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THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. I. No. 7]

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1892

[5200 per year

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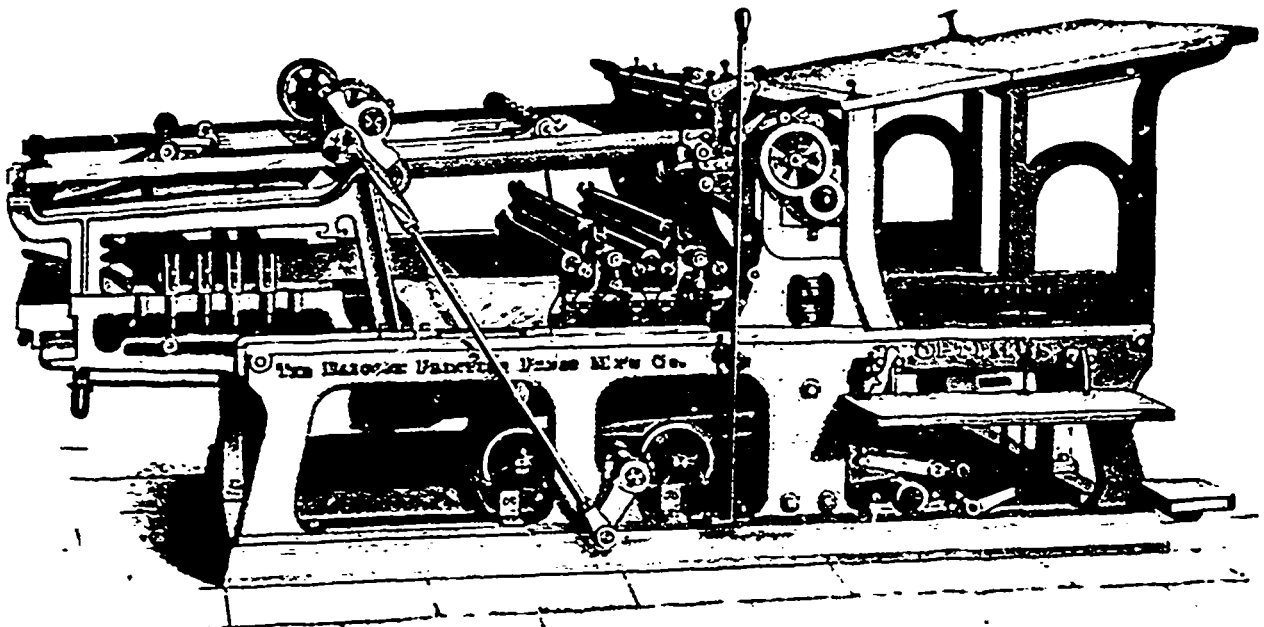
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Printer AND Publisher.

Vol. I.—No. 7

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1892

\$2.00 per year

THE "TIMES" AND MR. BUCKLE

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is very much indebted to *Paper and Press*, Philadelphia, for this sketch. It was the first paper to publish a portrait of Mr. Buckle.

MUCH as one may dislike the politics and the ponderosity of the *Times*, there is no getting away from the fact that it stands at the head of the British press. As a matter of fact, it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that it has far and away more influence than any other newspaper in the English-speaking world. It is not the oldest English daily; it is not the most widely circulated; it is not the most read, and on political and social questions it is out of touch with the majority of Englishmen, but in spite of all these negations it stands alone, the real, tangible representative of "John Bullism." It has destroyed ministries; it has almost made and wrecked nations and dynasties; it has shaken the whole commercial fabric of Great Britain.

The history of the *Times* is in reality the most important and the most interesting chapter in the history of English journalism of the past century. Its genesis, so to speak, takes us right back to the times when Samuel Johnson was Literary Dictator of England, to the days of John Wilkes, of Sir Joshua Reynolds, of Edmund Burke, the French Revolution, and the American War of Independence. From the topmost row of one of my book-shelves I take down one volume of many which possesses a permanent and peculiar interest to all students of typography. It is a book "Printed at the Logographic Press," at the latter part of the last century, and that press was the

property of John Walter the First. There were in all likelihood plenty of previous "John Walters," and the earliest recorded member of the family may have come over with the herd of other thieves and parasites who followed William the Conqueror, but it is with John Walter I that the history of the family begins, and he, born in 1739, learnt the art, or trade, of bookselling and publishing from the famous Robert Dodsley. In due course, he started in business for

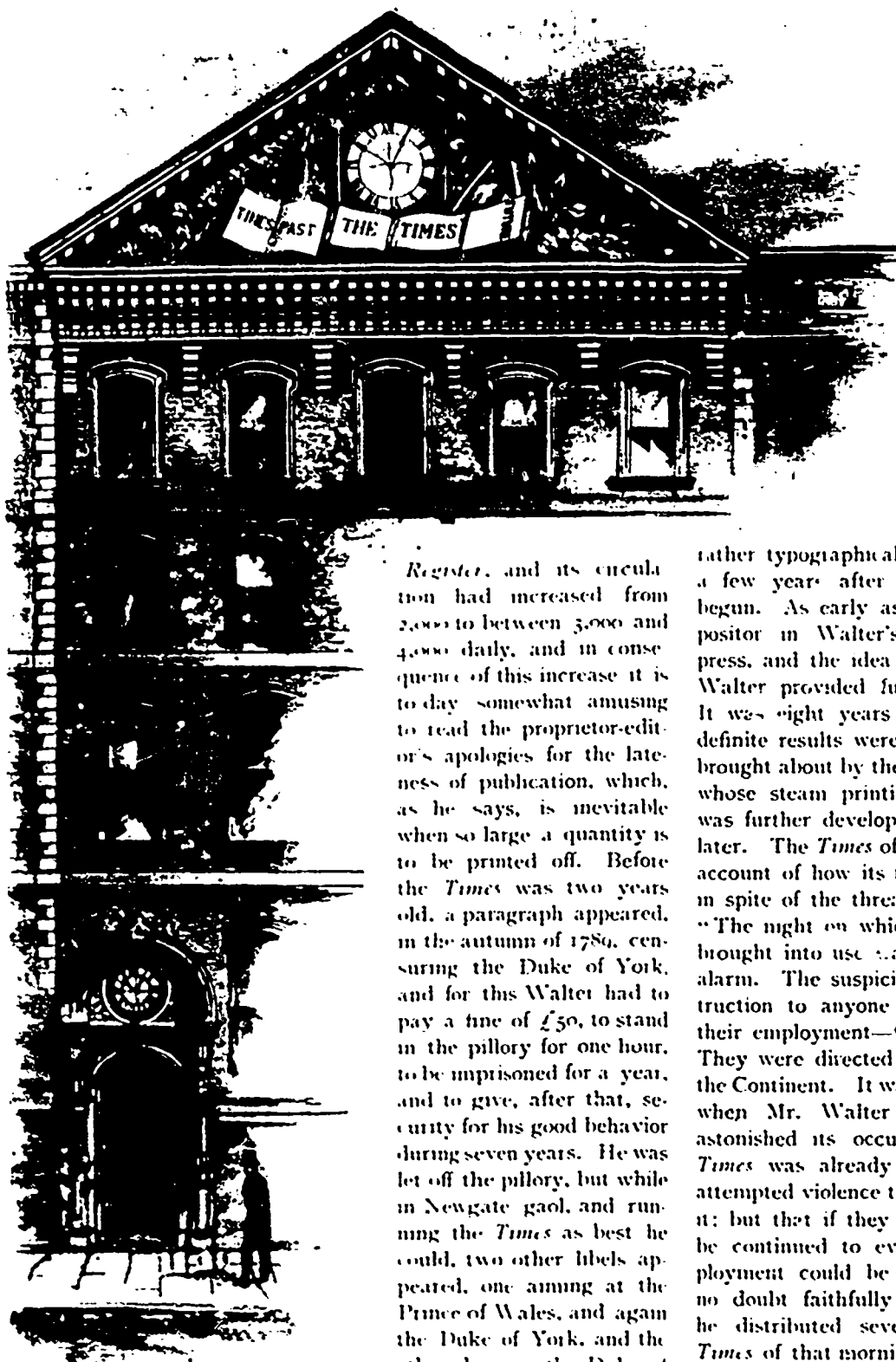
himself at Charing Cross, and in or about 1783 he began business in Printing House Square as a printer, his "specialty" being termed "logography," of which he was patentee and "part contriver" the real inventor being Henry Johnson, a compositor in his employ. The process, it is almost superfluous to explain, consisted in the use of metal castings of complete words instead of separate letters, by which it was believed both time and trouble would be saved. Although the process was in use for some years its failure was inevitable, the necessity of crowding his founts with vast numbers of words that were rarely used, and of keeping a sufficient store of those most in demand, was

embarrassing, and a modification of the system was quickly followed by its complete abandonment.

The first number of the *Times* appeared under the title of the *Daily Universal Register*, on January 1, 1785, and was for eighteen months printed "logographically," and for some time longer in the modified form of that process. The new paper was to be published punctually every morning at six o'clock. Three years afterwards, i. e., on January 1, 1788, christened his paper the *Times and Daily Universal*



GEORGE LAING BUCKLE
Editor of the London "Times"



Register, and its circulation had increased from 2,000 to between 3,000 and 4,000 daily, and in consequence of this increase it is to-day somewhat amusing to read the proprietor-editor's apologies for the lateness of publication, which, as he says, is inevitable when so large a quantity is to be printed off. Before the *Times* was two years old, a paragraph appeared, in the autumn of 1780, censuring the Duke of York, and for this Walter had to pay a fine of £50, to stand in the pillory for one hour, to be imprisoned for a year, and to give, after that, security for his good behavior during seven years. He was let off the pillory, but while in Newgate gaol, and running the *Times* as best he could, two other libels appeared, one aiming at the Prince of Wales, and again the Duke of York, and the other charging the Duke of Clarence with having absented himself from his ship

without leave of the authorities, for these indiscretions Walter had to pay another fine of £200, and was sentenced to another year's imprisonment, but

he was released after a confinement of sixteen months.

