston. Taking boat next morning, they arrived at Montreal in time for an evening session at the Belmont. Next day, after seeing the city, they went on to Quebec, where the same programme was followed. From there they travelled on to Mount Washington, Portland, Old Orchard Beach and Boston, and thence back to Detroit. There were about eighty persons in the party, of whom a large number were ladies.

The officers of the Association for 1894 are: President, Theo. E. Quimby, Detroit Free Press; Vice President, Frank Green, Olivet Optic; Secretary, James Schenckorhorn, Hudson Gazette; Treasurer, S. C. Rowson, Hillsdale Standard; Historian, W. P. Nisbett, Big Rapids Herald. Executive Committee: Perry E. Powers, Cadillac News and Express; J. E. Beal, Ann Arbor Courier; J. A. Keith, Mt. Clemens Press; D. M. Carey, Detroit Free Press; H. Kirk White, Owosso Press.

Other publishers present were: Will K. Kellogg, Good Health, Battle Creek; John B. Penfield, Commercial, Vicksburg; E. T. Munchin, Review, Evart; F. R. Gilson, Palladium, Benton Harbor; C. S. Osborn, News, Sault Ste. Marie; J. R. Warren, People's Tribune, Saginaw; G. H. Shocum, Democrat, Caro; C. G. Swensburg, Herald, Grand Rapids; Fred Shocum, Advertiser, Caro; W. H. Hill, Home Life, Detroit; E. B. Lapham, Banner, Belding; K. I. Butterfield, Grange Visitor, Lansing; John H. Doak, Signal, Springport; Willis Miller, Argus, Chesaning; F. Moore, Republican, St. Clair; Charles Hampton, Democrat, Petoskey; L. G. Stevenson, Marshall Statesman, Ionia; E. S. Andrews, Enterprise, Williamston; E. L. Bates, News, Pentwater; A. L. Bemis, Gazette, Carson City; M. T. Dodge, American School Commissioner, Saginaw; Matt Blosser, Enterprise, Manchester; W. L. Wilson, Sun, Midland; L. S. Rogers, Journal of Commerce, Detroit; C. S. Ramsay, Tribune, Cheboygan; J. W. Randall, News, Tekonsha; Fred Shetman, Times, Port Huron.

At Toronto depot they were met by a delegation of the Canadian Press Association, including T. H. Preston, of the Brantford Expositor, President of the Association; A. F. Pirie, of the Dundas Banner, an ex-President, and C. Blackett Robinson, W. A. Shepard, A. F. Rutter, W. H. Apled, J. B. McLean, and J. A. Cooper, while there was also a civic delegation and a string of cabs. A drive to the Ontario Legislative buildings was undertaken, and in its beautiful chamber a friendly meeting was held. Mr. Preston and Mr. Pirie welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Press Association and Hon. A. S. Hardy on behalf of the Government, Mr. Quimby and Mr. Powers replying. A

further drive, a dinner, and a reception by the Mayor and aldermen filled in the evening.

At Montreal they were welcomed by the Mayor, aldermen and local journalists, and taken for a drive. After luncheon another meeting was held and toasts proposed and replied to.

At Quebec a trip around the harbor and a promenade concert tended to brighten their visit.

The visit of the Michigan Press Association is full of suggestiveness and leaves a trail of pleasant memories. They came to see a friendly country, and that country gave them freely of its best wishes and hospitality. They went away with a warm corner in their hearts for Canada and Canadian newspaperdom. They must also have been broadened in their ideas of the importance of this young country, and also broadened as to the scope of the doctrine, "the brotherhood of man." They have tasted the Canadian spirit and air, and if it is productive of fellowship



T. H. PRESTON, Esq.

unending, the result is sufficient.

Mr. Preston's address to the Association was so good that no excuse is offered for its appearance in full:

MR. PRESTON'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the Michigan Press Association, We rejoice that it is our privilege to arrest for a few hours the flight of the Michiganders across this fair Province of Ontario.

We can only conjecture what has caused you to forsake, for a time, your familiar haunts in the Peninsular State. Whether it has been the appearance of another Coxe army, the retreat upon Michigan of the Debsomaniaes who so recently held high carnival in Chicago, or only that feeling of unrest that is peculiar to the profession to which you belong. Whatever the reason, we are satisfied the quill-drivers bring to us the white wings of peace.

Time was when we exchanged courtesies with Michigan of a different character—sometimes you visited us, sometimes we visited you. Once we stayed with you for quite a little while, and I am not sure that we were very welcome guests. Looking back to the possibility that then existed, that you might become permanently connected with the then Province of Upper Canada, and contrasting the social unrest and business paralysis now existing on your side of the line with the Arcadian state of affairs to be found on this, are you not disposed to say with your own poet, Whittier:

*Of all sad words of tongue or pen,
The saddest are these: "it might have been."*

We in Ontario have more in common with Michigan than with any other State of the Union. Nature has made us almost one; in fact, at two or three points, but

*... A narrow stream divides
This heavenly land from yours.*

A common climate produces for each a healthy, progressive people. We alike depend upon the vast natural industries—

agriculture, mining, the fisheries, and lumbering—for the means of material advancement. In population we are almost equal, the advantage being slightly with us; but when it comes to territorial extent the odds are greatly in our favor. We have in this province a larger territory than that of the German Empire, almost as large as that of France, and into which nearly four Michigans could be put. We think also, the odds are with us as to the form of government, though there are those in our midst that would fain borrow from you your biennial sessions of the Legislature and elective officials.

It is my especial function to day to bid you welcome to this province on behalf of the Canadian Press Association—strictly speaking, the Ontario Press Association. In the language of a familiar hymn:

Our hopes, our aims, our fears are one,
Our comforts and our cares.

And among the cares we share together are the voracious advertising agent, the preferred-position fiend, and the irate subscriber. Journalism on this side of the line pulsates responsively to American journalism. We print our newspapers from display type of American make, upon presses from the same country, while our news is largely gathered for us by American press associations. I mention these facts, not with pride, but merely to show the community of interest that exists between us—an interest that is enhanced by a trade literature that is largely in common. Furthermore Canadian journalists are not unacquainted with the historic past of journalism in the United States—a past extending over 300 years. Many a Canadian printer's imp has had his soul stirred within him by reading the romantic adventures of Benjamin Franklin. Many an embryo Canadian editor, with fear and trembling has, like Franklin, shoved his juvenile productions beneath the sanctum door. At a later stage in life not a few of these men have found, as they sought to publish double-royal newspapers in double-demy towns, that they were "paying too dear for their whistle." We have been enchanted by the story of "Raymond and New York Journalism," and by the eccentricities of that truly great man, Horace Greeley. The lives of Webb, Weed, Bryant, Jones, and other great men of the past, are not unknown to us. Nor would we overlook James Gordon Bennett, sr., who heralded in the

New York Herald, in a half-column editorial, his intention to get married and the virtues of his intended bride, and wound up the stereotyped marriage note with the un-stereotyped addendum, "It remains to be seen what effect this union will have upon the newspaper struggle now in progress in New York." Our patriotism has been fired by the struggles and sufferings of William Lloyd Garrison, and the martyr Lovejoy; and by the eloquence of H. W. Grady. We have laughed with you over the funny conceits of Mark Twain, Artemus Ward, Josh Billings and Bill Nye. We have been mellowed by the philanthropy of George W. Childs, the chief founder of the Childs-Drexel home for invalid printers, and a man whose memory should be cherished by members of the craft everywhere. We have watched the changing conditions of journalism of the present day, and have marvelled at the successes of Pulitzer, Scott, Madill, Lawson, Halstead, Bennett, jr., et hoc genus omne. Wonderful is the story of the past; still more wonderful will be the story of the future.

In our Province, with a history only a third that of yours in point of time, we can point to many resemblances. We, too, have had journalists who were martyrs to the cause of freedom, and who took a prominent part in the great battles for popular rights and complete autonomy of government. To-day, as with you, there is perhaps less of great individuality than there was in the past, but the press as a whole has kept progress with the times. Journalists in this Province are, for the most part, self-respecting and respected, and playing well their part. A noticeable feature, particularly with respect to our best newspapers, is that with greater financial independence has come an apparent disposition, amid the strife of party, to be newspapers, and not mere political machines.

We trust your visit to this Province will be an endless panorama of delight, that you will appreciate more fully than ever the good qualities of your neighbors, and that you will return to your Wolverine homes with all rapacious designs upon our territory eliminated from your minds, content to let the Canadian beaver work out his destiny alongside you in peace, quietness and good-will. Like the animal which we have adopted as our prototype (the beaver) we are not saying much, but we are "sawing wood."



EDITORIAL COMMENT.

FRANCE has enacted a law, the immediate object of which is to crush Anarchism and the Anarchists by depriving them of the notoriety on which their bravado and their stoicism are founded. To a man, ignorant, uncultured, uneducated, filled with the wrongs of many generations—to such a man the knowledge that the nation will know that he is a martyr to the cause of "liberty, equality, fraternity," is sufficient to nerve his weak brain for desperate things. Under the newly enacted laws a French publisher who prints any account of an Anarchist outrage or trial will be liable to imprisonment. Of course, as may be expected, the press resents any interference with its undoubted right and privilege to print any news and all the news. But desperate cases need desperate remedies, and this remedy is only temporary, even if absolutely necessary.

* * *

The southern branches of the English Typographical Association have commenced to hold annual meetings. The first

was held recently in Brighton. Although not strong numerically, they hope to gain the needed strength. The main object of the Association is to establish a uniform working week of fifty-four hours. This is the length of week now prevailing in union offices in Canada. Great Britain and the United States are apparently much behind this country in social reformation.

* * *

The air of the American continent breathes freedom of speech, freedom of action, and freedom of thought. This freedom is limited only by the power of Wealth, Monopoly and Gold. But these powers limit it but slightly—so slightly that the limitation has not yet become galling. In Prussia the other day the editor of the Vorwaerts, organ of the Social Democratic Central Committee, was fined fifty marks for refusing to say how he obtained a confidential official circular directing that the names of all Social Democrats in certain districts be reported to the authorities. The circular was published in the Vorwaerts,

and the editor, when questioned, said merely that he found it on his desk. Did such a thing take place in Canada, the very stones would hide their faces with shame.

The recent labor troubles are attributed by many to the gradual but constant introduction of machinery. Among those who have stated this is T. V. Powderly. In no trade is this more noticeable than in the printing trade. Over 50 per cent. of the laborers in this branch of trade in the United States were displaced last year by the typesetting machines. The same thing has taken place in Canada, although perhaps not to the same extent. This result has been mentioned in these columns before, and the cause explained. The unions drove the rate of wages up and the number of hours down, they also tended to break down the sympathy—however small or large it may have been—between employing and journeyman printers. When the machines appeared, employers took them up gladly to rid them of a servitude that they loathed. Hence the machines are not a cause of trouble, but a result of certain lines of action.

On July 14th a Government bill was read the third time in the Senate amending the Post Office Act in a matter of consequence to publishers. Section six of the amending act of 1889, which fixes the rate of postage on newspapers and periodicals published less frequently than once a month at one cent a pound, is amended by adding the following: "This section shall apply to almanacs, chromos, lithographs, prints, or engravings, issued by any such newspapers specially and not as part of its regular issue, and also to lithographs, prints or engravings issued from a known office of publication on a regular series at intervals of not more than one month." Section 93 of the Act is amended by including printed circulars inviting subscriptions, and printed envelopes addressed to publishers, in the class of matter permitted to pass folded or enclosed in newspapers sent to subscribers. According to this, the recent ruling of the post

office on the subject of circulars will be negated, and circumstances will be just as before the post office circular was issued.

