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THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER



Vol. II. No. 1

TUESDAY, APRIL, 1892.

50 CENTS PER ANNUM

The Babcock Printing Press Mfg. Co.

MANUFACTURING WORKS

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NEW YORK OFFICE

125 TRIBUNE BUILDING



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Printer and Publisher.

VOL. II.—No. 4

TORONTO, APRIL, 1893

\$2.00 per year

EDITORIAL NOTES

THE *British and Colonial Printer* in making a comparison between English and American presses, says the latter lead. The Britishers are always fair.

THE London, Eng., County Council has decided to limit the size of posters, and the printing trade and allied industries are up in arms, as it means a reduction of business.

A GREAT deal was heard some months ago about a cold process of stereotyping, which would save time, be less injurious to type, and equally as good as the baking process, but it has unfortunately proved a dismal failure.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S Secretary of War, Hon. Daniel Lamont, is retrograding. He was once a respectable newspaper reporter, but in a moment of weakness he entered politics, and now the mighty Daniel is merely a statesman.

THE newspaper fake sometimes overreaches himself. Not long since the *New York World* published cablegrams from Honolulu, with quite a flourish of trumpets, but when it was discovered that there was no cable connecting the islands with the mainland the big drum groaned.

THE *American Bookmaker* says of all the devices which have been introduced for setting type, the Linotype and Thorne machines appear to be the only ones which have made any great progress. Mr. Evans, manager of the Canadian Typograph Company, will not accept the above readily.

THE *Boston Journalist* says it is surprising to see the amount of bulldozing and blackguarding that is carried on in the columns of so-called religious journals. We fear that the bigotry is commenced in the pulpit, filters into the pew, and is taken up by the press because publishers imagine it pays to pander to prejudice or intolerance.

AN agitation is on foot to secure another home for aged printers, this one to be located in the Eastern States. The accommodation of the Childs-Drexel Home is limited to about 100 bed rooms. Why should aged printers require homes any more than other aged tradesmen? Educate them to be provident instead of paupers.

THE *Typographical Journal* points out, while discussing the measurement of type, that the depth of the type ought to be considered if an equitable scale is to be reached, as the introduction of a "leaded" type in the *Detroit Tribune* reduced wages fifteen per cent. The type was so cast that it presented a leaded appearance without being leaded, which was supposed to be a saving of time for the compositor, but in reality was a saving of dimes to the publisher.

A SUBJECT that is beginning to attract attention, and may perhaps be brought up at the next meeting of the International Typographical Union, is the practicability or desirability of job printers forming themselves into separate and distinct unions. The interests of the newspaper and job-room compositors frequently clash, and more frequently is there a thorough lack of harmony, but would two separate unions benefit the printing trade from a compositors' standpoint?

TEN Typographs now do the straight composition on the *Detroit Journal*, but they are not modelled on the same line as our Canadian machines, the inventor having been forced by legal annoyances to further test his inventive abilities. To set a perfect line of type three machines are required. One machine casts a plain slug, the other stamps the required letters on the slugs, and the third is a casting machine. It is asserted that 200,000 ems a day can be set with a battery of ten impression machines, one casting machine, and one slug machine, requiring the services of twelve persons, which would be an average of seventeen thousand ems each.

EVEN the retail druggists are working on a line that will interfere with advertising. An organization has commenced the manufacture of certain remedies which it is intended will replace some that are extensively advertised, and the retailers are pushing those goods with considerable vigor. Should the demand for the well advertised preparations fall off seriously the question is, how will it affect the publisher? Will the proprietors of such preparations try to force business by extra advertising, or will they bow to the inevitable, as the retailers hold the whip hand.

THE *Winnipeg Commercial* makes a good point when it claims that Canadian newspapers are the best Emigration agents available for securing new arrivals in this country from the Mother Land. Having made this statement, the force of which all will admit, the *Commercial* says, "while our newspapers are by far the best mediums for making known the resources of our country, and the circulation of our journals abroad furnish by far the best class of emigration literature, it is not a wise policy to place such a heavy tax upon their circulation abroad as has been done by the recent increase in the postage rates upon papers mailed to the United Kingdom." It is certainly an absurdity that a person who takes a dollar weekly is called upon to pay \$1.04 postage thereon if he desires to send it to some relative in Great Britain.