The second John Walter succeeded his father in 1803, when not yet nineteen years of age. He dispensed with many of his father's whims, but threw all his enthusiasm into the development of the *Times*. His energy and independence were singularly distasteful at times to governing bodies, and friction was frequently the result. It was in the matter of foreign intelligence that they most frequently came to loggerheads, but in this as in other matters, Walter at length beat red tapeism all along the line. An infinitely greater advance in the domestic, or

rather typographical policy of the *Times* was effected a few years after the second Walter's regime had begun. As early as 1804, Thomas Martyn, a compositor in Walter's employ, invented a self-acting press, and the idea so commended itself that young Walter provided funds for still further experiments. It was eight years later, however, before any very definite results were achieved, and then these were brought about by the master-mind of Frederick Koenig, whose steam printing-press, first patented in 1810, was further developed in 1811, and again, two years later. The *Times* of July 29, 1817, contains a graphic account of how its first number was printed by steam, in spite of the threats and opposition of the pressmen. "The night on which this curious machine was first brought into use was one of great anxiety and even alarm. The suspicious pressmen had threatened destruction to anyone whose invention might suspend their employment—'destruction to him and his traps.' They were directed to wait for expected news from the Continent. It was about six o'clock in the morning when Mr. Walter went into the press-room and astonished its occupants by telling them that the *Times* was already printed by steam; that if they attempted violence there was a force ready to suppress it; but that if they were peaceable, their wages would be continued to every one of them till similar employment could be procured: a promise which was no doubt faithfully performed; and, having said so, he distributed several copies among them." The *Times* of that morning, November 29, 1814, contained the announcement: "Our journal of this day presents to the public the practical result of the greatest improvement connected with printing since the discovery of the art itself. The reader of this paragraph now holds in his hand one of the many thousand impressions of the *Times* newspaper, which were taken off

last night by a mechanical apparatus. A system of machinery, almost organic, has been devised and arranged, which, while it relieves the human frame of its most laborious efforts in printing, far exceeds all human powers in rapidity and despatch, and then the notice goes on to describe the whole process of the new invention, by which no less than eleven hundred sheets are impressed in one hour. This was a great triumph, but neither Walter nor Koenig was content to stop here, and the former lived to carry out improvements which enabled about eight times that number being struck off in the same time. It is from this period that the *Times* dates the beginning of its greatness. A still further innovation was effected in January, 1820, when it appeared as a double sheet, giving forty-eight columns in eight pages, instead of just half that quantity, and this without reducing the usual size.

The second John Walter died in July, 1847. A year or so after, John Walter the Third assumed, at the age of twenty-nine, managerial responsibilities. He introduced Applegatle's steam printing-machinery, by means of which, using eight circular cylinders, 10,000 copies per hour could be struck off. When the Newspaper Stamp Act of 1855 took effect, the *Times* had a circulation of about 60,000 daily, which was nearly three times as much as that of the six other principal morning papers put together. But the abolition, six years later, of the duty on paper, caused a very striking difference in the relative positions of these newspapers. It, moreover, very materially weakened not only the influence of the metropolitan dailies in the country, but was instrumental in reducing their circulation beyond the metropolis; for, all primary restrictions being removed, dailies of ability and influence sprang up in every provincial city and town of any size. The rapid progress of the telegraph finally settled what the removal of the "taxes on knowledge" had commenced. But even up to within a quarter of a century ago, the *Times* was the great potentate of the press, for its facilities and resources were still unrivalled, and if its enter-

prise at that period looks feeble and common-place by the side of what we are accustomed to see daily now, it was, at all events, greatly beyond the imitation of its rivals.

Regarded from an impartial standpoint, the *Times* of to-day is still the embodiment of English respectability, with all its conservatism, its prejudices, its dogmatism, and its superfine hatred of the democracy. And also like that supreme characteristic, its glory and its strength have departed. It is no longer the "Thunderer" of other days, but its power for good or evil is still immense, still greater perhaps than that of any of its younger, more widely circulated and more enterprising rivals. Its tone is academic



OLD PRINTING-HOUSE SQUARE

and "superior," and from a purely literary point of view, it is the most carefully sub-edited daily in existence. It is still printed by the Walter press, which, introduced early in the "fifties," has naturally undergone very many alterations and improvements. The circulation is now considerably lower than any other London morning paper, and excellence rather than rapidity in printing is a primary point.

Through force of circumstances there is very little to be said about the present editor, George Earle Buckle, for the paper has been brought to such a high pitch by his predecessors that there are no more fresh worlds to conquer. At the present time the paper is managed by a kind of trinity, the editor,

the manager, Mr. Moberly Bell, and Mr. John Walter. Probably Mr. Buckle works harder in the sense of looking over almost every line of proof than the editor of any other daily in this country.

Mr G. F. Buckle is the eldest son of the Rev. George Buckle, Canon of Wells, Somerset, and was born at Twerton Vicarage, near Bath, in June, 1854. He was educated at Winchester College and distinguished himself as a scholar on the Foundation by hard work and painstaking attention. When eighteen, he went to Oxford and entered as a student at New College. When twenty-one, he obtained the Newdigate prize for English verse, a first-class in classics in 1876, and in history in the year after. In 1877, he was made a Fellow of All Souls College, and remained in that position till 1885. He was called to Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1880, and became a member of the editorial staff of the *Times* in the same year. When Professor Chenery died in February, 1884, Mr. Buckle became editor. Mr. Buckle, who married a daughter of Mr. James Payn, the eminent novelist, is an absolutely unknown personality to journalists in London, and is scarcely ever met in literary society except at the house of his father-in-law.

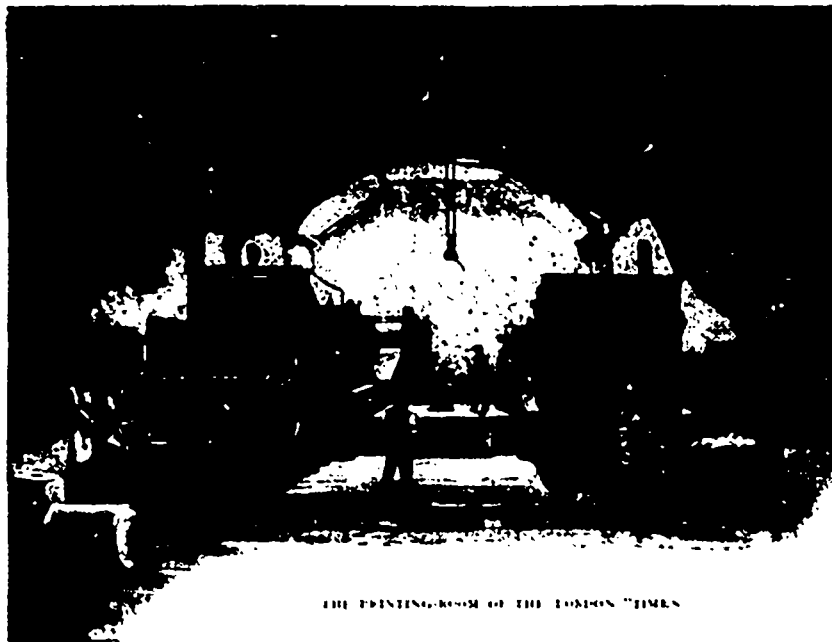
And even there one might meet him every day for years without discovering that he was in any way connected with the *Times*. He lives in Russell Square, an easy walk of ten or fifteen minutes from his office, in the beautiful house formerly in the possession of the authoress of "Robert Elsmere" and her husband, Mr. F. Humphrey Ward, who is, by the way, the art critic of the *Times*. And of no living celebrity is it more difficult to obtain a photograph, but like most other difficult things this has occasionally been overcome. The portrait which accompanies this article is, we believe, the first that has ever been engraved, and for it we are indebted to Mr. Pearson, of *Pearson's Weekly*.

Some newspaper compositors are now said to use both hands in setting type.