From a paragraph in a Vancouver paper one might easily gather the idea that the newspaper men of that city have been trampled upon. It also quotes from the Montreal correspondent of the *Empire* as follows: "The Montreal Board of Trade people never do things in a small kind of a way, as the following document eloquently testifies. 'Board of Trade Banquet, Windsor Hotel, Saturday, July 14, 1894. Admit "Empire" representative to dining hall at commencement of toasts. Signed, the Secretary.' It should also be said that the distinguished favor embraced on the above was denied the other outside dailies, although rumor has it that one press man, more enterprising than the rest, penetrated this mercantile holy of holies via the kitchen."

The Toronto Board of Trade once adopted a similar plan, but it was soon dropped. The newspaper men of Toronto had a remedy in their own hands. They knew it, and so did the Board of Trade. They used it; and now the papers receive just, yea, even generous treatment.

Apropos of the discussions in this journal on cheap credit will be the following from the Fourth Estate, New York: "One cause of the many failures of newspapers is due to too much credit. Manufacturers of machinery and office equipment are often so anxious to dispose of their goods that they will take unusual risks of payment. A man with a small capital may thus obtain a plant by paying a comparatively small sum down and giving a mortgage for the balance. As it takes money as well as brains to run a newspaper, he is soon at the end of his resources, and the fact is chronicled of 'another newspaper busted.' If the supply men would demand 'more cash and less credit' there would be fewer failures."



A LONG, QUIET STRUGGLE.



HOWEVER plain may be the sailing course of that little craft "The Canadian Press Association," the trimming of the sails and the turning of the rudder have not been accomplished without certain doubtful "considerings." To those outside, and even to many of the members, the course pursued by those who lead the Association has seemed a

most natural one, and one which is chosen from a due consideration for the general welfare of the newspaper men of the province. To those who are more interested, this placid calm of mind and intention has not been so apparent. In fact there is evidence that a long, quiet struggle has been taking place between the Toronto dailies and the dailies in the other cities.

Up to February, 1893, a publisher who was a member of the Association could procure railway privilege certificates for his business manager, his editors and his reporters at a cost of \$2 per certificate. Those who reaped the greatest advantage were those who had the largest staffs—the Toronto dailies. This

was their bread and cheese, because at a rate of two cents per mile considerable extra travelling of reporters, etc., could be paid for with a small amount of money. This led to an emigration of reporters, canvassers and general agents of Toronto papers, and they emigrated into the surrounding towns and cities, took pictures and manufactured write-ups, and secured subscriptions and advertising contracts.

All this apparently made some people jealous, and in February, 1893, a change of constitution was effected. Last January this was explained in *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* in these words:

"The attention of publishers is drawn to the fact that by the amendments to the constitution made by the Executive of the Canadian Press Association at the last annual meeting in February, 1893, no person is entitled to a certificate of membership unless he is a duly accredited member. On page 12 of the annual report will be found the following words in the report of the Executive: The (Executive) Committee instructed the secretary not to issue certificates to canvassers or agents of newspapers; also that business managers must join the association as full members and may not have the privilege of a reporter's certificate issued to them." Then further on was a recommendation, afterwards adopted, admitting to active membership reporters of three years' standing, habitually and pro-

professionally engaged as such. Thus no member can secure more than one certificate; but business managers and reporters of three years' standing may become members in the ordinary way. Section 4 of the by-laws formerly allowed members to procure, for bona fide reporters, certificates entitling them to such railway and other traveling privileges as were enjoyed by the members of the association, upon payment of \$2 for each certificate. This clause has been expunged from the constitution."

Well, what of all this? The city men, not being able to get a two-cent rate for their men through the Press Association, have adopted a new plan. They now go straight to the railroads, and with what success? **TORONTO AND LONDON JOURNALISTS, CANVASSERS, AND ADVERTISING AGENTS, TRAVEL AT**

ONE-AND-A-HALF CENTS PER MILE, WHILE OTHER JOURNALISTS TRAVEL AT TWO CENTS. This means a loss of revenue to the Canadian Press Association, and a loss of many games that carry considerable weight with them.

These are the circumstances of the case as they appear at present. The causes may have been merely accidental, or they may have been intentional, but the results are lamentable. If the Association is to be entirely composed of representatives of town dailies and country weeklies, the present policy of the Association is correct. If it is to be exactly representative of the press of Ontario including all the policy must be slightly changed.



QUEER THINGS AROUND.

BY SLUG 19.



A WOMAN entered the Boston Transcript office the other day and tried to throw red pepper into the eyes of the city editor because something in the funny column seemed to be an insult to her demented understanding. She didn't succeed, as the gentleman wore glasses. Had she been successful she intended to use a horsewhip on the man

while he was blinded by the ingredient.

This makes me think of some Canadian editors who have allowed party prejudice to come in and throw dust in their editorial eyes, after which they are made to suffer from the lash of public contempt. It is strange how prejudice for one party will lead an otherwise noble intellect for the sake of upholding something which he would know to be wrong were he not blinded by the pepper of prejudice. This is one of the queerest things around. I think of it by day, I think of it by night - and I can find no explanation.

I see the Toronto World is again pressing for Sunday street cars in the model Christian city of the world. Well, it might be an improvement, and it might not. But one thing is certain, so long as the World continues to advocate Sunday cars in its present language, in editorials brimming with phrases expressing contempt for everything which the Quaker-like churchgoer of this land holds sacred, in sneers, in jibes, in disgusting, hyphenated, personal epithets, so long there will be only harm done to the cause of those who desire freedom of locomotion on the seventh day. Calm reasoning, with courteous regard for the feelings of those who think differently, is the only means of removing opposition to a plan, scheme or reform which one has at heart.

The other day a reporter from Toronto, with a jointed cane fishing rod tied up in a linen duster, a big straw hat and a tired look, dropped off at our station. He came down the hot and dusty main street and entered the office of the only newspaper our town possesses, and asked for the editor. I came. He smilingly took my hand, introduced himself, offered

me a cigar, took a chair and inquired after the fishing. I took him home to tea, and sending two or three of the children out to the back yard to play, my wife and I entertained him at our frugal board. Then what a jolly evening we spent. Next morning we passed through a Scotch mist out along a bush road until we arrived at a rippling stream. The reporter's eyes began to sparkle, and his hushed voice took on the rippling sound of the running brook, and he went back to town about 10 a.m. the happiest of the happy disciples of Isaac Walton's art.

Then I sat me down to think. I was too excited to work. He had come and gone, but he had left me much food for thought. I went over all he said about each paper in the city: how he had left one because every news note he wrote had to receive the bias of party prejudice, and every report colored to suit the leaders' policy. To save his manhood he left. He had wandered around, but had never found his ideal post. Where they did not truckle to party prejudices, they truckled to the labor organizations, to the alderman, to the morality department, to the sensational element in the citizens, to religious prejudices or some other golden calf. But these thoughts passed on, and then came the idea of recreation brightening a man's intellect, cleaning the cobwebs from his brain, giving him new thoughts, and leading him to worship nature and to find something beautiful everywhere. On my mind traveled, and I thought of the benefit of meeting with those who were engaged in the same occupation as I, the benefit of the casual, free-flowing conversation. This led me to value my connection with the Canadian Press Association more highly than ever, and I resolved not to try to disprove in my life that "no man liveth unto himself."

A friend of mine recently forwarded a letter that appeared in a Buffalo paper signed "John Smith." It is one of the queerest things I have seen. Here it is:

"There are editorial writers in Toronto who have all the intelligence and mental vigor of stone hitching-posts. One of them works on the Toronto Evening Star, and in a recent issue wrote as follows:

"Do not get alarmed when you read tales of riot and bloodshed over this strike of railway employees: there's very little of that sort of work going on. The stories are mostly the invention of gifted liars of the American press, are printed in their newspapers and sent broadcast by zealous telegraph systems.

The fights and miniature wars do not take place, but the imagined stones make thrilling reading, and that is what Americans like. Of course the railroad magnates over there encourage that sort of literature, for it gives the strikers a bad reputation and helps the cause of those who are engaged in the task of seeing how much slavery can be got out of men for the lowest possible wage.

"After reading that paragraph one cannot help feeling thankful that, even if the riot stories are lies (which, goodness knows, they are not), the liars who wrote them are gifted liars. It would be heartrending if they were such stupid and uninteresting liars as the Toronto man in question."

The other day I saw something in the British Columbia Commercial Journal which touched my heart. It was an editorial headed "Stop my Paper." I quote it in full:

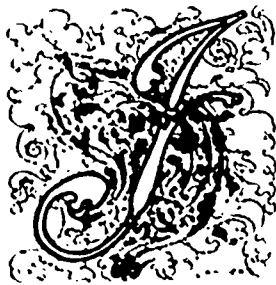
"The men who insist that the paper they read shall never

say anything contrary to their view are the ones who are responsible for the craven cowardliness and the weather-cock propensities of modern journalism. In a community composed entirely of these "stop my paper!" gentlemen, true, independent journalism would be an impossibility. When you are convinced that a paper is dishonest and deceitful, stop it. When convinced that it is unclean, stop it. When it lacks enterprise and fails to give you the news, stop it. When some other paper gives you more of value, stop it. But don't stop that paper you believe to be honest, courageous, enterprising, and clean, simply because its editor has written his own sincere views instead of yours or somebody's else, for if you do, you are putting a premium on insincere journalism and serving notice on an editor that the way to succeed is to write what he thinks will best please his readers instead of what he honestly believes to be the truth."

This little article contains a deal of sense.



THE COPYRIGHT TANGLE.



Of the British publishers, the British Parliament and the Canadian Government imagine for one moment that by delay they can kill the agitation in this country for the enforcement of the Canadian Copyright Act of 1880, they are mistaken. The injustice of the present state of the law is becoming more and more apparent and more and more galling. Time reveals weak spots, the snarls and the tangles. The people are waiting, but they will not always wait.

The Toronto Globe has a recent editorial on the subject. It is worthy of consideration:

"Recent illustrations furnished by the Canadian Bookseller give evidence that the sense of injustice in this country regarding the working of the British copyright law is not abating. This feeling has been intensified by the statements made at an authors' dinner in London that Canadian publishers were guilty of systematic piracy. The fact seems to be that the boot is on the other leg, and that Canadian publishers must look on without interference while, through the action of the English copyright law, the book trade of Canada is drifting into the hands of American publishers.

"A recent example is that of the writings of Ralph Boldrewood, an Australian author, who has lately placed before the

public the novel entitled "A Modern Buccaneer." Messrs. Macmillan hold the copyright for both Britain and the United States. No Canadian firm can reprint the book, and Messrs. Macmillan do not propose to print it in Canada. The American edition is published in Boston, and this is supplied to the Canadian trade. The net result of the law in this case is that the hands of Canadians are tied by the decision of the publishers not to issue a Canadian edition, and that the people of the Dominion if they wish to read the book will be forced to buy the American edition. If Canadian copyright were in force the book would be published in Canada before the author could have the exclusive right of sale in the Dominion.

"Another recent instance of the unfair treatment meted out to Canada under existing conditions is to be found in the difficulty in which William Briggs found himself with "The Raiders," S. R. Crockett's latest work. Mr. Briggs purchased the right to issue the work in Canada. Within three months the British publishers sent out to this country a cheap paper edition in competition with the Briggs' issue. The law seems to confer the right to do so, but it was rather sharp practice. To meet the situation Mr. Briggs had to issue a cheap paper edition. In this instance a Canadian paid for his copyright under the British law, and found himself robbed of all advantage. The position of affairs is such as must inevitably lead to constant friction. The only adequate solution of the difficulty is that Canada shall insist upon the recognition of her right to make independent laws of copyright."