THERE are very few persons who are not susceptible to a little flattery, and perhaps properly so, as kindly and complimentary remarks are an incentive, tending to increase our zeal and prompting us to strive for a higher ideal. We like a little praise, and we say so frankly, hence the publication of the following from H. P. Moore, editor of the *Acton Free Press*:—"I write to congratulate you upon your report of the Press meeting in the March number of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. It is certainly very creditable and highly satisfactory. I think you will find it a good stroke of policy in the interests of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, for I am persuaded that it will illustrate the value of a journal representing the craft as nothing else could. The interest in the proceedings has usually been allowed to pretty well subside before anything is heard of the annual report, but your very full review of the proceedings will have the effect of keeping the subject prominently before all concerned until the report in book form is received. I feel satisfied you will find your effort on this occasion to be of permanent profit in extending the journal among the printers of the country. I sincerely trust you will realize this result." So mote it be!

THE manager of the Central Type Foundry, St. Louis, referring to a paragraph in our last issue, says: "THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER for March is at hand, and we notice your editorial note regarding the immortalization of Mr. J. S. Cushing, of Boston. Mr. Cushing is an old friend of the Central Type Foundry, and two or three years ago we obtained his permission to use his name in connection with our series of title letter now known as 'Cushing Old Style.' Our 'Cushing Monotone' was also named in his honor. According to that, Mr. Cushing must be thrice immortalized."

THE Western peninsula of Ontario is rapidly becoming Americanized, owing to the footing secured by Detroit and Buffalo newspapers. Our own papers have been almost driven from the field because their American competitors are on sale in the trains and news depots earlier, owing to the railway arrangements in that district. This may seem a trifling matter, and of interest only to the publishers, but it certainly means that our own people are fed daily on American literature, and imbibing American ideas. There can be but one result from such a condition of affairs, and that condition does not mean Canada for the Canadians. Our politicians have discussed matters of less moment in the House this Session than what we now draw their attention to.

PUBLISHERS should use their influence to prevent the passage of the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy Act at the present session of our Legislature, as those amendments will, if adopted, interfere largely with the business of country stores and kill off the advertising of proprietary medicines. Many of the standard remedies are now sold in the general country store, but if the desired-for legislation is secured the storekeeper will not be allowed to sell even a bottle of castor oil. This savors too much of a combine to commend itself to the public, as the sale of all medicines, proprietary and otherwise, will be confined to the drug stores, and as there may be but one in the village or town, the proprietor will have such a monopoly that he can charge even an exorbitant price. The compounding of patent medicines by an association of druggists, referred to elsewhere, will enable them to introduce remedies intended to replace some that have secured just popularity at an expenditure of vast sums in advertising. The publishers throughout Ontario should guard the interests of their local advertisers, and see that the general storekeeper is not injured, as he certainly will be if the Pharmacy Act is amended on the lines indicated. They should also look keenly after their own interests, as the druggists are displaying such uncalled for selfishness that deserves a sound rebuke.

MR. A. F. PIRIE

MR. A. F. Pirie, the President of the Canadian Press Association, was born in Guelph in 1849, and his boyhood was spent in his father's newspaper office. He went to Toronto in 1874, and in the *Toronto Sun* introduced into Canadian journalism the semi-humorous column of paragraphs, now a distinct feature of many American newspapers. This column attracted wide attention, and at once Mr. Pirie found himself with a provincial reputation. It was about this time that the late Adam Crooks, while holding a portfolio in the Local Government, had a rather unhappy search for a constituency, and the genial and caustic paragrapher had the whole country laugh at the minister's situation. But of late years Mr. Pirie has not given as free play to his rare humor as at this early period in his newspaper career. Then he was at least as witty in print as in speech. Now his writings are more sober and solid, while his tongue seems touched with a richer humor than ever. He was the first writer engaged on the *Evening Telegram* in 1876, and he edited that paper for twelve years. His bright, crisp, sharp editorial work gave the new paper a wide reputation and a great popularity, and combined with an energetic business management the *Telegram* at once leaped into a popular favor which it has ever since retained. Some of Mr. Pirie's best work was done in the gallery of the Local Legislature, and he has also served as a special correspondent in the gallery of the House of Commons.

He was for a time, immediately following his withdrawal from the *Telegram*, the chief writer on the *Montreal Star* and it was that journal that he represented at Ottawa. He retired from the *Star* three or four years ago and became owner of the *Dundas Banner*, for many years one of the best and most