A FOUR-COLOR PRESS

OUR dailies will soon be issuing colored illustrated supplements. Science and invention never cease, and progress is rapid. A Frenchman named M. Marinoni was the first successful maker of a color press for newspapers. This was introduced into the office of the *Petit Journal*, the greatest journal in the world in point of circulation, in the fall of 1880. Afterwards the English Publishers of *Million*, procured two of these presses and success has smiled on their efforts. Now Mr. Walter Scott of Chicago has invented a press which can print an eight-page illustrated supplement, perfected in four colors, at the rate of 15,000 per hour. This is now in use on the *Inter-Ocean*, and the platemaking processes are being perfected so that the publishers will soon be able to illustrate in colors the events of one day in the paper of the following morning. The press is thus described:—

It might be called four or eight presses (according to the number of colors used) combined in a single perfect machine. In the ordinary color-work it would require four or eight presses to do the work attained through the resources of this single machine. The aggregate weight of the press is 18 tons, and beneath it is a steel tank



THE PRINTING ROOM OF THE LONDON TIMES

17 feet in length, 3 feet 8 inches wide, and 3 feet 6 inches deep. The press proper is 6 feet wide, 7 feet 6 inches high, and 11 feet in length, or 16 feet from the roll-stand to the end of the folder. The heart of the press is the off-set cylinder in the centre. This cylinder is forty-eight inches in diameter, technically for impression and blanket. About this cylinder are four travelling cylinders disposed at right angles, each fourteen and five-eighths inches in diameter. These cylinders carry the plates that impinge with every revolution upon the impression cylinder. The paper starting from a continuous roll, gets the first impression from the lower cylinder, which is belted with four stereotyped plates. This forms the first four inside pages and is printed in black ink. The paper sheet then passes to the cylinder directly above, belted with electrotyped

plates for illustration. These plates are inked with yellow, the first color for ground work, and are for the first and last pages of the paper. The sheet passes directly over the off-set cylinder to the top impression cylinder for picture plates. This has red ink and furnishes the second color. The sheet having received its impress passes directly to the cylinder below, where the ink is blue.

In the current issue, there being six pages of type-printed matter, the cylinder was divided, half its plates being stereotype, or type for black ink matter, and half electrotype plates for color illustration; the last color in blue being laid on at this stage. If two inside pages had been colored illustrations this cylinder would have been entirely belted with electrotype plates. In other words, this press is capable of printing four pages of reading-matter and four pages of colored plates, or six pages of reading-matter and two pages of colored plates. One even more remarkable fact about the press is that the number of colors can be doubled. All of the ink fountains are divided into two compartments; the paper roll being half width it can be conducted twice about the off-set cylinder, receiving double-color impressions. This reduces the number of impressions to 7,500 per hour. There are seven ink rollers to each cylinder, with extra form and polish rollers, which give the appearance of complexity to the body of the press. A very ingenious device for giving clear impressions and cleaning the off-set roller is directly beneath the press in the tank. This is an oil fountain associated with a steel polish roller. It presses against a plush roller, which in turn presses the off-set cylinder, and does the rest when the strip of paper leaves the last impression cylinder it gets into the domain of the feeder and takes its first degree in a line of promotion as a paper and is pasted. It is then cut lengthwise between two cylinders, and passes with a flash to collecting cylinders, where it is gathered into sheets of four pages and then formed into an eight page paper. Two small cylinders give it a first fold; it whirls up like a spark from a fire, is folded a second time and behold there are two perfect eight-page papers; a pair of frisky cylinders divorce these Siamese twins, and drops them into packing boxes on either side of the folder. Every revolution throws two perfect eight-page papers with four pages of colored illustrations, in four or eight colors, as desired; every fifteen sheets are automatically counted, and 15,000 papers are thus printed in an hour.

The stereotyped plates of the press are similar to those used on all perfecting presses. The electrotype plate is engraved, the first being the model of the entire series; each color requiring its own individual plate. These plates are cast flat, and are

only a quarter of an inch in thickness, the ordinary stereotyped plates being half an inch. In order to fit the cylinders, they must be curved, and a simple but ingenious machine bends the plates without injury to the value of the finest lines. The plates are routed (the parts unnecessary for the colors being cut out), after the plates are bent. The bed of the routing-machine is semi-circular fitting. The curve of the plate and the drill of the router will work, too, as fine a line as flat-bed machines. The saw and trimmer for scraping up plates also have circular beds, and are equally accurate in preserving fine alignment. The fact that color work can be done on a perfecting-press shows its unique value in the illustration of current events; the proceedings of yesterday becoming the pictures of to-day. This paper is a pioneer in the Western world, but it proposes to advance the standard of this class of work as rapidly as energy and well-directed enterprise will admit.

TYPE FOUNDERS' COMBINE

AFTER several failures, the type founders have formed a combine. The new trust is known as the Type Founders' company. It is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital stock of \$9,000,000, consisting of 40,000 shares of 8 per cent. preferred, and 50,000 shares of common stock. The New York Guarantee and Indemnity Company was prominent in the formation of the company, and will name two directors. The officers are:—Robert Allison, Cincinnati, president; W. B. Mackellar, Philadelphia, vice-president; A. T. H. Brewer, New York, secretary; John Marder, Chicago, western manager; G. H. Jerman, New York, eastern manager. The type founders think the profits can be increased to \$1,000,000 a year. A. D. Farmer & Son, and George Bruce, Son & Co., New York, refuse to join the trust. These are very old and very strong firms; they say they prefer to be independent and take their chances. Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, of Chicago, decline to join the combination, but it is said they are willing to sell out to it. The same statement is made concerning the Keystone type foundry, of Philadelphia.

THE London Eng. correspondent of the *Orillia Packet* says a kind word for *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* "It is an excellent work. I was very much pleased with it. "The Curious Epitaph upon a Printer" and "Tom Typo" are worthy of emanating from Welburn's pen, whose "Night Comp.," and other similar poems, you have recently published."

Le Petit Journal of Paris has a daily circulation of nearly a million. It has the largest circulation in the world; the next largest is that of the *Daily News* of London.



Engraved by *The Mail*

“NOBLESS”, OBLIGE

by J. Haynes Williams

The Printer and Publisher

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Published Monthly by

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FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

NO. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum

Single copies 25 cents

J. B. McLEAN,
President

HUGH C. McLEAN
Manager

TORONTO, NOVEMBER, 1892

NEWSPAPER STAFFS

ASSOCIATION increases the familiarity of an employee with his duty, and the more familiar the more valuable he is to his employer. In these days of sharp competition the master sometimes forgets this, when he permits his employee to leave his service when the question of remuneration is the issue. An employee is a piece of machinery, and as a rule it is better to pay the price of a good article than to take a cheaper at a relatively dearer figure. Good machinery, well selected, is what every employer should aim at securing. Yes, and keeping it too.

This principle seems to be ignored by too many employers of labor, and not a few of them are to be found in the newspaper fraternity. We have in mind at the moment newspapers in general on this side of the Atlantic, and those in the United States in particular. But our own city journals are not remiss in this particular. The number of journalists who have put their pencil and note book in their pocket and left for other scenes because the question of a few dollars has been the issue, is well-known. To be a member of a newspaper staff where the managing editor is known to be a good judge of merit and a just recompenser of it, is to be where incentives to the greatest exertions are imbibed. A newspaper man, who under such conditions lacked interest in the welfare of his paper, would not be worth his salt. A man with less ability but more concern would be infinitely more desirable. Success in newspaper work, whether it be editorial or reportorial, depends more upon push and a good nose for

news than even on scholastic attainments. Of course, the more liberal the education is, when the other qualities are present, the better are the embryo journalist's chances for travelling successfully; the rocky road that leads to the goal of his ambition.

Sir Edward Lawson, of the London *Daily Telegraph*, one of the new journalistic knights, recognizes the importance of retaining the old members of his staff. Mr. Sala, who is a leader writer on the *Telegraph*, recently had this to say of him: "He rarely invites any man to write for him, unless he has first correctly gauged his capabilities, and is able to feel that the appointment on the staff is likely to be a lasting one. 'Birds of passage,' in other words, 'rolling stones,' have no chance at all on the *Daily Telegraph*. Sir Edward takes infinite trouble to discover his soldiers, and equal trouble to retain them; so that no matter what demands are made on the journal as regards unexpected events to be chronicled, there is sure to be found an efficient officer on the staff ready and able to perform the duties required of him." It was Sir Edward Lawson who discovered Henry M. Stanley, who practically discovered Africa and Livingstone. With all the boasted enterprise of the American press, there are some things in which it seems they can with profit emulate their British confederates. And one of these is in the matter of dealing with their staffs.

ADVERTISING GIFT ENTERPRISES

IT is true that all reputable journals ceased inserting advertisements of gift enterprises on the part of newspapers, and of the little side shows of these papers. In many instances they are frauds. Those that are not are "fakes." The frauds are those which have no intention of giving anything in return for the money sent, while the "fakes" sell watches, diamond rings, etc., at three or four times their value, by a very clever system now familiar to all publishers. The business is conducted in such a way that it is difficult for the police to get a hold on the fakets. Those who have back-bone and a little money will never allow the police to interview them excepting in the presence of a lawyer, and then their questions are answered through him. Those who cannot afford legal advice to discover the points in the law through which they can ride unmolested, leave town as soon as the police are on their track. *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* has unearthed several of these frauds recently, and the post-office authorities have stopped their mails. In two instances the men have left the country. A number of Ontario papers are advertising "*The Christian Journal*." This "fake" gives a house and lot as its leading prizes. The deeds for these are deposited with H. M. East, Barrister,

Toronto. When the advertising accounts became due they were sent here for collection, but *The Christian Journal* could not be found, and H. M. East denied all knowledge of such a concern. Whether they pay in advance or not, newspapers should not encourage these concerns.

AFFAIRS IN MONTREAL

IN the printing business in Montreal the subject that has occasioned most discussion during the month is the probability of an advance in the cost of paper. Some claim that it has advanced, while others say that it has not, and between the conflicting reports it is hard to obtain any definite information whether it has or not. A canvass of the leading printing houses in the city, however, elicits the fact that their supplies are not costing them any more money, and that they have placed orders for future delivery on the terms of the old contracts. In one case that came under notice the manufacturer tried to get a $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance on No. 3 print, but ultimately accepted $\frac{3}{8}$ c., and the circumstance no doubt applies to other cases. One result, however, has no doubt been the outcome of the agitation, and that is the absence of cutting. Paper manufacturers claim that none of this is being done, and that they prefer to refuse orders first.