THE ST. THOMAS JOURNAL AND A PULP LOG DUTY.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHERS articles on the paper and pulp industries have created much talk, but few writers have ventured to criticize them. The St. Thomas Journal, however, made an attempt. Its editorial reads thus:

"Large quantities of pulp made from spruce and poplar are now being shipped from the United States to England, there to be made into paper, and our Toronto contemporary, which sees through free trade spectacles when it wants to buy anything, is urging the Dominion Government to place an export duty on the logs of which this pulp is made in order that the Americans

may not use our wood, and that Canadians themselves may make and ship the pulp to England.

"It would be far more rational to urge that all impediment to the cheap manufacturing of pulp and paper be removed, so that our Canadian manufacturers may control the foreign market by virtue of the cheapness and quality of their product. The chemicals which are used in the manufacturing of paper are now subject to a heavy duty. Were this removed there is no good reason why such a firm as the E. B. Eddy Co., of Hull, for illustration, should not be able to supply the English market with greater profit to itself than could any firm in the United States

Its mills at Hull are situate close to the base of their supplies and enjoy the advantage of magnificent water power. Paper making is an industry to which Canada is naturally adapted, and were such raw materials as our manufacturers have to use made free of duty, there is no good reason why the manufacturing of paper in this country should not grow to immense dimensions."

Now, as to this duty on chemicals, it may be mentioned for the information of the editorial writer on the St. Thomas Journal, that no such duty is collected. The Customs tariff of 1894, section 493, being part of schedule B free goods reads: "Acids used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for in this act" Pulp makers under this section pay no duty on chemicals used in their mills. One would hardly have expected the St. Thomas Journal to make such a blunder.

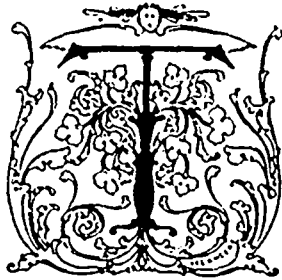
The criticism thus falls to the ground, although there is a little hint that PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is inconsistent, being "free trade" at one time, and "protectionist" at another. This journal is a trade journal, not a political paper, and hence has had no occasion to declare itself as either "protectionist" or "free trade." Moreover, it does not approve of papers, persons or governments who adhere blindly to so-called principles

simply because they are principles. The situation of the pulp industry was viewed from all sides. Its past, its future and its present were considered. The favorable and unfavorable circumstances which surrounded that industry were reviewed and stated. The conclusion reached by this process was that so long as the U. S. Government imposed an import duty of \$2.50 per ton on wood pulp and \$6 and \$7 on chemical pulp, so long would it be necessary for the Canadian pulp trade to decline. The decline, however, it was suggested, could be prevented by imposing an export duty on pulp logs to the extent of \$2.50 per ton—this duty to remain in force only as long as the U. S. duty was in existence. This latter part of the suggestion seems to have been lost on the Journal editor.

The writer is not a believer in that Christianity which stands up until its enemy knocks it down and then lies in its inglorious position. When a blow is struck, a guard must be interposed, or a blow returned. This is a vital principle of man's existence. Hence Canada's trade, for similar reasons, can be preserved only by using the same weapons as are used to destroy it.

MACHINERY IN PRINTING.

THEODORE L. DE VINNE, NEW YORK.



HERE are philanthropists and society reformers who look upon machinery as of the devil. To Ruskin, who looks on the world from an artistic point of view, railroads, steam engines and factories are abominations; to dreamy Idealists like Bellamy; to Socialists like Marx; to Anarchists like Most,

the employment of machines for the organization of industry, in the relation of employer and employed, is the crowning outrage of the century. They say that machines take the bread out of poor men's mouths; that they reduce workmen to practical slavery and poverty.

This is a formidable indictment, but it is untrue; yet I shall not now undertake to traverse it. The subject is too vast. Allow me to confine myself briefly and imperfectly to the points that affect the printing trade. How much has machinery hurt us or our employees?

At the outset let us consider the impropriety of throwing stones by people who live in glass houses. All of us live by machines. The types and the paper we handle were made by machines; the printing presses, that give life to our art, are the most formidable of machines. It would be a sad day for us, and for compositors and pressmen, if we had to print without the aid of machinery. For the drudgery (if I can so call it) of our art is purely mechanical, and it is the putting of this drudgery on machines that enables us to do more and better work, and enables our employees to earn better wages.

At its invention, printing was stigmatized as a mechanical art. No artist of the present day despises imitations of painting by photography and lithography more heartily than did the copyists and illuminators of the fifteenth century despise books printed from types. In Nuremberg and Florence they petitioned

the authorities for the suppression or limitation of typography. They said printing was a vile art, every way inferior to copying. What was worse, it threw them out of employment, it would ruin them and destroy their guild. But printing had come to stay.

This was in the beginning. In time the printers themselves took up the cry of the copyists, and denounced every attempt at improvement that saved manual labor. Stereotyping was delayed nearly fifty years by what Moses calls the "superogatory villainy" of the printers, who battered the plates of the inventor, William Ged. Composition rollers, self-inking machines for hand-presses, machine-made paper, machine-made types, cylinder presses and rotary machines have run a similar gauntlet. I cannot tell you how many strikes and how many smashings of machines were made by the workmen, who contended that the improvements were ruining them, but there were many, especially in France and England. All this opposition was needless.

The machines and improvements are here yet, but the workmen are not ruined. Would they not have been comparatively ruined without them? What would be the condition of printing without electrotypes and machine-made paper and types and cylinder and rotary printing presses? Put back our art to old conditions and there would be but ten printers where we now have more than a hundred. Nor is this all. The ninety men kept out of the trade would be working a deal harder at more unpleasing work and for half the pay. For the ten men who did find work there would also be half pay and harder work. The offices that now pay best wages are those that have the most machinery; the offices that pay smallest wages are those that have little or no machinery. The pressman, and even the compositor, who is now earning twice and thrice the sum that was paid for harder work sixty years ago may think that his improved wages are due to his connection with a trade union, but the facts of the case are all against him. His larger wages

are due to the machinery that he is taught to hate as his great enemy.

The employer's troubles from opposition to machinery in the pressroom are about over. No pressman now thinks of going on a strike when a new and faster press comes in the house. The value to able pressmen of faster and better machinery is no longer a debatable question. It is the man who does not know how to work an improved machine, and who won't take the trouble to learn its mechanism, who hates machinery.

In the composing room our troubles are about to begin. For more than 400 years types have been set up by hand, and until quite recently compositors have been firm in the belief that composition could never be done to profit by machinery. This conclusion has been reached from a knowledge of the failure of not less than forty machines that have been offered to the trade since 1830. But the tide seems to be turning. There are at least six typesetting machines that have done, and promise to do, composition with more economy than by hand. These machines are to be found in the newspaper offices of many large cities, and their number will probably increase. To the ordinary compositor these machines seem a menace. He looks on this form of improvement as the mediæval copyist looked on printing; as the old-fashioned hand-pressman and compositor looked on stereotyping and cylinder presses; he thinks that they mean the destruction of his art and the driving of him out of business. He is unable to see that as long as typesetting is done there is, and always will be, a large amount of work that must be done by hand that can never be done by machines; that increasing facilities for production will always increase production; that the machines will really create demand for new work. We have a right to expect that the same result will follow from the use of the same means. Cylinder presses did not diminish press work. It created press work. Typesetting machines will not diminish composition. It will bring into existence new forms and new applications of typesetting. That here and there the introduction of machines may be the means of putting compositors temporarily out of employment is not to be gamsaid. This result is much to be regretted, but its beneficial effect on the entire trade will ultimately be for good. Not the least of its many benefits will be the check it will give to amateur composition, and to the competition of offices that now try to thrive on poorly-paid labor. It will certainly diminish the tendency of boys and girls to learn composition in poorly-equipped offices. It will certainly keep half-taught graduates out of the well-equipped offices, for the new conditions will compel the compositor of the future to be a better workman than the compositor of to-day. More than one-half the work that is now done in printing offices is done, and must always be done, by thinking, trained, and intelligent men, who do not work by rote, as the machine does. Men of this class will always be in demand; will always be more efficient in their field than any machine. That these men will get better pay, more steady employment and higher consideration, goes without saying, but these improvements of condition will not be made in a year, or even in a few years. It must be in the growth of time.

The improvements that are now temporarily damaging to the compositor have been felt and are now felt in the same way, and often to a greater extent, by their employes. Three times

within the last thirty-three years our house has had to turn out its machinery. Presses that cost \$3,000 were often sold for \$500; they were not worn out, they were still capable of doing good service, but they were too small and too slow for the altered conditions of business. No doubt these changes will go on indefinitely. Content as we may be with the types and machinery that we now have, the time is coming, and is not far off, when most of our cylinders will have to be supplanted by those that are more efficient. It is even possible that on some forms of composition the art of typesetting will be practically abolished. It may be that in the coming century all our children will be taught shorthand along with the Roman alphabet. It may be that the authors of books, or editors of newspapers, instead of writing out their copy, may talk to the phonograph, and this phonograph may be transcribed by typewriters into a readable shorthand, and this shorthand may be photo-engraved and electrotyped and sent to press and printed without the use of a single type. Stranger things have happened. I can even imagine the possibility of the Web press and all forms of presswork being abolished, and the typewritten copy printed by some cheap and quick system of photography. When Mr. Bellamy's Paradise on earth is established, we surely shall have all the improvements. Perhaps the operators of typesetting machines and the compositors of the next century may join with their employers, and all go on a strike for the restoration of their discarded art. Perhaps they may petition the Legislature for a pension. I hope not, for I must continue to think that under all circumstances the man will be more than the machine, and will adapt himself to any emergency.

THE RICE PAPER TREE IN FLORIDA.

The rice paper tree, one of the most interesting of the entire flora of China, has recently been successfully experimented with in Florida, where it now flourishes with other sub-tropical and Oriental species of trees and shrubs. When first transplanted in American soil, the experimenters expressed doubts of its hardiness, fearing that it would be unable to stand the winters. All these fears have vanished, however, and it is now the universal opinion that it is just as well adapted to the climate of this country as that of the famed Flowery Kingdom.

It is a small tree, growing to a height of less than fifteen feet, and with a trunk or stem from three to five inches in diameter. Its canes, which vary in color according to season, are large, soft and downy, the form somewhat resembling that noticed in those of the castor-bean plant.

The celebrated rice paper, the product of this queer tree, is formed of thin slices of the pith, which is taken from the body of the tree in beautiful cylinders several inches in length.

The Chinese workmen apply the blade of a sharp, straight knife to these cylinders, and, turning them round, either by rude machinery or by hand (in which latter operation they display much skill and dexterity), pare the pith from circumference to centre. This operation makes a roll of extra quality paper, the scroll being of equal thickness throughout. After a cylinder has thus been pared, it is unrolled and weights placed upon it until the surface is rendered uniformly smooth throughout its entire length. It is altogether probable that if rice paper making continues an industry in the United States, these primitive modes of manufacture will all be done away with.

JAMES BUNTIN GILLIES.

IN Hamilton there is an energetic stationery firm doing business under the name of Buntin, Gillies & Co. Having enterprising travelers, and being under able management, they do a very fair business. A photograph of James Buntin Gillies, of the firm, is given herewith.