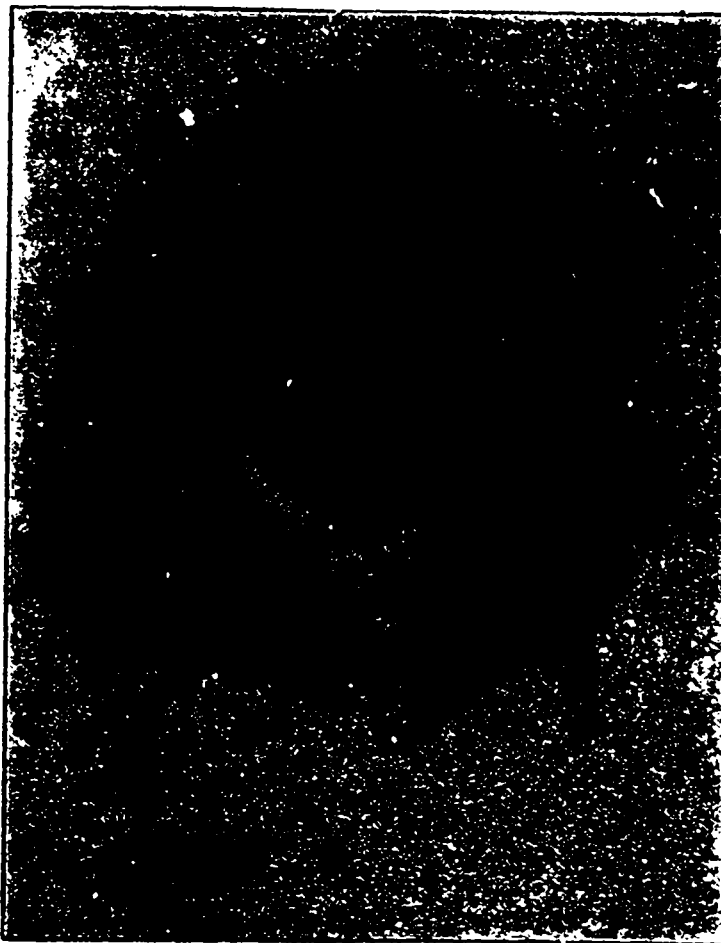
influential journals in the country, and which at least has not lost in brightness and strength, or declined in popularity or prestige, under Mr. Pirie's management.

Mr. Pirie has contributed to the *Week*, *The North American Review*, and other high class journals and magazines, and from his pen *Grip* has received some of its brightest contributions. For more than twenty years Mr. Pirie has done editorial writing. His English is pure and strong. He uses plain, simple words, never rants, never gets on stilts, never seeks to dazzle with adjectives, or imposing sentences. His wit is

keen and penetrating, but it never wounds. His jokes have no "victims." The subject upon whom Mr. Pirie may practice enjoys the joke as heartily and as unaffectedly as the audience for which it is written or spoken. As an after dinner speaker Mr. Pirie is absolutely unrivalled. He is a mine of royal, rollicking humor, of humor always fresh, sympathetic, and un-restrained. He goes from joke to joke, from story to story with a frank and easy abandonment to the business in hand, that make one fear that if he should ever become more reckless than Oliver Wendell Holmes and dare to be "as funny as he can," few of us would ever fully recover from the effects. He is a first-rate political campaigner, and

in the political conflict he can be strong, keen and aggressive, as when occasion demands he can prove that he is master of a chaste, persuasive and sympathetic eloquence. But while Mr. Pirie is unquestionably a Liberal, he can never be a mere partisan. The narrow partisan is badly fitted for the business of journalism, as narrow partisanship is very different from broad, earnest attachment to a set of political principles which may form the platform of a political party.

Mr. Pirie is very popular with his fellow journalists both in city and country. For some years he has taken an active interest in the affairs of the Cana-



MR. A. F. PIRIE President Canadian Press Association

dian Press Association, and a couple of months ago was elected its president by a unanimous vote. Mr. Pirie married the eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph McCausland, of Jarvis St., Toronto. He has become as popular in Dundas and the Wentworths as he was and is in Toronto where so many years of his life were spent, and it is a safe prediction that he will yet become as prominent and influential in politics as he is in journalism.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES

To the Editor of Printer and Publisher:

DEAR SIR,—In several issues of your excellent publication, which is so interesting to the craft generally, I have read articles concerning type-setting machines, but most newspaper men have not, as yet, got as much information as they would like about them. When were they invented, and where? What offices in Canada use them? How long will a machine last? What is the average day record? You say it will not pay for a weekly paper to buy one. How is that? If a machine sets twenty columns of matter in a week, which is just the exact number of columns some weekly papers set, why will it not pay to get the machine to set it? Have the machines passed the "experimental" stage, and are they now a success beyond peradventure? These are some of the questions many a newspaper man "down by the sea" who has never seen the machines would like to have answered.

Yours fraternally,

Pictou, N. S., March 13.