With regard to the future it is not improbable some advances may result on the higher grades of paper in the manufacture of which rags are necessitated. But there is nothing in the situation positively calling for an immediate rise. Across the lines it is true that prices have been worked up, but the circumstances governing the case there do not apply to the same extent in Canada, according to the admissions of our paper manufacturers themselves. In the United States proper, makers usually buy their rags from month to month, and any change in the rag market has an immediate effect. In Canada the case is somewhat different. Makers lay in supplies of rags considerably ahead, and the consequence of this is, at least in the cases of manufacturers in Montreal, they are supplied with rags ahead. Across the lines, since the embargo took effect, white rags have advanced from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for No. 1, and No. 2 from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., and No. 3 from 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. Linen rags, which are all imported, have risen even more, the best German moving up 2c. per lb. Now, at the best, 100 lbs. of rags will not make more than 70 lbs. of paper. It can be seen how the cost of making paper is enhanced where the rag market rules in the position outlined above. In addition, the chemical market stiffened, especially for bleaching powders; but lately, owing to the subsidence of the cholera scare, it has fallen back again. If cholera should

break out again in the spring, the paper stock situation will indeed be interesting.

So much for the paper situation, and now about the printing trade itself. All the offices are busy, which is natural at this time of the year, when insurance companies, railroads, etc., are wanting calendars, almanacs, etc., for distribution. In fact, a good many of the offices have already commenced night work to meet the rush which is in much earlier than usual.

NOTES.

ROBERT LOVELL & Co. promise to have a lot of new publications for the Christmas trade.

THE *Star* is advertising a new Almanac, and Mr. Hugh Graham says it will be up to the average.

MR. MILLER MACCONNELL, the night editor of the *Herald*, is away on a trip to Halifax, visiting his father, who is editor of the *Halifax Herald*.

THE *Gazette* job printing department's new platen press has been working now for several weeks. Managing Director White says he is well satisfied with the results.

MR. J. A. GARVIN, or "Johnnie," as the fraternity dub him, took possession of his chair in the *Herald* office this month. He is a welcome accession to the ranks of the newspaper men in Montreal.

THE *Gazette* is getting out an Almanac this year that is to be even better (according to Mr. Kydd, the managing editor, who has it in hand), than the famous political one of the last Federal campaign.

THE many friends of Mr. George E. Desbarats will be pleased to learn that he is once more able to be out and attend to business. Mr. Desbarats has had a long fight of it, having been ill for over six months.

THE new Sunday morning paper which has appeared here is said to be doing very well; the clergy, however, are against it, and it remains to be seen whether our people can be educated into appreciating a publication of this kind.

THE *Herald's* "Montreal edition" of over fifty pages met with the success which it deserved. Brother Crossley, who worked up the financial and commercial part of it certainly did himself proud. By the way, "Jimmy" is now city editor of the *Gazette*.

THE ticket printing business is brisk now, and Mr. David English says he has a "cinch" on the lottery ticket branch. He has a system of numbering which defies counterfeiting. The Notre Dame Hospital Tombola tickets were turned out by him. He has the idea copyrighted.

THE *Star's* new improved press is a picture that any newspaper man will admire. The two presses which it has replaced are a chance for some other

proprietor whose circulation does not require such speed. They are in good order, and no doubt can be had at a bargain.

MR. ARTHUR WARE, of the *Gazette*, was down at the Columbian celebration in New York. He had trouble about lodgings, but was too old a night hawk to mind a little thing like that. The boys in New York could give him no pointers on card tricks. He mystified the best of them.

BENGOUGH cartoons have commenced to make their appearance in the *Star*, and of course are all that can be desired. The *Witness* also has a young man named Frost who is well up with the procession. He hit off Mayor McShane and the famous Plourde horse to a nicety the other day.

BOTH the publishing and the paper trades are represented in our civic jaunt to Chicago; the representatives are A 1 at that, viz.: Ald. Rolland, Chairman of Finance, and President of the Rolland Paper Co., and Mr. Richard White, Acting Chairman of the Harbor Board, and President of the *Gazette* Co.

THE headquarters of the *Militia Gazette* have been changed from Ottawa to Montreal, and in future it will be issued twice instead of once a month. The journal in its new form is eliciting many tokens of approval from military men. M. J. B. Edwards of the *Dominion Illustrated Monthly* is the new editor and proprietor.

NEWSPAPER proprietors and printers who have not already done so are considering the advisability of putting type-setting machines into their offices. The *Witness* and *Herald* have some of the new Linotype pattern, but it is too early to speak of the result. The proprietors of the *Gazette*, it is understood, consider the matter as in the transition stage as yet, and have decided to await more definite developments.

MR. ROBERT SAMUELS, for many years the genial secretary-treasurer of the *Gazette* Printing Company has resigned, and the boys on the *Gazette* staff will miss his face after the 1st of November. It is on the cards that he will enter into partnership with Mr. Buck Chaffee and Mr. Robert Salter, late superintendent of the *Gazette* job department, in the new *Herald* Job Printing Company, which is apart from the journal of that name.

FALL ANNOUNCEMENTS

IT is pleasant to observe occasionally that a few papers have some back bone. Too many of them give one the impression that they are seekers after charity—that readers should subscribe as they would buy a comb or duster from a blind pedlar, not because they needed it, but to give to charity without encouraging begging. Newspapers should insist on cash payments, and that in advance. They would do

much for themselves and more for their advertisers if they would constantly urge cash transactions in preference to long credits. Here is a fall announcement by the *Thamesville Herald* that has the true ring in it.

"Among the special reasons we have for asking our readers to assist us is that the HERALD is the Local paper of East Kent. That during the five years it has been under the present management we have never failed mailing an issue by the early mails every Thursday morning and given 52 papers every year, not missing five or six issues yearly as the other local papers. We carefully keep our columns free from anything that cannot be read by every member of the family. The HERALD reaches its readers regularly one day earlier in the week than any other local paper. We do not fill up our columns with patent medicine advertisements and dead head matter, but give reading instead. We never give premiums, believing that when our readers pay us a dollar for the HERALD they want a dollar's worth of HERALD, and not 75 cents worth of HERALD and 25 cents worth of premium, for no publisher can give a premium unless he takes the amount it costs him from the cost of getting out his paper. Our experience, and it extends over 25 years, is that no local paper can be published at less than \$1 a year, whose circulation is under 1000, if the publisher expects to make anything on his subscription list. We do not club with other newspapers because many can only afford one paper, and the one we want them to take is the HERALD.

We ask every reader of the HERALD to show their copy to their neighbors and ask them to subscribe, as the larger the list of our subscribers becomes the better the paper we will be able to issue; therefore it is as much to your advantage as ours to increase the number on our mail list."

WRITER'S CRAMP

Mr. Sala, the well-known journalist, has been asked to prescribe for "writer's cramp," so he writes as follows in his "Sala Journal":—"Leave off smoking, give your hand such rest as you can, use dumb-bells, and those of a moderate weight; don't swing them too violently or too long. When you write support your hand upon a round ruler; or, best of all, get a typewriter. Playing with your fingers on the keys thereof is an admirable way of checking the tendency towards 'writer's cramp.'"

Mrs. PERR, the only woman journalist in Belgium, died recently, aged 81. In 1866 the press banqueted her on her golden wedding with journalism. Honors conferred by the king entitled her to a military funeral.

CRAFT NOTES

THE Hot Springs, B.C., *News* is dead.

WM. LANE, Engraver, Montreal, has assigned to W. A. Caldwell.

KASTO, B.C., will have a newspaper, to be known as the *Examiner*.

THE job printers at Duluth and Superior, Minn., have formed an eight hour league.

COL. ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, a New York newspaper man, has bought the first 10,000 of the World's Fair souvenir half-dollars, paying \$10,000 for them.

MR. WHITSEY, formerly master of the Steveston *Enterprise*, has decided to start a newspaper and job printing office in Courtenay, Comox district, B.C.

FRY & Co., Chocolates, Bristol, Eng., are extensive advertisers. They gave all their business at one time to agents, but now they deal directly with the newspapers, finding it much more satisfactory in every respect.

A QUIET wedding occurred at Deseronto on Tuesday, when Mr. S. Russell, editor of the *Tribune*, and Miss Evelyn Davis, daughter of James Davis, mechanical superintendent of the Rathbun Company, were united in matrimony.

THE Stereotype Plate Company of Ontario (Limited), with a capital stock of \$25,000 has been incorporated, composed as follows:—Evelyn Macrae, Francis E. Macrae, Mrs. Annie L. Watson, H. H. Macrae, W. J. Watson, all of Toronto.

WILLIAM H. CURRIE, editor of the *Journal*, Fort William, died very suddenly the other morning. The deceased was for many years principal of a college in New York State, but for the last ten years identified himself with Fort William.

THE *Truro Weekly News* is the latest newspaper venture in Truro, Nova Scotia, and is a newsy eight-page journal issued by Doane Bros., proprietors of the *Truro Daily News*. That town is well supplied with papers now, having five weeklies and one daily.

THE Manchester, England, letter-press men, lithographers and bookbinders have an arrangement with their employers that the maximum number of hours per week shall be fifty-three. It has been in force since June, 1891. Most of the offices are union, and some work fewer than the maximum hours.