Mr. Gillies is just in his 25th year, and has had an excellent education at Upper Canada College, and a thorough training in the stationery business, since he passed from school-boy hood to manhood. His father, David Gillies, was managing partner of the concern for twenty years previous to his death, a few years ago. His mother, who died in 1880, was a sister of Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, who took charge of the estate on the death of Mr. Gillies, and managed it in the interest of the two sons, of which James Buntin Gillies is one. A reorganization of the firm took place in 1889, when the late Alexander Buntin retired. From that date Mr. Gillies has had an interest in the business, and a voice in the management. By his industry and the good use of his ability and knowledge he has aided materially in successfully conducting this extensive business. Much of Mr. Gillies' life, it is to be hoped, is still before him, and his natural talents will no doubt enable him to take a front place in the ranks of Canada's successful business men.

Mr. Gillies comes of a family of stationers and paper-makers, his uncle, Alex. Gillies, of Montreal, being one of the best known stationery men in Canada, while his great-uncles, the late Alex. Buntin, of Montreal (father of Alex. Buntin, Toronto) and the late James Buntin, of Hamilton (the founders of three concerns which still bear their names, viz., Alex. Buntin & Son, Montreal; Buntin, Reid & Co., Toronto; Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton) were among the pioneers in the paper and stationery business in Canada.

It may be mentioned that although these three firms have similar designations, the Hamilton firm has no connection whatever with the others, and is run on its own basis. C. W. Graham is the able manager of this firm, and his long connection with the trade makes him perfectly competent to cater to its wants.

FALSE ECONOMY IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

There has been, there is at present, and will be always the printer who deals extensively in false economy, and who prides

himself as being an economical printer. He never gets rich, or even seems to be able to get ahead of the "other fellow" across the way.

He works from morning till night without any show of progress, and wonders why it is. Now, I will tell you how he does. He thinks of different ways of doing things which will save labor; he sets to work to put one of his grand (?) ideas into shape, whereby he can save a thousand impressions on a two-thousand run. In doing it he spends three or four hours, while he could have made the extra thousand impressions in an hour. He figures out it is cheaper to buy job lots of paper, and so doing saves a dollar or two. All well and good; but in a week or so he hears his customers complain that stock is not as good as last or up to sample. Result, either a reduction on bill or do



JAMES BUNTIN GILLIES.

the job over again. Dull times come; work is slack; instead of putting the men to straightening up, he lays them off or hires cheaper help. Along comes the relation cousin, brother or nephew surely he will make a good printer; takes him in and installs him in the job room. As usual, the brother, cousin or nephew knows that, being a relation, he will not have to hustle like the rest of the men, so he takes it easy, kind of loaf, will not obey the foreman, but starts a kind of foremanship of his own. Of course, his relation will not fire him; oh, of course not. Time rolls on, and all of the men seem to have caught that tired feeling. Nothing seems to go right; the loafing of the hired relation demoralizes the men, as he sets many bad examples by his insubordination to his foreman. Thus the economical printer loses not only the time of his relation, but the men around him also.

Along comes the ink man the cheap fellow whose goods are "just as good" as the other man's. Picks out a few pounds, cheap, of course, and puts them on the first job that comes in, and, as to be expected, the pressman loses a lot of time trying to get the ink to work up even. It seems to be gummy, or has a kind of a grease which keeps it from working right. Then when the job is done it will not dry. It blurs by just putting your finger on it. As usual, do the job over again or lose a customer.

His rollers are cast by the man who will do it cheapest, regardless of the quality of the composition, and thus he hampers his poor pressman, and still expects him to turn out good work.

In buying type he thinks it much cheaper to add a few sorts, but very seldom orders new faces. His brass rule he buys in

strips and cuts it labor-saving (?) himself, and when a piece gets jammed or bent he straightens it out and says, "Let it go, it's good enough." And so his business rolls on, always wondering why the other fellow across the way, who squanders (?) all his money in new goods, gets along so well, and he who has saved and economized all his life is not one bit better off. I will tell you why: It was from false economy. Inland Printer.

ARE THEY RESPONSIBLE ADVERTISERS?

THE National Advertising Bureau, Indianapolis, is asking for rates for two one inch advertisements for six months, to be paid three months from date of first insertion, to begin Nov. 1st. In the same letter they enclose blanks for their own acceptance of offer, from which the inference may be drawn that they will insert the advertisements no matter what the rate is. This is enough to create suspicion.

The National Advertising Bureau is well rated by the mercantile agencies, and some Canadian papers have done business with them, but demanded and obtained pay in advance. The mercantile agencies give them an incorporated capital of \$2,100, while their letter head claims \$10,000. Beyond this slight discrepancy they seem all right. The advertisements which they wish inserted, however, will bear investigation, and until a publisher is satisfied they are reputable, they should not be inserted. The paper may be paid for inserting the advertisements, but will it pay its patrons to answer them? Here they are:

DETECTIVES!

Wanted, young and middle aged men, named in every city as **Private Detectives** under various names. Previous experience not required or necessary. Send stamp for full particulars and get sample copy of the best illustrated criminal paper published. NATIONAL DETECTIVE BUREAU, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. * * * * *

REPORTERS!

We want responsible, experienced gentlemen in every city to act as newspaper correspondents, report the happenings in their locality and write articles for publication. Experience not required or necessary. Big remuneration for good writers. Send stamp for full particulars. MORRIS PRESS ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill.

Advertisements of this character in the past meant that everyone who applied was appointed; was told that there was a great deal of work to do and large sums in the way of rewards were made, but he was expected to pay \$3 to \$5 for a commission, which was the last heard of the appointment.

LITTLE ECONOMIES.

MUCH of the labor in a printing establishment can be avoided if foresight be used. It is not well to wait till the last moment before a thing must be done, and then attempt to do it in the readiest manner possible at that time. With this practice in vogue many operations must be performed at a great disadvantage. It should not be necessary to search at length for cuts. Every wood engraving, plate, or process cut should be in such a place that it may be found instantaneously. A customer comes in with a little pamphlet describing a suburban

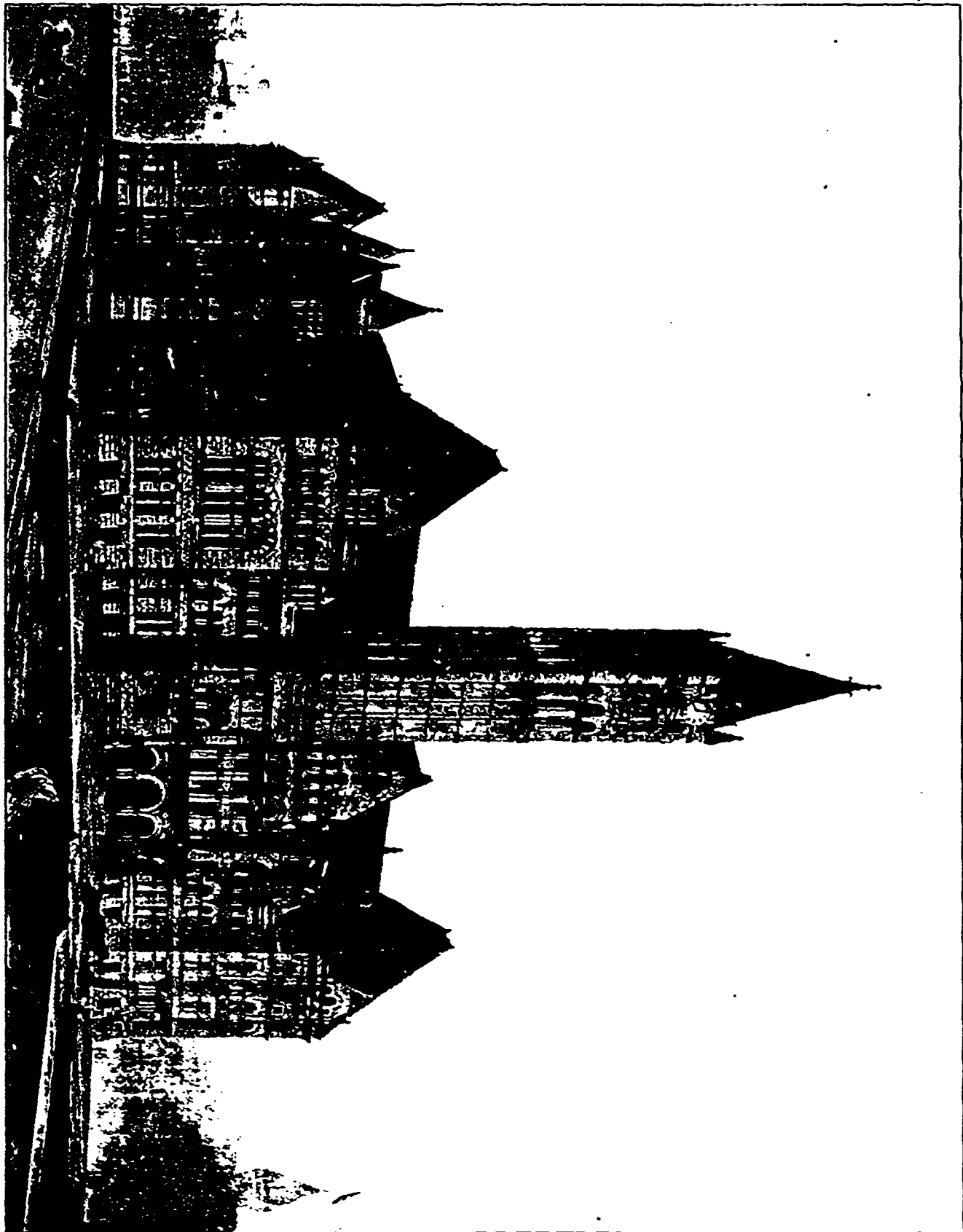
property. He recollects seeing, with your imprint, something that you brought out five years ago, and he describes it so intelligently that you also recollect it. You promise him its use, and you give the foreman a memorandum concerning it. He puts on a good man to search, who after three or four hours, during which he has turned over every cut in the office, brings it at last to light. Perhaps it is not found, and then you remember it has been returned to an owner, or that, being uncalled for and apparently useless, you have had it destroyed. It may occur to you that you have loaned it, and it has not been returned, but you either have no memorandum as to its whereabouts or it is mislaid. Such searches occur in printing offices in this country every day in the year. The existence of the cut in a form in which it can be used is not known till much time has been spent. All this is unnecessary. In the office where is printed the Century Magazine any cut in the possession of the establishment, however old, may be found in two minutes.

A similar difficulty is found when sorts are to be bought for any given font, or when that font is to be duplicated. It can not, perhaps, be remembered from what foundry the original type came, nor its correct name. A nonpareil No. 12 Bruce, most likely, is very different from a nonpareil No. 11 Dickinson. The body differ, and most probably the face does also. Each printing office should keep a book in which alone are recorded purchases. Entries should be made showing the name, according to the specimen book, the size, the number, and the weight, with the date. Then should follow an example. As sorts are purchased, they should be entered as new fonts, but a reference should be made to the original, and under that original should be references to the other entries. When the font is discarded, that fact should also be noted. Thus a complete account might show that one hundred and twelve pounds of Conner's small pica No. 4 were bought May 9, 1883; that ten pounds of sorts were bought June 11, and twenty on December 7 of the same year; that in 1889 four pounds were purchased, and in 1891, ninety; and that on June 19, 1893, the whole was discarded, the weight then being, as well as could be ascertained, one hundred and ninety-seven pounds. If this method is followed in every branch of the business, there will be much less hunting for tied-up papers of type, and much less confusion as to what the office really possesses. The Engraver and Printer.