ALBERT DENNIS

[Inventors have been struggling with type-setting machines for about two score years, and many of the earlier products in this line are stowed away in a room in the Linotype factory in Brooklyn, N. Y. The Linotype and the Typograph are the only type-setting machines known in Canada, as they are in operation in several offices. The Linotype was formerly known as the Mergenthaler, so named after its inventor. About ten years ago a new company was organized for perfecting the machine, and then its name was changed. It is said that fully a million dollars have been spent in bringing the machine into its present condition. The Typograph, or as it is sometimes called, the Rogers, is some four or five years on the market, but like its competitor is being improved from time to time. The Linotype is operated in the *Toronto Globe*, *Montreal Herald*, *Hamilton Spectator* and in the Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa. The Typograph is used in the *Ottawa Citizen* and the *Mail*, *Empire*, *Presbyterian*, *Grocer* and *Evening News*, Toronto. The life of either of the machines is an unknown quantity at present, although the *New York Tribune* has now in operation some of the Mergenthalers that were built about a dozen years ago, and which are claimed by certain of the

operators to be superior to the new ones. To all appearances the Typograph will last longer than the Linotype, there being much less delicate and intricate machinery in its construction. The Linotype is a handsome piece of machinery, and no mean monument to the brainy man who yet lives to see his wonderful invention gradually superseding hand composition. It is claimed for the Linotype that it can set from five to eight thousand ems an hour, but the lower figure has never been reached in Canada, except on a spurt and then by an expert. The Typograph agents claim that their machine will produce from three to five thousand ems an hour, and that that product can now be exceeded by the recent introduction of a new top. Under former conditions the average operator could not exceed two thousand an hour, the majority of them dropping below that figure. It is our opinion that the publisher of a weekly will not find either of these machines profitable. To run the machine by hand is a slow process, whereas if the best results are desired power is required, and in addition a steady heat, such as given by gas, is an absolute necessity to keep the metal in proper condition. These items may not cost much per week, but the greatest possible cost to be considered is the adjustment of the machines. With all the simplicity of construction in favour of the Typograph it would not be prudent to commit it to the care of a good operator only unless he had an intimate knowledge of the machine, and was something of a mechanic as well. At times the *Globe* kept two machinists on their staff to look after the machines, while an expert machinist is employed to keep the various Typographs in this city in working order. As mechanical constructions the machines may have passed the "experimental" stage, but as profitable accessories to a printing plant they have yet to demonstrate their usefulness and economy. As already stated improvements have been recently made in the top of the Typograph, which indicates that the inventor is only experimenting, and it may be possible that the fertile brain of Mergenthaler is conjuring some further improvement for the Linotype. The machines can produce composition at a certain rate, but what that rate is we in Canada do not yet know from actual experience. It has been stated by an official in the Dominion Printing Bureau, Ottawa, that the cost of running one Linotype equals the wages of four men, while the product falls below that of four average compositors. The matrices of the machines are costly, and in a future issue their durability or wearing power will be referred to.—
Ed. P. and P.]

THE dinner of the Irish Journalists, which took place in this city on March 18, was a decided success, the orator of the evening being Mr. N. F. Davin, M.P.



A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

Published Monthly by

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FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

No. 10 FRONT ST. EAST, TORONTO

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Single copies 25 cents

J. B. McLEAN,
PresidentHUGH C. McLEAN,
Manager

TORONTO, APRIL, 1893

AN IMPORTANT JUDGMENT

JUDGMENT was given a few weeks ago in a case at Osgoode Hall which will seriously affect newspaper publishers. Some time ago a Dr. Washington advertised a cure for certain diseases, and in doing so described the symptoms of diseases which his remedies would cure. The Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario erased his name from the register of the College, claiming that he had violated a section of the Act respecting the Profession of Medicine and Surgery—Section 34, R.S.O., Chapter 148. The section provides for the erasure of the name of any medical practitioner who has "been guilty of any infamous or disgraceful conduct in a professional respect." The complaints against Dr. Washington were chiefly that he had advertised extensively in Ottawa, publishing in the newspapers certificates from persons he had cured; that he had been guilty of disgraceful conduct in connection with some patients in Kingston in the last days of consumption, taking money from them, and that he had published statements showing the symptoms of catarrh, thereby leading ignorant persons to believe that they were afflicted with that disease. The doctor, through counsel, contended that the complaints against him had not been proved, but the Court viewed otherwise, excepting in one case, and gave judgment that the erasure was valid.