ANDREW LAIDLAW, of the Woodstock *Sentinel-Review* who has purchased the *Galt Reformer*, has enlarged the paper from six to seven columns quarto. He has ordered from J. H. Vivian, Bay St., Toronto, a two-revolution Campbell press, and an Otto Gas Engine. He is also putting in a new Westman & Baker press.

MR. P. M. SAUVAILL, a well-known French-Canadian journalist, and one of the editors on the *Can-*

adien, has taken an action for \$200 damages against Mr. J. P. Tardivel, of the *Verite*, because the latter stated in his journal that Mr. Sauvaille was a Methodist, which he declares to be a falsehood calculated to injure him.

THE *Standard*, Pictou, N.S., has just entered upon its 35th year, and there are hundreds who have been taking it since the first day of publication. Founded by the Hon. S. H. Holmes, ex-Premier of Nova Scotia. It has always been looked upon as one of the institutions of that country, and is a welcome visitor to the homes of the people.

PUBLISHING a newspaper at Yokohama does not appear to be a very profitable business, judging from the half-yearly report of the Yokohama Printing and Publishing Company, the proprietors of the *Japan Gazette*. The balance sheet shows a loss of \$7,954.10, while the Company are in debt to the New Oriental Corporation to the amount of \$13,649.01.

CHEAP work, cheap help, cheap materials and cheap advertising never yet led to permanent success. The printers who do the best work, pay the highest wages and use the best materials are the only men who are making a fortune and a reputation which are worth having. These are the men whom the younger members of the fraternity should imitate.

THE Automatic Newspaper Distributing Company, of Chicago, was incorporated July twentieth, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. The general principle of the machine to distribute newspapers is similar to the "nickel-in-the-slot" machine. A cent or two cents, as the case may be, is dropped into a slot and a handle pulled. Forthwith the purchaser is confronted with the paper he desires. The machine will also make change when required.

THE New York Associated Press has been making an effort to improve its service, and has appointed an extra Eastern manager. Moreover, the *Herald*, the *World*, the *Times*, the *Tribune*, and the *Journal of Commerce* have put their proofs at the service of the Associated Press, whereby the outside papers will be enabled to get advantage of the service costing many thousands of dollars a year, in addition to the news obtained by the Associated Press from its regular correspondents. Heretofore the Associated Press has only used the proofs of the *Tribune*. Moreover, the proofs of the *Mail and Express*, *Evening World* and *Telegram* will be sent to the Associated Press office to improve the afternoon service.

LORD SALISBURY has distributed three baronetcies and a knighthood among some of his chief supporters in the press. Mr. Edward Lawson, of the *Daily Telegraph*, Mr. John Jaffray, of the *Birmingham Post*, and Captain Armstrong, of the *Globe*, have all become baronets, and Dr. William Smith, the venerable scholar

and editor of the *Quarterly*, to which Lord Salisbury was in the old days a contributor, is made a knight. It is understood that Sir Algernon Borthwick, proprietor of the *Morning Post*, could have had a peerage under certain conditions which he has not chosen to accept: but the list of honors to journalists has not as was expected, been rounded with a peerage to Mr. Walter, the proprietor of the chief ex-ministerial organ, the *Times*.

In the case of Regina v. Potts before Mr. Justice Drake, of the British Columbia Supreme Court, the accused was, at the conclusion of the crown evidence, honorably discharged. Potts, who is a reporter on the *Colonist*, made a sensational exposure four months ago of immoral practices amongst young children in Victoria, B.C. When he placed the information he had gathered in the hands of the chief of police, the latter immediately laid information charging Potts with criminal assault. When the case was heard before the police magistrate the accused was committed for trial. The judge in discharging the accused made some strong remarks about the very reprehensible conduct of the chief of police in acting as he did. Potts was formerly a reporter on the Toronto papers.

"I WISH PRINTER AND PUBLISHER would take up the question of newspaper publishers levying on us for advertisements," said a member of a wholesale paper house to a representative of this paper. "Whenever we sell to many publishers they insist on our giving them an advertisement. Sometimes they tell us they will not buy unless we do so. Our firm never does it, and occasionally loses orders on that account. It is nothing more or less than blackmail. There is not one out of every five thousand of their readers who would be interested in our advertisement: it would do us no good, and why should we give it? I admit that a number of firms do. When I see the advertisement of a type foundry, or of a printing press or a paper mill in a daily or weekly newspaper, I feel sorry for the firm. They have not enough backbone to refuse to give an advertisement."

THE risks a "live" newspaper man will run for the journal to which he happens to be attached is instanced in the case of Stanhope, the New York *Herald* correspondent, who had himself inoculated with the Haffkine anti-choleera virus and is now in Hamburg, in the midst of the dead and dying, testing the efficacy of the inoculation. If he comes through unscathed he will have established a fact of incalculable value to science and humanity in demonstrating the virtue of the treatment. If he dies his will be the death of a hero. Not even Stanley, when he set out on his perilous journey in search of Livingstone,

showed a more courageous front than this young man who is calmly facing the horrors of a fearful pestilence at the suggestion of his employer. No one ever knew James Gordon Bennett to disturb himself unnecessarily, but he seems to have the knack of inspiring the young men who write his famous journal to do great things.

BUSINESS CHANGES

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIS has sold out the Regina *Leader* to J. J. Young, his editor.

FLETCHER & GUEST, publishers, Truro, N.S., have been succeeded by Clarence Spooner.

THE presses and plant of the Napanee *Standard* office have been purchased by a London firm.

THE Morden *Herald* started a few years ago by E. A. Bailey, of *Farmers' Union* fame, has changed hands. The Rev. Y. H. Bothwick and Neil Fox have taken the concern.

MR. J. E. ANGER, who for the past thirteen years has been identified with the *Niagara Falls Review*, has sold out to Mr. J. B. Stephens, formerly of Walkerton.

THE machinery of the Toronto Junction *Reporter* office has been sold to Mr. Brocklebank, of Arthur. The purchaser will run a paper in the interests of the Liberal party. The *Reporter* was Conservative.

THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

THE executive committee of the Canadian Press Association held a meeting on Friday last in the Rossin House. The applications of a number of candidates for membership were considered and accepted. It was decided to hold the annual meeting in Toronto on Thursday and Friday, 9th and 10th February, and a committee was appointed to carry out the arrangements and prepare a programme. The list of members was revised, and the secretary instructed to withhold certificates for 1893 from some whose eligibility they questioned. A resolution was adopted instructing the secretary to request members making application for certificates under section 4 of the by-laws to make written statement that the persons for whom the certificates are intended are bona fide reporters, habitually and professionally engaged as such. It was further decided on motion that it be a recommendation to the annual meeting of the association that section 4 of the by-law be expunged, and the requirements of the constitution be widened, so as to admit to active membership all reporters of standing who have been habitually and professionally engaged as such for not less than three years.

WHEN two men are after one boss wages are poor; when two bosses are after one workman wages are high.

DEPRECIATION OF PLANT

VERY few items of cost are less understood and at the same time more important than that which arises from depreciation of plant. By this term is meant not only the decrease in value which arises from the natural wear of type and machinery, but also the decrease which is occasioned by the ever changing condition of things as regards type faces and improvements in machinery. There appears to be but little unanimity of opinion as to what is a fair allowance to make for depreciation of plant from year to year, and the writer has received many communications from employing printers requesting information on this subject. Therefore it is intended in this article to briefly state a few points which may help to a better understanding of the question as to what percentage of the plant account should be written off each year to cover the depreciation in value.

Before entering upon the consideration of this question it may be well to define what constitutes plant. In every well regulated establishment there is supposed to be some system of book-keeping by which all items of expenditure are classified under certain headings. One of these headings would naturally be "Plant Account," and it would seem that very little room should exist for doubt as to what should be entered under such heading.

Experience teaches that there is some doubt on this point, and that items are often put down as plant which belong to other departments, and as a natural accompaniment of such mistakes items which should be entered as plant are to be found under some other head.

In the composing room the following items should be entered as plant. Type, borders, ornaments, trade cuts, wood letter, cases, stands, racks, imposing surfaces, metal quoins and furniture, chases, galleys, composing sticks, rule and lead cutters, mitring machines and all other tools of the trade which have a permanent value, while leads, reglets, brass rule, wooden quoins and furniture, page cord, benzine or other detergents, cuts, or electrotypes procured for special work and not required again, should not be put to plant account, but be charged as "materials" which become used up.

Exception may be taken in the item of brass rule being put down as materials instead of plant; but in most cases this is warranted by the fact that the rule is cut up as required. Of course, where labor-saving fonts are bought and kept in good condition it may be safe to put them down as plant, but every printer knows that brass rule is one of those commodities which he is always buying and of which he never seems to have much when it is wanted.

In the press-room all presses, machinery, shafting, pulleys, hangers, tools, racks, tables, shelves, and other articles, which are calculated to last for several years should be charged to plant account, while ink, rollers, belts, laces, benzine, oil, rags, cotton waste, paste, and all such articles as are used up in the course of operation should be entered as materials.

So in each department of the business care should be exercised to separate those things which have a lasting value and belong to plant from those which are constantly being used up, and therefore should be classed as materials.

Now, having endeavored to show what really belongs to the plant account, it might appear easy and proper to proceed to the consideration of the main question; but before doing so, and in order to throw still further light upon the subject, there are some other points which it will be well to touch upon.