MARITIME PROVINCE ITEMS.

B. Bourinot, of the *Camro Breeze*, was married last month. May his sail along the breeze of life be pleasant.
 Pick-Me-Up, Pictou, has amalgamated with the *New Glasgow Enterprise*. The latter has now a circulation of over 3,000.
Saturday Night, the new Halifax society paper, has collapsed.
 The *Moncton Family Record* has suspended. It lived about three weeks.
 J. Bryenton, late of the *Amherst News*, is likely to start a new daily at Yarmouth, and will be joined by his former partner, G. E. Fitch, now of the *Truro News*.
 The *Enterprise*, New Glasgow, is now issued as a daily. It was founded by Albert Dennis six years ago, and he, along with his brother, Akerman Dennis, of Halifax, and A. P. Douglas, has made it boom.
 Will the weekly paper of the future be sold at 50 cents a year in advance? The big weeklies issued from the daily offices are in many cases adopting that price, and the question is how long will it be before the weeklies will have to follow suit?

THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER



AMONG THE SUPPLY HOUSES.

THE E. B. Eddy Co.'s branch in Toronto, under the management of Mr. Weldon, is doing a good business, and large quantities of paper are being taken out and in.

The Dexter folding machines are coming into Canada.

Guy Warwick has reached Banff on his western trip.

Brown & Carver cutting machines are worthy of inspection by those needing such articles.

The Minnesota type foundry have some special bargains, as may be seen by their advertisement.

The "Perfection" wire stitching machines are sold by the J. I. Morrison Co., 28 Front street west.

Have you ever seen a sample of Superfine Linen Record? Ask your supply house for it.

Fred. Campbell leaves next week for some well earned holidays.

Mr. Kutter, of Warwick Bros. & Kutter, has a summer cottage at Toronto's pretty island.

The Toronto World is putting in a complete plant of Rogers' Typographs. The Brockville Times will in future be published by the Typograph, the first machine has already arrived. The Canadian Typograph Co. are also shipping a machine to the Rat Portage Semi Weekly Record.

Miller & Richard have just supplied a new dress of their Scotch type to J. A. Wilkinson, of the St. Thomas Times. It consists of their brier No. 25, nonpareil No. 30, and a complete outfit of new display type. The Times is undoubtedly supplied with as good a type as the market affords, and will realize this before it is worn out.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, are making a great display of folders, menu cards, programmes, wedding cards, etc. This firm has always shown a good range of this class of goods, but this year the line is still further ahead. No doubt their sample books will be in all the best offices and an examination of the contents will secure good orders. Most of the times cannot be purchased through any other Canadian house.

Warwick Bros. & Kutter have received a line of English embossed boards in standard American size, and can now fill all orders for those who use these in fancy printing. Advertising cards and folders in lithographed and steel-engraving finish are shown in abundance for the fall trade. A large line of ball programmes is being collected, and when these are shown they will surpass anything the market has yet seen.

The Canada Paper Co. is still running on its No. 1 Litho paper for fine catalogue and illustrated book work. Three customers interviewed the western manager, Mr. Campbell, last week, and, after placing large orders, remarked that owing to the slack season they hoped to have delivery inside of a fortnight. Mr. Campbell had to inform them that the mills were crowded with orders, and that customers were with difficulty supplied on time. In spite of this, orders for small stuff from printers and jobbers are small. Advertising folders are being quoted at close prices in order to clear a special line on hand.

Alex. Buntin, of Buntin, Reid & Co., has just closed a contract with a well known firm of Scotch paper mill machinists for the placing of some new machinery in his mill at Valleyfield. Mr. Buntin realizes the necessity of keeping pace with the times, and the new calendars now ordered will be second to none in America, everything being of the very latest improved plans and

capable of putting an extra superfine surface on all grades of paper. There are also several new articles of machinery being brought out, one machine being the only one of its kind in America, and it is said the improvements now being gone into will place the paper manufactured by Buntin, Reid & Co. second to none on the continent at equal prices.

A very simple and useful article is now being shown by the firm of Buntin, Reid & Co., in the form of a Simplex Printer. The advantage of this handy little article is that its work is an exact facsimile of ordinary writing or typewriting. No wax papers or ink rollers are required. The impression is taken direct from the typewritten copy and transcribed on to the surface of the Simplex Printer, thereby enabling a person to take off as many as 200 copies, and it is an extremely useful article in the running off of circulars, notices, etc. Owing to a process in the manufacture of the copying surface, this article requires no washing, as the ink, after the course of a few hours, sinks to the bottom of the pad, thereby leaving the surface in a condition to take another impression. They are offered in several sizes, and as the price is low, a considerable market should be found for these goods.

DEATH OF MR. T. P. GORMAN.

THE newspaper men of the Dominion will hear with regret of the death of Thomas P. Gorman, editor of the Ottawa Free Press. For many years he had been a member of the Parliamentary Press Gallery, and was, therefore, well known to his fellow-craftsmen who yearly resort to Ottawa for the meeting of Parliament. During the session of 1892 he was President of the Gallery.

Mr. Gorman was a native of Prince Edward Island, and very early in life showed a preference for newspaper work. After some experience in his native province he removed to Montreal, finding employment on the Herald, under the late Senator Penny. He was a constant and acute student of politics and very soon took a prominent place on the staff of the Herald. Later he became Ottawa correspondent of the Globe, and when the editorship of the Ottawa Free Press became vacant by the removal of John T. Hawke to Moncton, N. B., Mr. Gorman was chosen to succeed him. He ably carried on the work of his predecessor, keeping the Free Press prominently forward as a militant champion of Liberalism.

His painstaking attention to the proceedings of Parliament and his remarkable powers of memory made him a perfect storehouse of political information. But little more than a year ago he was an active and useful participant in the deliberations of the great Liberal Convention which met at Ottawa. He was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, and it will be recollected by the members of that committee how firm and certain was Mr. Gorman's grasp of the leading tenets of Liberalism. As a writer he was clear, strong and ready. He had great capacity for work, and his, indeed, was a busy life. Those who saw him a year ago would scarcely have thought that he was marked by death. Although not robust in appearance, he usually displayed so much energy that such a sudden termination of his career was wholly unlooked-for up to a comparatively short time before his death. Consumption, however, had fixed itself in his system and rapidly did its work. Mr. Gorman leaves a widow and a large family of children, the eldest of whom has not more than reached his teens. The sympathy of the profession will go out very fully to Mrs. Gorman and the bereaved family. *Globe.*

NOTES.

The Acton Free Press has commenced its twentieth volume.

The Press Association of Eastern Ontario will meet at Almonte, on Friday, August 17th.

The Moose Jaw Times has re-appeared under the management of Walter Scott, late of the Regina Standard.

The Aurora Publishing Co., of Montreal, has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Alex. C. Lassen, editor of the New York Financial News, accompanied by Mrs. Lassen, have been "doing" the Maritime Provinces.

The first number of the Deseronto Tribune was published September 27th, 1883. Twelve pages are none too much for the paper now.

E. I. Mott, for over eight years publisher of the Alvinston Free Press, has sold it to A. E. Cummer, of Milton. Mr. Mott has made the Free Press one of the best weeklies in the province, published in a village the size of Alvinston.

The Toronto News Printing Co. have published an announcement to the effect that one George G. Meikle, representing himself as agent, and collecting monies for the Illustrated News, Toronto, is unauthorized to do so.

W. Currie, who has been connected with the St. John Evening Gazette for a number of years, has severed his connection with that paper. He goes to Shelburne, where he will conduct the Shelburne Budget.

J. Macdonald Osley, of Montreal, leaves this week on a five weeks' trip to the West. After doing the Northwest thoroughly, he will go to British Columbia. Mr. Osley has located the

scenes of some of his most successful stories in the Northwest and in British Columbia, and, though the trip is ostensibly a pure holiday one, it will probably result in the collection of a great deal of material for new literary productions.

The Ingersoll Sun has a new press and type, and is much improved. The Sun is determined not to be eclipsed if faithful service to the community will prevent it.

The Ridgetown Standard has changed hands again, this time being purchased by W. H. Auld, of Strathroy, a former proprietor of the Forest Free Press, and C. Stan. Allen, of the Windsor Record. They will conduct it as a Conservative journal.

A number of suits have been begun in the Supreme Court against the New York Times Publishing Company by stock holders of that corporation, to set aside their subscriptions for stock, on the ground that the subscriptions were obtained by fraudulent misrepresentations. In the suits filed the complainants allege that they were induced to subscribe to the stock of the company on the basis of a bona fide subscription, for a total of \$900,000 to \$950,000, and that the capitalization of the company was not to exceed these totals by more than \$100,000. The allegation is made that the company was capitalized for \$1,250,000 without the knowledge of the plaintiff, and that \$25,000 of the stock was given to the promoters of the company without any money consideration being received therefor, the capital being thereby watered to at least that amount. The Times changed hands in the spring of 1893, being sold by the George Jones estate and those who were associated with the late Mr. Jones to the syndicate referred to in the complaint.

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PLIABILITY, firmness and durability distinguish Japanese hand-made paper over our machine made and even over our finer rag-paper, and thus will last as long as it maintains such an excellent character. These advantages are based on the material and the manner of manufacture, for the Japanese hand-made paper is of the very tough and pliant inner bark of from three to six species of deciduous trees, which have long, tough fibre cells; and in transforming this into paper pulp it is not cut and harked, but by pounding and beating is only softened and separated so that the long cells remain whole.

In this way the Japanese bark paper evinces a surprising toughness and flexibility, and combines the softness of silk paper with the firmness of woven texture. Like its kindred tapa of the Polynesians it occupies a middle place between our smooth, brittle machine paper and a woven fabric, and can in many cases be employed like the latter, but will not withstand moisture. As the felting and twisting of the long, tender fibres is excluded by the manner of making, and the slimy or gum like vegetable cements are dissolved in water, its firmness and toughness disappear when it is wet, that is, in all cases when the contact with water is not excluded by saturation with oil or lac.

In the manufacture of the Japanese tub or hand-made paper, the workman holds the form or scoop net so that the parallel bamboo splinters or threads run from right to left. He lifts and lowers the form in front of him and at right angles to that direction, causing the fibres of the material to move toward this side and lie there. The consequence is that each sheet of Japanese bark paper is torn easily and straight in this one direction, but with difficulty, and crooked, and with a fuzzy edge, in the other. The Japanese knows and observes this fact whenever he tears a strip off for a string, making the rent in the direction of the parallel fibres.

The smoothness, evenness and firmness of Japanese paper are not effected by special sizing and glazing. Nevertheless, each sheet has usually a rough and smooth side, which are designated *omote* and *ura*, i.e., outer and inner side. These names relate to the process of book printing, in which only the smooth side is printed on. The sheet is then so arranged in the middle that the fold comes on the outside, the parallel ends lying one above another in the back, the rough side of both half-sheets facing inward and the printed smooth side facing outward. The one side becomes smooth, however, in comparison with the other in the drying process. After the prepared and shaped sheet is firm enough, it is pasted up with a large brush against a smooth, planed board and placed in the air to dry. The side next to the board will naturally be much smoother than the outside, so that in this respect the designations "*omote*" and "*ura*" must be changed in order to make them harmonize with the fact.

The porosity of Japanese paper unfits it, save in exceptional instances, for writing on with pen and ink, but it is well adapted to the Japanese mode of writing with brush and indian ink, from the top of the page downward, in rows from right to left. The smooth, firm, machine made paper, so advantageous for our way of writing would not absorb the indian ink so well, and so would fail in its purpose.