In estimating what should be a fair amount to deduct from the value of plant for depreciation the question as to how that plant was purchased needs to be taken into account. If bought on time it should be treated differently from what it would be if bought for cash, there being sometimes a difference of 25 per cent. between such purchases. The actual net cash price alone should be entered as the value of plant in the account on the books. Any other entry is only fictitious, and can serve no good purpose. Many printers have ignored this point, and as a consequence have had no satisfactory knowledge of the value of their plants.

Another point to be considered is the decrease in the value of plant occasioned by some machinery or type giving out before its time through overworking or improper use. If such machines or type have to be thrown out then the plant account should be charged with their original cost (less the percentage which has already been charged for depreciation), and in the event of their being sold the amount realized should be credited to the plant account. All expenses incurred in repairing plant should be charged against that account, and any expenses incurred in improving and increasing the output of such plant should be credited to the same account.

By carefully attending to these details it will be possible to keep a very nearly accurate account of the value of the plant and what it consists of.

Now let us return to the main question, namely, what is a fair allowance to make for depreciation of plant?

After consulting a great many employing printers on the subject and after many years' experience in operating a large printing business, it appears to the writer that 7½ per cent. would be a fair and safe amount to deduct each year from the value of plant.

Some think that five per cent. is sufficient to

write off for machinery, but it really is not, for in addition to the usual causes of depreciation, as mentioned before, there is another thing which especially affects printing presses. Every newly-invented press which is really an improvement on the old presses tends to make those presses old-fashioned and out of date, and thus lowers their value.

Now, what does 7½ per cent. reduction mean? It means that if that percentage were taken off each year from the original cost of the plant the purchase price would be wiped off in fifteen years. But this is never done. The yearly percentage is taken from the actual value of the plant, which decreases each year, and therefore, instead of 7½ per cent. covering the original cost in fifteen years, it would take about fifty years to reduce the value of a press to what it would sell for at the price of old iron.

To illustrate this a sample case may be taken— a press which cost \$3,000 and weighed 12,000 pounds. At the end of the first year the depreciation at 7½ per cent. would amount to \$225, reducing the value of the press to \$2,775. At the end of the second year the depreciation would amount to \$208.12, reducing the value of the press to \$2,566.88. Now, at this rate it would take about fifty-two years to reduce the value of the press to \$84, which would be the price of old iron at \$14 a ton.

Those who will take the trouble to figure it out will find the above statement to be correct, and if they follow further with the process of deducting the percentage year by year they will perhaps be surprised to find that by this process the cost of the press is never really wiped out, because there is always a remainder.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be on this subject there can be no doubt at all about the wisdom of keeping a correct account of the value of plant. It is far better to know just how matters stand than to go blindly along with false ideas of the value of one's possessions. Many a printer has died thinking that he had left his family well off, when in reality his assets were not sufficient to pay his debts.

This might not be likely to occur in the case of large, well conducted businesses. But unfortunately the great majority of businesses are neither large nor well conducted. Therefore there is reason for calling attention to this subject and for pressing home its importance. A painful case came under the notice of the writer just recently where a printer died suddenly with his affairs all tangled up, and whereas he and his family had thought there were many thousands of dollars in the plant and good will of the business, when matters came to be straightened out there was not a dollar.

If printers would give this subject the attention

and thought which it deserves they would materially strengthen their businesses and save themselves a good deal of future loss and disappointment. They would also appreciate more fully the folly of those who wear their plants out for the benefit of their customers while getting very little benefit themselves. —
The American Bookmaker.

THE EDITOR'S DREAM

AN editor sat in his office chair, his shoes were patched, his clothes threadbare and his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debt old Morpheus slowly around him crept and before he knew it he soundly slept; and sleeping dreamt that he was dead, and from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and not even a cowbell tolled for the peaceful rest of his cowhide sole. And as he wandered amid the shades that smoke and scorch in lower hades, he shortly observed an iron door that creakingly hung on a hinge ajar, but the entrance was closed with a red hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out waiting for travellers there about, and thus to the passing editor spoke: "Come in my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear; this is the place I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums; for though in life they'll find when they're dead its not too late. I will show you the place where I melt them thin, with red hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted leads, and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; the hot grindstone to grind their nose, and red hot rings to wear on their toes; and if they mention they don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths with red hot wire, and then, dear sir, you'll see them squirm while I turn them over to cool and turn." With these last words the editor woke and thought it all a practical joke, but at times so real did it seem, that he cannot believe it was all a dream, and often he thinks with a chuckle and grin of the fate of those who save their tin and never pay the printer.

DAVID BRUCE, the inventor of the type-casting machine, died recently at his home in Williamsburgh, a New York suburb. He was 91 years old, and was born in New York. His parents were natives of Scotland, and came to America nearly a century ago. The making of type in his boyhood was done only by hand, and the most rapid workmen could not turn out more than 15 type a minute. In 1838 Mr. Bruce got out various patents that covered a machine run by hand that would turn out 80 or 90 type a minute. He went to Boston and sold his patent rights after the machine had been demonstrated to be of practical use.

TROUBLE IN THE "EVENING NEWS" OFFICE

WHAT the compositors recently employed in the Toronto *Evening News* office term a "lock-out," and the proprietors designate as a "strike," is now in progress. The compositors call it a lock-out in order to secure the sympathy of trades-unionists, and the proprietors a strike so as not to incur the displeasure of a class that they have, unfortunately for themselves at the present juncture, catered if not pandered to for several years. The primary cause of the trouble was the introduction of the Rogers' Typograph, a type-setting machine, but the real cause was the piece scale submitted to the compositors. The scale for hand composition on evening papers in Toronto is 28c. per thousand ems. The *News* presented to its compositors a sliding scale, commencing at 25c. per thousand, and ending at the expiration of ten weeks at 14c., which was to be acknowledged as the standard price of composition. The compositors objected to the terms offered, claiming that they should receive the same payment given in the *Mail*, *Globe* and *Empire* offices, where type-setting machines are also in operation. The *News* is now a non-union office, the machine operators and compositors employed there not being recognized as unions.

In the offices in this city where the Typograph is in operation, and where compositors have learned to operate them, the average product per man per hour does not exceed 1500 ems. This average at the rate offered by the *News* would allow the men to earn about 20c per hour, or \$1.60 for a day of eight hours; a reduction in their wages of at least 50c. per day. The compositors believe that skilled labor is worth more than the ordinary laboring man receives, and they further feel that such a reduction in the price paid for composition would in the end injure their craft.

From present appearances the *News* will win the fight, as it has eight machines and several first-class operators, some of whom can set over 2,000 ems an hour. While it will be able to defeat the men, it is yet a question whether it will successfully combat the quiet influences which are working against it. These influences will endeavor to strike at its circulation and advertising patronage, with what success time alone can tell.

The members of the Toronto Typographical Union assert most positively that they will not accept a piece scale in any office. This is not a wise conclusion to reach, as the proprietors may in a few months be in a position to take equally as firm a stand, and offer a piece scale or nothing to their compositors. The Union says that it is not fighting type-setting machines, but endeavors to maintain the standard wages. The capacity of the machines will never be thoroughly tested by

day labor, and surely the employers are justified in getting out of the machines as large a product as possible, and that can only be procured by putting the operators on piece work. Under present conditions the expert hand-setter earns a better wage than his less fortunate fellow workman. Why should not a similar state of affairs exist among machine operators? The machines have come to stay, even if the present ones are not as perfect as they should be.

The proprietor of a business college in this city has a Rogers' Type-setting machine in working order in his rooms, where those who desire it will be taught how to operate them. In a few months there will be machine operators galore, some good and others indifferent, but in the event of trouble in a printing office any one of them might be able to do the work of a man, and it would be done regardless of trades union regulations.

THE PAPER TRADE SITUATION

SOME little uneasiness has been felt by buyers of paper owing to a report that the paper-makers had recently met in Toronto to form a Trust which, it was said, would buy up all the paper mills in the country. This report, however, was quite without foundation as the meeting in question was merely a committee of a section of the Paper Makers' Association of Canada, a body which has been in existence for some time past, and which is organized on a somewhat similar basis to the Press Association of Ontario.

Regarding the question of a Trust, however, such a company would probably rather be of benefit to the trade in general than otherwise, though it might not appear so at first sight. The chief gain would be that instead of every Mill manufacturing from three to a dozen different kinds of paper, each Mill would make only that line which they could manufacture most economically and there is not the least doubt but that this would entail a saving of fully 20% on the present cost of manufacture. At this rate the Paper Makers would be able to make a reasonable profit without requiring to ask buyers any higher price for their goods than at present, in fact, it is quite probable that the prices of some lines would go below the present market figures. It is quite generally admitted that the prices at which paper is now being sold are not profitable, and consumers are expecting the paper-makers to make a move towards increasing prices or in some way bettering matters in their own behalf.

Proprietor (astonished)— "Whew! Three hundred subscribers in one mail! I wonder what is giving our paper such a boom?"

Managing Editor (gleefully)— "I killed our funny man's jokes on death by electricity."— *Texas Siftings*.

A PHILOSOPHICAL COCKROACH

A cockroach sat on an editor's desk,
 With a cynical smile on his face,
 And watched the editor make grotesque
 Black marks on a clean, white place.
 "Dear me!" said the cockroach, "I can't see
 Why he should labor so constantly,
 For he doesn't accomplish a single thing
 With all his writing and scissoring.
 Paste and scissors,
 Scissors and paste
 Think of the energy going to waste!"