In consequence of its porous nature, the pure bark paper absorbs moisture and holds dust more easily than our stiff,

smoothed machine paper with its mineral substances; it is also more open to the depredation of insects. The hygroscopic absorption of water is, however, with ordinary dry keeping, never so great as to appreciably injure it.

There is no peculiar process of bleaching in Japan, nor anywhere else in Eastern Asia or in the Himalayas, where bark paper is made. It has always, therefore, a yellow tint, varying according as the raw material may be whitened or not by the water and other ingredients used in the manufacture for softening it.

In Japanese paper there are no water-marks, but here and there bamboo-cane forms, woven across the entire length and breadth in net fashion with hemp or silk thread, are used to produce figures in the paper. Such paper is called *Mon-shi*—*mon*, meaning figure design, and *shi*, paper.

The finer pliant Japanese papers, such as *Yoshinogami*, *Tengu-jo*, and *Gampi* and *Senka* (which is made soft and delicate as the finest chamois-skin by means of the crimping process) are excellent substitutes for old linen and lint in bandages. Chinese bast paper, not so fine and soft, has long been used for surgical purposes in the hospitals of Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

In the paper industry of Europe the use of vegetable pasting materials has been more and more adopted during the last twenty-five years, superseding the animal glue. In Eastern Asia and India it is as old as the industry itself.

A well-known paper in Hindustan, called the *Nepalese*, is made in Nepal from the bast of the *Sitabharna* (*Dapne canabina*, Wall.).

Strange to say, the Japanese language has no word for "sheet." It is reached only by circumlocution, e.g., "*kami*," "*ichi mai*," "*ni mai*," etc., i.e., paper once, twice, etc.

The Japanese name for paper is "*kami*," and as an affix to the proper name it is changed into "*gami*," for which the Chinese word "*shi*" is often used.

When the paper industry was established in Germany, in the thirteenth century, there were no stamp mills, which were introduced later from Italy. The raw material (rags) was boiled, beaten and stamped, as in Japan, till it had become a jelly-like pulp ready for the cats.

The art of paper making was invented in China about 105 A.D., by *Tsay-lun*. Previous to this the Chinese wrote on tissues of hemp and silk, on bamboo tablets and palm leaves; and in Further India palm leaves are still used in this way. The leaves of the palmyra palm (*Borassus flabelliformis*) especially serve this purpose in the Malay Archipelago, where, as in the South Sea Islands, the manufacture of paper (says *Crawford*) remains unknown even to the latest times.

One of the most valuable and expensive Japanese papers is called *Hoshio*. It is thick, very strong, of even texture and gloss, rich in starch, and often contains alum. It is used as the legal paper for all important government acts, as wrapping paper for presents, and in other ways. Paper money was formerly made of it. The celebrated manufacturing district for *Hoshio* is called *Goka-mura*, "the five villages," and lies in the province of *Echizen*. The industry is prosecuted here mostly in winter.

Kublai Khan had paper money made in Peking about 1260 A.D., the time when paper was first known in Europe.

The best-known articles made of Japanese bast paper, which have found great popularity in Europe, and still more in

America, are fans. They are called Ogi, i.e., those that shut up, and Uchiwa, the simple, round, stiff fans. Both kinds have been made for centuries for the home market, and likewise for foreign countries in later years. The export of fans has given a new impulse in a way not formerly the case to such a degree. There are pattern designers, whose sketches are fashionable work, houses which furnish only the bamboo frames, and others in which the handles are lacquered and ornamented. Another group of persons undertake the painting or printing of the paper, upon which the foreign customer often exercises an influence, though not always with good taste.

In Japan the finished paper is brought to market either in its natural condition or cut and patterned. It is sold in jo (books, quires), and there are usually fifty or forty-eight sheets in a jo, according to the kind. There are varieties, however, which have only forty sheets to the jo, and in large sizes and thick paper often only twenty sheets. One thousand sheets, or twenty jo of fifty sheets each, make a soku or ream, also called kami-is-soku.

About 40 per cent. of all Japanese hand-made paper is said to be manufactured in the two southwestern provinces, Tosa and Iyo, in the island of Shikoku.

MANUFACTURE OF BARK PAPER IN JAPAN.

Although the materials which are used in the paper industry of Japan, and the varieties of paper made from them, are so different, the process is and has been essentially always the same, the product being hand-made or tub paper throughout.

The manufacture of paper rested entirely on manual labor. Any shortening or lightening of the process by water-power or machinery was unknown, so that one could speak neither of paper mills nor paper factories. Paper-making was and is still (with the exception of a few modern factories) a domestic industry in the true sense of the word, usually consisting of but one or two scoop vats in a house, but found in hundreds of places. Paper-making is often performed by simple peasants, who let it rest for months when, in summer, the work in the fields claim all their labor.

Gampi paper is known by its yellow color, high silk lustre and great uniformity.—From British Paper Maker.

HINTS ON DIFFICULT WORK.

VERY small pages, from which a large number of copies are to be printed, are best arranged for the press by having electrotypes made for four or eight pages, including the margins. After getting the form ready, and arranging the furniture, take a proof, and test the register. Then cast the plate. The object of making the margin at the same time is to prevent twisting or unevenness in the pages. Wooden furniture swells and warps, and even metal furniture is displaced. All very neat work is done on small paper, less than medium in size.

When a large book is to be printed, in which accurate register is needful, make two gauges, one to go over the pages in the narrow way, and the other the long way. Against the type the gauge is cut away; where the margins come the gauge is left intact. When complete, the stick or rod fits down over the whole, resting upon the marginal furniture, and not moving one way or the other in the direction in which the rod extends. Such a gauge prevents the slightest inaccuracy in margins,

which is apt to occur when furniture is made up anew each time.

Type dropped on the floor should not be picked up and put into the case again when the impression is desired to be a fine one. The ends of the ceriphs and the hair lines are likely to be broken, and the shank bent. Grit adheres to the side and falls to the bottom. Type is only new for a short time, and the slightest ill usage makes it worthless for fine editions.

Copy for a difficult piece of work, as, for instance, a dedication, should be put in type, or at least typewritten, before the real difficulty begins. Then the compositor is able to look ahead, and to some extent make calculations as to how his matter is coming out. This plan of putting copy into typewritten form is also good in algebraic and grammatical matter, and is almost essential in foreign languages if the compositor is to make good time. What prevents him from setting rapidly is failure to understand the marks in his copy. If the copy is made just as it should be, all the rest is easy sailing.

Perhaps the most valuable rule in an office which occasionally aspires to do good work is to insist that good work shall always be done. A pressman accustomed to printing patent medicine pamphlets could not immediately do a book which should have the proper color on every page and in which great attention should be paid to little details. Neither could an office in which partially crushed letters are disregarded be depended upon to set type for a perfect plate. Not only must there be exact knowledge, but there must be incessant practice. It is therefore a good custom to insist upon all the abstruser rules of the art being carried out at all times. Punctuation and capitalization must always be attended to, and it is only by eternal vigilance that regular and even spacing is attained. Every bad letter should be marked, even when the injury to it is only slight. A capital T, for instance, has two arms and one leg. The leg is ended by a horizontal line, which projects some distance beyond; either may be broken, and so may one or both of the light lines that connect the body mark with the end of the wings. Unless the proofreader is in the habit of marking imperfections here, he will not see them, and it might easily be that on an ordinary page a hundred letters could be found, each somewhat defective, while the whole page was readable. No really excellent work is executed without attention to all minor details.—Engraver and Printer.





NOTES FROM EVERYWHERE.

A WRIT of summons was issued last week by Macrae & Macrae, newspaper delivery agents, of Toronto, against the News Printing Co., claiming \$2,700 damages for breach of a contract for the delivery of newspapers.

W. H. Leadley, of the Guelph Herald's editorial staff, has been laid up with quinsy.

H. N. Barv, business manager of the Guelph Herald, is summering in Muskoka.

A. H. Howells has sold his interest in the New Westminster News, B.C., to J. Theo. Wilson.

The Niagara Falls News is rapidly growing under the management of David H. Waltho.

Dr. James Kirby, editor of the Legal News, was among the recent departures for England by the Toronto.

A new paper, called the Sun, has been started at Grenfell, by the Grenfell Printing Co.

Thos. H. Sears, editor of Progress, Preston, Ont., has been appointed Grand Trunk ticket agent for that place.

I. C. Stewart, editor of the Maritime Grocer, has gone to his home in Guysboro' county for a short vacation.

R. S. Bell, editor of the Belleville Intelligencer, has gone to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Dave Hastings is a Hamilton delegate to the annual meeting of the International.

Alfred E. Miller, of the London Free Press, and Mrs. Miller are spending their holidays at the home of Mrs. Miller's father, near Leadbury.

D. McGillheuddy, of the Goderich Signal, and Robt. Holmes, of the Clinton New Era, were in Toronto last week. Subscribers in Huron County must be paying up.

The report emanating from Montreal that Hon. Jos. Royal had purchased Le Canada, of Ottawa, and was about to assume the editorship, is unfounded.

Fred. Cook, the Ottawa representative of the Empire, was one of the delegates to the Masonic Grand Lodge meeting at Hamilton.

Frank P. Shore, of White Oak, has accepted the position of live stock editor on the Canadian Live Stock and Farm Journal, published by the Bryant Co., Toronto.

Rev. Dr. J. B. McCullough, editor of the Philadelphia Methodist, and one of the best known Methodist clergymen in the Philadelphia Conference, died in July.

On Monday, July 23rd, the St. John Gazette was six years old. It celebrated the occasion by permanently adopting the eight-page form. Apparently it is not sleeping.

A. R. Hibbert, traveler for Jos. Doust, law stationer, Toronto, committed suicide in London the other day. Dissipation seems to have been the cause.

A Telegram's special says "The proofs of the blue book now in preparation, containing a shorthand report of the proceedings of the Colonial Conference, have been revised by Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, and revised proofs will be given to the press

in a few days. Mr. Bowell seems to be establishing a strict censorship over the book, and no 'unwise' utterances will be found in the volume as issued." Mr. Bowell is as competent to edit as a large percentage of the multitude of partisans who fill the editorial chairs of Canadian daily and weekly newspapers.

T. A. Spink, formerly foreman of the News-Advertiser composing room and now of the Inland Sentinel, returned to the interior yesterday after a short visit to the coast.—Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Seaforth has been created a Customs port of entry, and F. G. Neelin, of the Sun, has been appointed and sworn in collector. The Sun will hereafter be conducted as an independent journal.

A lilliputian electric light has been invented for the benefit of newspaper reporters. It is fastened to the end of a pencil, so that the reporter may carry his own light with him, and be able to make his notes even in the darkness.

Rev. George Simpson, of the Chicago Interior, passed through Toronto last week on his way home after a three weeks' holiday in Muskoka. Quite a number of United States journalists find Canada a nice summering place.

The first issue of the Prince Albert Advocate has been received. It is to be independent in politics and devoted to the welfare of the district of Saskatchewan. C. R. Stovel is manager and editor.

Suits were filed last week at Osgoode Hall by Edmund E. Sheppard against the Toronto News for \$57,440. One of these is for alleged libel. The damages asked in this case are \$10,000. The alleged libel was contained in the recent special

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Besides these regular goods we always have some specials and retros at low figures.

It will pay printers to see samples of these lines before buying.

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issue of the paper sued. The second suit which Mr. Sheppard has determined to carry to a court and jury is for \$47,440, and for alleged violation of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, under which the defendants are incorporated. This act requires the company to deposit with the Provincial Secretary annually a list of stockholders, with the particulars of the stock held by them, and also a statement of the affairs of the company. The plaintiff's claim is that this has never been filed, and he sues for the penalties in consequence.

One of the Toronto papers devoted a couple of pages Saturday to portraits of a number of Toronto newspaper men. We had no idea that there were so many ugly men in Toronto. Hamilton Herald.

The many friends of Walter Nichol, the Hamilton Herald's clever editor, will regret that an acute attack of neuralgia has made it necessary for him to seek quiet at the Preston springs. He still keeps up his journalistic work in his temporary retreat.

The Georgetown Herald has as crisp and well-written locals as any paper in Canada. The editor, R. D. Warren, possesses considerable originality, and perhaps for this and perhaps for other reasons he has been compelled to enlarge his paper.

The Sydney (C.B.) Reporter of the 20th July says: "John A. Johnson, at one time editor of the Halifax Reporter, was in town last week. He is now engaged in fruit culture at Grand Pre, and is one of the largest fruit growers in the province."

A new trade publication, the Cattle Exporter and Packers' Advocate, has been issued. It is published at Montreal, and is the only paper published in Canada in the interest of the particular branches of trade mentioned.

A. H. Howells, late of New Westminster News, will shortly start the new daily at Nanaimo. As previously announced, a stock company is being organized to take over the old Telegram plant. The new paper will be called the Daily Leader. A new paper is also talked of for Mission City.

Macleod, N.W.T., has now two papers. The latest venture is the Sentinel, which is to appear every Saturday morning, the first number appearing last week. D. H. Murphy is the publisher, and promises in his salutatory to issue a thoroughly good newspaper.

President White of the Western Press Association has sent out a circular letter announcing the 10th of August as the date of the annual meeting of the Association which will be held at Rat Portage. Arrangements have been completed for the reception of the delegates at Rat Portage, including an excursion into the Rainy Lake country as far as Fort Francis.

A Detroit despatch says: "The Rogers Typograph Company, of Detroit, has filed bills in the United States Circuit Court against the Detroit Free Press and the Detroit Evening News to restrain them from using the spacing devices used in the Mergenthaler typesetting machine, the linotype in use on those papers. The Rogers Company will in time begin suit against the five hundred or more papers using the linotype machines."

Mr. Bectold, of St. Louis, a gentleman well known to the Canadian delegates who attended the annual meeting of the United Typothete which was held in that city, visited Toronto last month. W. A. Shepard and James Murray showed him around the city. He was agreeably surprised at the beautiful sights, thinking Toronto was only a flag station on a spur line.

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Printers' Stock . . HAMILTON

As a Convention city, Toronto is rapidly gaining great favor with the people of "Yankee Doodle" land.

Operator D. B. McKellar set on the Rogers' typograph, in the St. Catharines Star office, 6,450 ems solid minion in one hour and twenty-three minutes.

The Durham Review has changed editors. Chas. McArthur has retired and his place taken by Chas. Ramage, a gentleman for some time a resident of that town.

The recent English crusade against German competition is having its effect. Marcus Ward & Co. advertise 1894 Christmas cards in a contemporary with the display, "Not printed in Germany."

Edw. J. B. Pense, proprietor of the Kingston Whig, has awarded the contract for the erection of a new office on King street, opposite the market square. The building will have 50 feet in width, with 90 feet depth; will have a sub-basement and three floors above, and be arranged and fitted up with modern ideas of convenience and facility for the despatch of work.

Sarnia Canadian. "The London Advertiser's excursion to Sarnia on Saturday last was a very popular and successful trip. The train, which came in about 10 o'clock, consisted of nine coaches, and the engine was gaily decorated with flags and evergreens. The Advertiser banners covered the centre car on both sides, and all told about 500 passengers came with the excursion."

James H. Crocket, of the Fredericton Gleaner, has been arrested on a charge of criminal libel made against him by John S. Leighton. Leighton alleges that the Gleaner's article referring to him as registrar of deeds and wills of Carleton county is libellous and untrue. Crocket claims that the facts contained in the Gleaner's article are true, and that he can establish the same.

A novel entertainment was given the patrons of the Terrace Garden Music Hall, New York, one night last week, in the way of an exact reproduction of the music made by the mighty presses used in printing the daily editions of the New York World. This was accomplished by the use of an Edison phonograph upon which a record of the presses had been made. To the uninitiated the roar of these presses was indeed a surprise.

A paper factory is to be established in Winnipeg. The project has been on foot for some time, and the promoters say they have finally decided to go on with the enterprise. It is stated that machinery to the value of \$20,000 has been ordered and the work of erecting the necessary buildings will be commenced at once. The factory will be located on the bank of the Red River, in the northern part of the city. Commercial.

The following letter has been sent out by the secretary of the United Typothetae of America, Everett Wadley: "You are hereby notified that the Executive Committee of the United Typothetae of America, in the exercise of the discretion conferred upon it by article 4, section 1 of the Constitution, has deemed it wise to change the time for holding the eighth annual Convention from September 11-14 to September 18-21. The Convention will accordingly be called to order at Philadelphia, Pa., at 11 a.m., September 18, 1894."

Two Chicago papers, the Inter Ocean and the Herald, were recently victims of "take" stories. They had long accounts of the visit of Lord Randolph Churchill and his wife to an establishment in the Windy City for the cure of the morphine habit. The story was so long and so thorough in its presentation of

details that it had every appearance of accuracy, although the frequent mention of the name of the institution and its managers suggested the thought that it was a paid "write-up." The New York World saw the story and appropriated it entirely. The fact was subsequently developed that Lord Churchill and his family were at Bar Harbor, so the World felt compelled to publish a denial of the authenticity of the story. It stated briefly that it had been copied from a Chicago newspaper which was supposed to be reliable.

THE MURRAY PRINTING CO.

The Murray Printing Co., of Toronto, has moved into new quarters at 13 and 15 Adelaide street east, and will continue to take a leading place for fine printing. They print the illustrated Saturday sheet of quite a number of papers, notably the Toronto Globe; print numerous illustrated pamphlets and portfolios of views, and do the neat work to be seen in the art series entitled "Canada," now being published in thirty parts by The Art Publishing Co. This latter undertaking means a considerable amount of fine presswork, as well as good facilities for binding. In fact their reputation for presswork, where many delicate cuts are used, is almost the best in the city, and this reputation is amply deserved.

The manager, James P. Murray, leaves next week on an extensive trip to Great Britain. While there he will give the British publishers a few pointers on why they should cease to oppose the enforcement of the Canadian Copyright Act of 1889.

THE TRADE JOURNAL IN BUSINESS.

A great many merchants receive sample copies of trade journals, glance them over in a casual way and then consign them to their waste-basket, never stopping for a moment to think for what reason the journal was mailed them. The publishers have two objects in view in distributing sample copies of their journal. The first is to acquaint the merchant with the merits of the journal and have him become a permanent subscriber. Secondly, to place advertisements before the trade and acquaint the dealer with the goods advertised by the manufacturer. The merchant who is alive to his interests will study the advertising pages of the trade journal, and by so doing he will keep himself posted on all the new goods, new firms, fires, failures, etc., in his line. The live manufacturer and jobber of to-day recognizes the advantages of having an advertisement in a trade journal that is attractive and has influence. He advertises principally for the purpose of opening correspondence with firms who desire prices, catalogues, etc. The business man who closes his eyes and ears to the trade journal and the salesman, and places himself upon the know-it-all pedestal, has no use for the trade journal, does not care to receive any catalogues, snubs the salesman, and in fact his conceit will not permit him to learn anything in connection with his business, as he already has a business education, in his own estimation, that cannot be improved upon. This man would never write a postal card for a catalogue or ask the market quotations on certain articles, because his self-conceit would not permit him to do so. But the man who is willing to be posted can receive a load of useful business knowledge by dropping a few postal cards to the advertisers that appear in the recognized trade journal in his particular line. Advertisers are always willing to give any information concerning their goods that may be asked. House Furnishing Review.

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We have also in stock second-hand Gas Engines, guaranteed in good condition.

Do you want an Electric Motor, the cheapest and most convenient power for a printing office? We deal in all sizes, from one-half horse power upward.

We have in stock new and second-hand Job Presses, Paper Cutters, etc., and will be pleased to quote prices upon application.

Do not forget that MILLER & RICHARD are now casting their celebrated extra hard metal Scotch Type on the POINT SYSTEM. Our stock is large and complete.

Type supplied from ANY FOUNDRY at latest list prices, free of duty.

If you require a new Specimen Book, advise us, and one will be sent by return mail.

COLORS FOR HALF-TONE PRINTING.

BY HENRY LEWIS JOHNSON.

IN every child's storehouse are treasured many bits of color. This love of color, inborn, may always be made of strong appeal. The profusion of illustration constitutes one of the greatest influences in every grade of publication, commercial, scientific and literary. The form and detail being fixed by the subject concerned, it remains only to print them in such quality and strength of color as shall be best. Since the greater portion of printing is confined to one color, this article is limited to printing in monotonous.

Fitness to the subjects themselves controls the choice of some colors. Figures, particularly nudes, require warm tones. It is not customary, however, to be restricted to such monotonous as approach flesh tints. Browns, deep reds and rich olives are all good. Marples are the most limited in range of color, greens and blues being generally used. Landscapes allow more license in color, all of the autumnal tints being possibilities.

Next to the subjects, the purposes and uses of the print must be regarded. For permanent value, simplicity of effect is of more importance than any striking contrasts which will, in time, prove a detraction. The plain catalogue page is made attractive by some monotone which is at once decorative and an approach to the true color of the subject. Commercial printing, such as catalogues and placards, admits of stronger colors than are used in bound volumes, purely illustrative. The practical value of a catalogue illustration often requires that all of the details be clearly shown, and dark colors are necessary for this. In art catalogues the reverse is found; everything is sacrificed to effect.

Black always shows the full strength and brilliancy of an engraving. Colors which approach black in density possess most brilliancy and detail. Browns, although good, are open to some prejudice, since for many years they have been used on every fine programme, catalogue and specimen print. An order for a "fancy job" has been synonymous with brown ink. This color has one practical advantage. Where the same plates are used, year after year, in catalogues, they become necessarily somewhat worn and battered. These defects are largely obscured by this neutral color.

Blues are not much used in half-tone printing. In their use, all of the lights which give contrast and brilliancy to a picture are lost. It is naturally a color seldom used for landscapes. The slow drying qualities of the ink are an objection to its use on programmes or any work which has to be bound soon after printing. Blue black, of the darkest shades, is being largely used, giving marked brilliancy to the print.

Reds, in the richer carmine shades, are effective but somewhat costly. They are difficult colors to handle well, requiring very exact gradations to avoid being crude. Yellow has some important uses. Deep corn yellow is preferable to the canary shade. Greens are good and are in great favor at the present. Particularly rich effects are obtained in deep shades of olive, yielding strength and warmth. Such prints closely approach photogravures in effect, having strength yet obscuring the half-tone lines. Instead of primary browns, blues and greens, each one is better for ordinary purposes, as it approaches black.

For the printer there is a practical and, indeed, economical side to the use of colored inks. By using the engraver's proof

in black in making ready, the print may be brought up to its proper condition. The element of "rush" usually enters in at this stage. Justice cannot be done to the cuts in black, in long, hurried runs, as it is difficult to maintain the color. A slight variation in the brilliancy of the print in an olive or brown does not constitute the defect which it would in black. In place of strained effects in descriptive lines and text, the monotone is the desired decoration.