The editor listened, but didn't reply,
 For he had too much to do;
 But he said to himself, "One can't deny
 There's much in the point of view.
 One cannot measure his neighbor's worth
 By the gash he makes in the face of the earth,
 And I strongly suspect that he may be
 Perfectly right in his judgment of me.
 Paste and scissors,
 Scissors and paste -
 Think of the energy going to waste!"

Then the editor smashed the cockroach flat
 With his scissors, and buried him deep
 In the pot of paste, and remarked, "Now that
 I consider is getting off cheap.
 The critical faculty, as we know,
 Is a dangerous thing to have, and so
 I've forwarded you to a better land,
 For the sake of society, understand."
 Then the editor took up his pen and said,
 As he looked at the cockroach lying dead,
 "Paste and scissors,
 Scissors and paste -
 Think of the energy going to waste!"

Chicago Journal

A MONOPOLY IN PAPER MAKING

ONE of the things which is creating discontent in Canada generally is the way in which manufacturers have been forming "combines," in order, if possible, to prevent competition in their respective lines of business, and to secure greater profits to themselves at the expense of their customers. The result of a general extension of this system of "combines," will be to interfere injuriously with the business of the merchants and retailers, who have to obtain their goods from the practical monopolists who control these "combines" and eventually reduce the traders to the condition of an inferior and servile class. Unfortunately, the question of trade and commerce has been made a party one: one side declaring a "National Policy," and the other for the greatest practicable approach to Free Trade. The consequence is, neither view can secure a fair discussion, free from political heat and rancour. For this, the organs of both parties are mainly responsible. Their proprietors, however, stand a chance of having the subject brought

directly to their notice in a way which will touch their pockets; and so they will have to regard it from another point of view than the party political one. Under the operation of the N.P., paper manufacturing is one of the industries which has been somewhat extensively promoted; and with the consequent competition, prices have been reduced to the customers. THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER (the new printing trade magazine in Canada), in its October issue, refers to a recent meeting in Montreal of some sixteen paper manufacturers, where it was decided to advance prices. Now, the proprietors of this new trade magazine are, we believe, advocates of "protection." But they see that a "simple agreement" such as was proposed, is never adhered to; and as the paper manufacturers also realize this fact, they admit "that the only way to put the business on a satisfactory basis is the formation of a pool, a trust, or a consolidation of the companies." Observe the careful avoidance of the introduction of the word "combine;" which is especially obnoxious just now, on account of the way in which the American coal mine owners are combining to raise the price of coal. The N.P. might be tolerated, with home competition; but if combines, or pools or trusts are not forbidden by law, they will soon reduce the population generally to the condition of the locked-out Carnegie Homesteaders. As for the paper "combine," it is just possible that without regard to politics newspaper proprietors might establish a limited joint stock paper mill of their own. *Renfrew Mercury.*

DENIES THE IMPEACHMENT

THE solicitors of the *Ladies' Pictorial* Company write that the statement published in the last issue of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER connecting that Company with the Exquisite Toilet Co., "the one being a branch of the other," is not correct. A representative of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER called at the offices of the Exquisite Toilet Co. and were referred to Mr. Wrigley, of the *Ladies' Pictorial*. This gentleman issued the advertising for the Company under the name of the Wrigley Advertising Agency. He admitted that he was not doing a regular advertising agency business, and stated that he was in the employ of the *Ladies' Pictorial* Company, and that the Exquisite Toilet Co. was a branch. It was on his authority the statement was made.

FOR SALE

The owner of an Evening Newspaper in a city of 275,000 inhabitants wishes to sell its profitable Job Printing Department.

The influence and prestige of the newspaper and of its owner and the maintenance of the location of the plant in the newspaper block together with the very low price at which the outfit will be sold, combine to make this an exceptional opportunity for a printer with some capital.

Address

HAL STORM.

132 TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK.

A **AMERICAN SYSTEM OF INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES.**

Douglas.

T **ORONTO TYPE FOUNDRY, 44 BAY STREET.**

18A, 30a Long Primer (10 Point) 2.40
ENGLAND HAS TO UNDERGO THE
 Revolt of the Colonies to Submit to Defeat and
 Separation to Shake under the
 Volcano of the French Revolution to Grapple

18A, 25a Pica (12 Point) 2.10
THE SHADES OF NIGHT
 Falling Fast as through the Sanctum
 Door there Passed 38

10A, 20a Great Primer (18 Point) 3.30

THE NORTHWESTERN INK COMPANY

Manufacturers of Black and Colored Lithographing Inks
485 Printing House Square

8A, 16a Double Pica (24 Point) 4.30

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New York City to London in Thirty-Six Hours
234 Watered Stocks For Sale 567

6A, 12a Five-Line Nonpareil (30 Point) 4.45

MEXIGAN REPUBLIC

Daily Exercise of the Flexible Tensors.

4A, 8a Double Great Primer (36 Point) 4.90

EXQUISITE HELPER

Useful and Excellent Series 38

SPACES AND QUADS EXTRA

MARDER, LUSE & CO., Chicago, Minneapolis and Omaha.

"Top of Column, next to Reading Matter"

If you will write us we will tell you all about it. Together we can "put up a job" on your advertisers that will make you money. It requires some ingenuity to get the best of the exacting advertiser of to-day, but we have been perfecting this scheme for a long time and can say that it is meeting with great success. You need not print a paper one-third larger than you have any use for, nine months out of each year in order to handle three months' rush of advertising :-: :-: :-:



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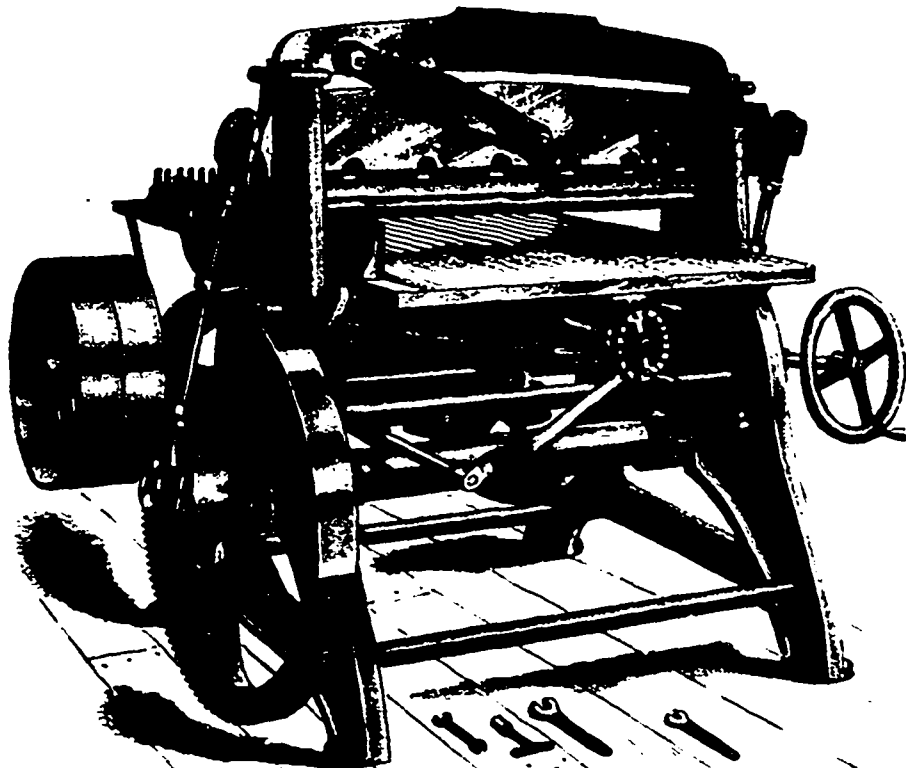
You ought to know who makes the best before you place your order. We will be glad to tell you all about what we think to be the very best Point Feed Book-Folder for accurate work that has ever been placed on the market. Write for circular with full particulars :-: :-:



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ROOM 69 COTTON EXCHANGE BUILDING

Dexter Folder Co.
FULTON, N. Y.

The BROWN & CARVER Paper Cutting Machines



THE STRONGEST
QUICKEST
MOST DURABLE
RELIABLE
COMPACT

CUTTER

IN THE WORLD...

Write for References in Your Vicinity

Your friends are Using Them

C. R. CARVER

Sole Manufacturer

25 N. SEVENTH ST.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S PAPER MILL NO. 2



← THE →

E. B. EDDY CO.

OF

HULL, - QUE.

TORONTO BRANCH, 29 Front St. W.

MONTREAL BRANCH, 318 St. James St.

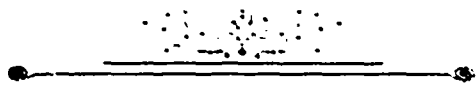


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MANILLAS. WRITING MANILLAS. TOILETS. TISSUES . . .

AND WRAPPING PAPERS. ETC., ETC. . . .



WOOD BOARDS

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LINED . . .

UNLINED . . .

DUPLEX, &c., &c. . .

STAINED AND COLOURED

The leading Newspapers, Printers,
and Manufacturing Station-
ers are now using our Papers
and Wood Boards



INTERIOR OF THE E. B. EDDY CO.'S PAPER MILL NO. 2

PUBLISHERS,

DEALERS IN TYPE,



Dozs of 'em make millions think

PRESSES, ETC.

H. C. Stovel & Co.

249 Portage Ave. Western Printers' Supply Depot

WINNIPEG

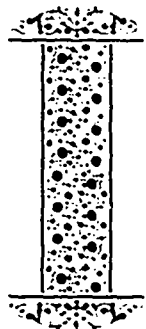


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READY PRINTS, ETC.

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Our Half-Tone, Relief Line, Engraving Process.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.



Do not send to the States because you think you cannot get these engravings done well enough here. Our work is unequalled in Canada, unexcelled anywhere.

We make a specialty of engraving and printing illustrated newspaper supplements and special issues.

FAIR PRICES DESPATCH

Write for quotation and specimen book to . . .

DESBARATS & CO., 73 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL.

Messrs. S. W. Partridge & Co.

SOLE OFFERING FOR SALE

ELECTROTYPES OF . . .

48,000 ENGRAVINGS

OF HIGH-CLASS MERIT . . .

Specially suitable for illustrating books, Magazines, &c. Proof Books can be seen at the Office, or proofs will be sent on application, stating subject, size and purpose for which required.

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The Ladder of Journalism

... HOW TO CLIMB IT ...

By T. CAMPBELL-COOPER

A primer of newspaper work, prepared by a practical newspaper man, containing hints and suggestions of value to every aspirant for journalistic honors, telling just what the young reporter wants to know; outlining the duties of each man on the staff in a word, "A Text Book on Journalism." A handsome book of 116 pages.

Price, 50 cents

BLUE PENCIL RULES

A Pocket Primer for the use of Reporters, Correspondents and "Copy Choppers." Short simple and practical rules for the making and editing of newspaper copy.

PREPARED BY ALEX. G. NEVINS

This collection of rules has received the approval of many of the ablest editors in the country, and a large number of the leading newspapers are buying the books in quantities for distribution among the reporters and correspondents.

Price Ten Cents per copy

Special rates for orders of one hundred and more.

Allan Forman, Publisher, 117 Nassau St., N.Y.

BOOKS FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

The most useful works ever published

Specimens of Job Work. By H. G. Bishop. Most useful book ever offered to printers; contains 300 specimens of printing set up in a great variety of styles by thirty different printers in as many offices. Full cloth, price \$2.00. Just out.

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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 (180), a wide space for monthly intervening spaces for weekly, and spaces down for daily, to check when an "ad" begins and ends. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-roan, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size 9 x 12 inches.

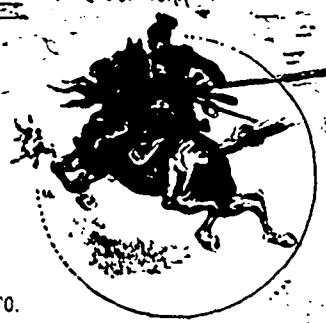
Challen's Subscription Record. For WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY AND MONTHLY JOURNALS. Indexed through to enter on the left hand page date received, blank spaces for the Subscriber's name and the Post Office. The right hand page has the Date of Expiration, Amount and Date paid repeated five times, so that one entry of a subscriber's name does for five years. Also space for remarks. It is especially useful for all Journals whose patrons renew year after year. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-roan, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size 9 x 12 inches.

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The Grip Co. Engravers.

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 PRODUCTIONS OF WOOD CUTS, STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
 OUR PLATES WILL PRINT ON ANY PRESS
 WITH GOOD PAPER AND INK.
 WRITE FOR PRICES AND SPECIMENS OF WORK.



Grip Printing & Publishing Co. Y. TORONTO.

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.

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BEST CLASS WORK AT MODERATE PRICES

GOODS FOR ALL ILLUSTRATIVE PURPOSES



OUR PROCESSES
 WOOD ENGRAVING
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TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE ESTABLISHMENT IN CANADA



LITHOGRAPHING STONE & WOOD ENGRAVING

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"SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD"

(Each sheet contains above water-mark)

This paper is made from pure linen stock, is the strongest paper on the market, is tub-sized and loft dried. See that each sheet contains the water-mark, "Superfine Linen Record," otherwise it is not genuine.

(usual weights in each size.

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Demy 18 x 21 Imperial 23 x 31 Dbl. Royal (long) 19 x 48
Large Post 17 x 22
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MONTREAL PAPER MILLS CO.

(ST. LAWRENCE PAPER MILLS)

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WHITE AND COLORED WRITINGS,

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42 & 44 WEST MONROE ST.
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MANUFACTURERS

OF

Bookbinders, Printers, Paper Box Makers

AND

Lithographers' Machinery

The Sanborn Cutting Machines are unequalled for Strength, Power, Durability and Accuracy

Sanborn's Machinery is conceded to be the Standard by ALL

First Prize awarded it wherever exhibited during the past 40 years



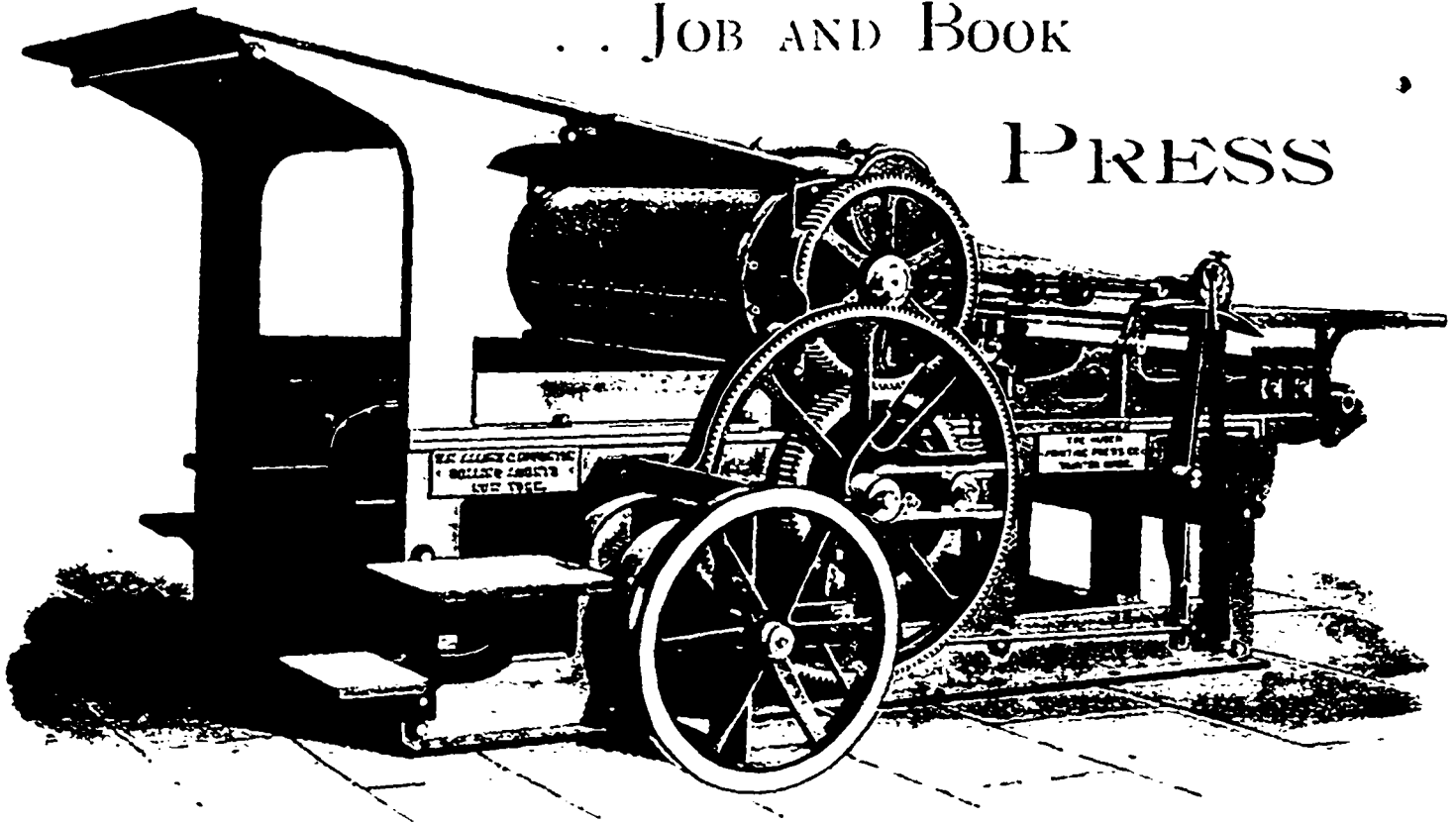
Send for our New Catalogue and write for prices and terms before ordering elsewhere

... WE STAND ON MERIT ALONE ...

THE HUBER CRANK MOVEMENT IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION

... JOB AND BOOK

PRESS



Huber Book Press Single Sheet and Double Sheet Presses. Box
Frame. No Springs. Four Back Brackets.

Huber Job and Book Press. Improved Two-Revolution
Crank Movement. Press. Two-Revolution. Mustang. Rapid.

The Huber Presses are used by the representative houses of this
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Crank Movement Press, Two-Revolution Job and Book, Air
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Model	Capacity	Weight	Price	Length	Width	Height	Capacity	Speed
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2	1500	2000	150	50	30	50	1500	1500
3	2000	2500	200	60	40	60	2000	2000
4	2500	3000	250	70	50	70	2500	2500
5	3000	3500	300	80	60	80	3000	3000
6	3500	4000	350	90	70	90	3500	3500
7	4000	4500	400	100	80	100	4000	4000

We furnish with Presses: Counter Shafts, Hangers, Cots, Belts, Driving Belleys, two sets of Roller Stocks, Wrenches, Boxing and Shipping

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No. 63 DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

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