The use of monotonous is an interesting and a critical part of the work. For the simplest print the requirements of color are exacting and, successfully handled, constitute a step in advance in the art of printing. --Inland Printer.

THE CALAMITY MAN.

There is a man we know him well
He travels East and West,
Who finds it fearful work to sell
His goods, though they're the best.

He has a dismal, gloomy air
As you could wish to see,
And with the cynic's mild despair
He talks calamity.

You ask him how he finds his trade,
He shakes his head at first,
And then declares he is afraid
We have not seen the worst.

Business is always dull with him,
A pessimist is he;
And with a smile that's deathly grim
He talks calamity.

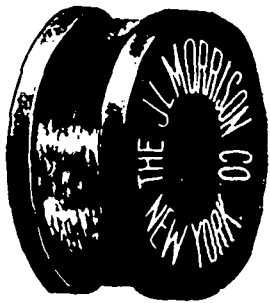
Some time, when at the golden gate
Of heaven he doth appear,
The chances are that he will state
"It's awful dull up here." --Exchange.

SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL PULP WOODS.

An authority in the matter, who has taken the pains to look up facts bearing on the subject, finds that a considerable variety of wood, much larger than is usually supposed, has been employed in the production of wood pulp, either by the mechanical method or by the sulphite and soda processes. The following is a list of the trees now being used, with the locality where they are chiefly grown:

- Norway spruce Scandinavia and North Europe.
- White spruce, black spruce and red spruce --United States and Canada.
- California spruce California and other Western states.
- Canadian hemlock Canada and the United States.
- Fir North Europe, America, and Newfoundland especially.
- Scotch fir Europe.
- White American pine America.
- Austrian pine Austria, Hungary and Germany.
- Californian pine California.
- Red pine Northern states and Canada.
- White, aspen, gray and black poplar, maple, sycamore maple, birch, beech and cypress --Europe and North America.
- Cottonwood, basswood, tamarac and balsam--The Southern states.

Nearly all of these yield chemical pulp, and but one--cypress--only mechanical pulp. The per cent. of yield of air-dry fibre ranges from 22 per cent. (the lowest) in the maples, to 41 per cent. (the highest) in aspen and gray poplar and birch.



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Demy 16x21	Imperial 23x31	Dbl. Royal 24x36
Large Post 17x22		Dbl. Royal (long) 19x48
Medium 16x23		

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By subscribers who are hampered by canvassers and agents and induced to place their advertisements in shady trade mediums.

Ours is Known all Over the Globe

We have been thirty-four years in existence, and are the oldest English trade paper in this line.

We have a large advertising connection, and those who send us their orders get the best results.

If you want to cultivate a sound British and Colonial trade don't hesitate to give us your advertisement. We are the right sort. THE STATIONER, PRINTER AND FANCY TRADES REGISTER is read by everybody who is anybody in the English kindred trades; it has the largest circulation and is the truest medium for effective and judicious advertising for stationers, printers, bookbinders, publishers and manufacturers of fancy goods.

Terms of Subscription, \$2.00 per annum, post paid.

Specimen copy cheerfully sent on application to

THE EDITOR,

"The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades Register,"

160a Fleet St., E.C., London, Eng.

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The Most Useful Works Ever Published.

The Printer's Art. "Truly admirable little work," "Full of good ideas," are some of the comments. 112 pages in colors. Paper cover, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

Challen's Job Printer's Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the customer's name and address, particulars of the job, date of order, and on opposite or right hand page, when wanted (two), size of paper or card, weight, price, quantity required, cost of stock, cost of composition, alterations, and press work, total cost, amount charged, remarks, so that in one line all the essential items of a job can be quickly entered and instantly referred to. Prices: 62 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-bound, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

Challen's Advertising Record. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the advertiser's name alphabetically, agent, commission, space, position, rate, number of insertions, date beginning, date ending, amount, when payable. The right hand page, opposite the months (two), wide space for monthly, intervening spaces for weekly, and spaces down for daily, to check when an "ad. begins and ends." Prices: 62 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-bound, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

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By mail, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of price.

The J. B. McLEAN CO., Ltd.,

10 Front Street East, Toronto.

ROMAN PAPER AND INK.

WRTING materials of the ancient Romans were crude enough, when compared with the elegant stationery of to-day, yet they wrote charming letters and books whose fame will live forever. There was no haste in epistolatory efforts in those days: writing was a serious business and involved an amount of preparation favorable to thought. The materials used as paper were of three kinds: The rind of a plant or tree called papyrus, parchment made of skins, and wooden tablets covered with wax. Pieces of the thin rind of the papyrus were joined together when damp, pressed, dried in the sun, and rubbed until smooth. Long rolls of sheets pasted together were sold. Some rolls of papyrus sheets nearly fifty yards in length are now preserved in one or two museums in Europe. When a book was finished, a stick was fastened to the last sheet and all the sheets were rolled together in a way similar to that in which we roll our maps. The name of the book was written in red ink on a piece of papyrus which was attached to the roll. The second kind of paper or parchment was made from the skins of sheep and goats. The hair was taken off and the skin made smooth by the use of pumice. A remarkable fact in connection with writing on parchment was that the ancients often used the same piece twice or even three times. They did this by rubbing or washing the writing off. The third kind of writing material was a waxen tablet, used for almost any purpose, but chiefly in writing letters and making notes, and by schoolboys for writing exercises or working out problems. The tablets were made of wood, generally beech, fir, or citron wood, covered on one side with wax. In order to prevent the wax of one piece from rubbing against that of the other when they fastened two pieces together with wire, they left a rim around the wood. The wire fastening the backs of the tablets served as a hinge. When a writer had finished his letter he placed the tablets together, bound them with a strong string, tied this into a knot, placed wax upon the knot, and stamped it with his signet ring. The ink used by the Romans was of different kinds. When they used paper made from papyrus they wrote with ink composed of lampblack and gum. With parchment they used a mixture of gum and oak galls. Sometimes they made an ink by boiling the dregs of wine. It is said that occasionally they used as ink the black fluid emitted by cuttlefish. Ovid tells us that people occasionally wrote with fresh milk, and that the characters could be seen only when coal dust was sprinkled upon the paper. Single and double inkstands, the latter for ink of two kinds, some round in shape, others hexagonal, with covers, were found at Pompeii. Pens were made from a reed of nearly the same shape as our old-time quill pen. It was split like our pens, and named "cloven-footed." Certain Asiatic people use this reed even now. With the waxen tablets, a sharp iron instrument called a stylus was in use. One end was sharpened for scratching on the wax, and the other end was flat and was used as an eraser. British Bookmaker.

CANCELLED CONTRACTS.

A decision of general interest to publishers was rendered recently in the English courts, which has an important bearing on the matter of advertising contracts.

A publisher sued an advertiser for a sum of money, being the balance of an account for a series of insertions of an advertisement in the plaintiff's publication.

When only a part of the order was completed, defendant

wished the advertisement to cease appearing. This order the publisher declined to act upon, and after the completion of the full term of the order, payment was applied for.

This was refused on the ground that the order had been countermanded, and an action for obtaining the amount was the consequence. The court ruled that the defendant was not liable, as he had countermanded the order. The only recourse for the publisher was to sue for breach of contract, and if he could show loss in consequence, he might be awarded damages.

There are few newspapers in this country but have a number of incomplete contracts, on many of which further orders will never be received.

It is not an unusual thing for advertisers and advertising agents to contract for a larger amount of space than they expect to use. In this way a lower price is often obtained, and other concessions are granted because of the size of the contract.

They rely upon the assumption that publishers are so anxious for business that they will not resent instructions to "wait orders" or dare to demand short-time rates for the insertions given. Although some publishers insist upon the short-time clause in their contracts, it is rarely enforced. It is a matter to which more attention might be given with profit to the newspaper business. Fourth Estate.

LITHO STONES.

When we hear of a single firm of litho stone quarry owners carrying stocks of from 300 to 400 tons of stone at one of their branches or agencies, it does not look as though the German quarries were exhausted or in danger of very early exhaustion. Of course we hear it constantly said that it is becoming more difficult to procure stones of the largest sizes and the best quality, but we discount the meaning of this complaint in this way. It is only a very few years, comparatively, that there has been any extensive demand for mammoth stones, or say anything above 48-in. by 36-in. But we have every assurance from those who should know—the quarry owners themselves—that there are hundreds of acres of the best deposits not yet worked at all, and many thousands that are anything but exhausted. The owners to whom we allude above are M. Frohnsdorff & Co. The present average rate for supplies may be stated as follows

From.	To.	
9 x 7	18 x 12 in	3/4 d. per lb.
18 x 13	21 x 13 "	1d. "
21 x 15	30 x 20 "	1 1/2 d. "
31 x 21	32 x 24 "	1 1/2 d. "
34 x 24	40 x 30 "	1 3/4 d. "
42 x 30	48 x 36 "	2 1/4 d. "
51 x 34	62 x 42 "	3d. "

These prices are roughly taken from Frohnsdorff & Co.'s quotations, and are only approximate, being subject to the customary fluctuations or discounts. They may serve some of our readers, however, as a casual guide. British Printer.

For the business man—and all are business men in a certain sense—it is a time to exercise a true public spirit; and to promote the welfare of all the people. One excellent way in which to do this is by keeping the ledger in good condition, paying bills promptly at their maturity, if possible, and in that manner helping to aid others to do the same. This is a very old lesson, and it has been emphasized in many ways for many a long year; but it is none the less true and important with each recurrence of troublous times.—Ex.

Bookbinders *Telephone 91.*

Paging and Referating neatly done.

PAPER RULERS, Etc.

Embossing and finishing for the Trade.

FINE LEATHER BINDING

of every Description, and

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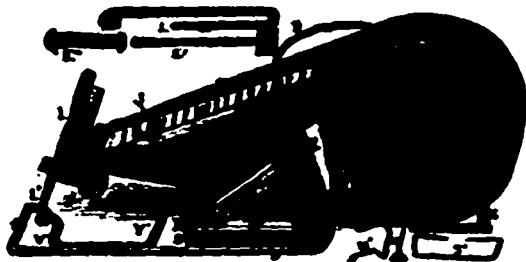
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With Dick's Mailer, in ten hours, each of six experts, enabled, fits for the mail bags, 20,000 Inter-Oceans. Three a second have been stamped.

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Our No. 2 Papers, all suitable sizes and weights carried in stock, are suitable for book, catalogue and fine label work, having the additional advantages of taking varnish, thereby being in large demand for the printing of bottle and can labels.

INK...

We are the sole agents in Canada for Wade's Celebrated Printing Inks, a full line of which are always kept in stock.

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Our sample book will be ready about the end of August. Write for one to have handy for reference. On some of the lots we are offering special inducements to the trade.

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We carry in stock at all times the largest assortment of Printers' Supplies in America.

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1893



CUTS LIKE THESE WILL PRINT WELL ON ORDINARY NEWS AND THE LIKENESS IS SURE.

This letter speaks for itself:

SENTINEL-REVIEW.

TO: A. HOWELL, Esq., Manager Grip Co., Toronto. WOODSTOCK, ONT., June 10th, 1894.

DEAR SIR, We send you by this mail, as requested, a sample copy of our daily containing the photo of Sir Oliver Mowat. The engraving, as you will see, printed very well on our press, running at a speed of about 1,000 an hour. The paper (No. 1 print) is not of the best quality, but the cut came out much better than we expected. The pressman was especially surprised that he could print as fine a cut as this and do such good work.

Yours truly,
C. A. ALEXANDER,
Business Manager.

Send in photos of your leading men to

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CANADIAN PHOTO ENGRAVING BUREAU

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