The judgment is an important one, affecting alike physician and publisher. It does not fall to the lot of every medical man to drop into or secure a good practice, and it is therefore quite natural that some should seek readier modes of acquiring wealth than by waiting for patients. The ever-longing desire of the majority of people for some patent medicine that

is supposed to cure many diseases opens an avenue for the medical man who is skilful enough to make up a compound that keeps the human machine in fairly running order. To secure purchasers for his wares he resorts to the advertising columns of the newspapers and magazines, where is described with an abundance of adjectives the marvellous cures the medicine will effect. Thousands of dollars are thus spent every month in Canada, and it is doubtful if any person has been injured by using the remedies thus heralded. We have nothing to do with the objects of the Medical Council or the members of the College of Physicians in prosecuting such men as Dr. Washington, albeit the charge might be made against them that they fear the use of patent medicines will seriously interfere with their practice, but we cannot help feeling for the publisher, who sees in this latest move the dealing of a severe blow at some of his largest patrons.

THE COUNTRY WEEKLY

COMPLAINTS are sometimes made by the publishers of country weeklies that the metropolitan weeklies are making serious inroads on their circulation and destroying their business. The publisher who makes such a complaint should not find fault with the metropolitan journal, as the trouble almost invariably lies at his own door. Even if he is publishing a seven-column folio, and the metropolitan weekly is an eight-column quarto, he should not despair. If but fourteen columns out of the twenty-eight are devoted to news matter he can, by a judicious pruning and condensation, give the important news of the day, and then have space enough at his disposal to chronicle the events in his own neighborhood. The country weekly that pays special attention to local matters—and that should be the real cause of its existence—is bound to become a favourite in its immediate district, as newspaper readers enjoy reading the occurrences in their own locality. An active publisher thoroughly in touch with his constituents, knows their wants and aims to successfully cater to them. He realizes that they take an interest in grain growing, and he loses no opportunity to find out the successful raisers of these products, and gives their methods of cultivation and the yield per acre. He may be located in a dairying district, and then he ascertains the best breed of dairy cattle in his section, and gives the product of certain cows and the names of their fortunate owners. Then there are the hundred and one social events, marriages, christenings, parties, threshings, bees, etc., in each of which a score or more are directly interested, and the whole neighborhood indirectly, that are worthy of notice, and when printed in the local paper are the subject of gossip. All these matters, and many others that might be

readily suggested, afford the country publisher excellent opportunities for making his paper attractive. Important as are these little occurrences in a country town and for miles around it, they are too insignificant to find a place in the metropolitan journal, and therefore it should not be looked upon as a rival by the local publisher. The country publisher has a fruitful field, its fertility depending solely on his enterprise, push and energy.

PROTECTION FOR PUBLISHERS

ONE of the subjects discussed at the meeting of the Canadian Press Association was the necessity of so amending the Customs tariff as to benefit the publishers. It was felt that as those interested in other branches of trade deemed it necessary or advisable to interview the ministers in reference to tariff changes, the publishers would be justified in doing likewise. At present such high duties are imposed on certain articles that they are practically prohibited from entering Canada. As the manufacturers of these articles are very large advertisers their prohibition most seriously affects the publisher. We firmly believe that the publisher has as much right to exercise his influence in framing or amending the tariff as has the manufacturer. The publisher may not employ as many men as do the great majority of the manufacturers, but the publishers in Canada give far more employment than do the makers of patent medicines, and they are certainly entitled to as much consideration as are the medicine manufacturers. It is not always possible for us to see eye to eye, especially when our own interests are at stake, but it is to be regretted that there was any diversion of opinion on this subject. A little more consideration may bring about more harmonious opinions next year, but meantime the publishers are losing thousands of dollars.

TESTING THE TYPOGRAPH

THE publishers of PRINTER AND PUBLISHER have for some months had a Typograph in operation in the composing room setting matter for two weeklies. So far the cost of operating has been considerably in excess of the value of its product, and the work done has not been as satisfactory as if type were used. There has been more or less experimenting during this time, and the machine has not always been operated by an expert. Recently it has had everything in its favor. The publishers have met the Typograph people in everything they wanted in the way of special driving attachments, and have put on an operator who is said to be one of the best in Canada. We will give actual results of each week's work which will be of very great value to the majority of publishers

in enabling them to form an idea as to its adaptability for the average newspaper office.

The following are the figures for March to date. The remarks are copied from the foreman's report to the manager:—

Week ending March 4,—amount set..... ^{KMS}80,000
(Not running 3 hours, Friday, on account of pulley taken off shafting for repairs—not running Saturday owing to break in casting box. Sent to Windsor for repairs—Promised for Monday.)

Week ending March 11,—amount set..... 33,500
(Machine not working from Monday to Thursday, owing to non-return of casting box.)

Week ending March 18,—amount set..... 93,500
(Out of order Thursday.)

Week ending March 25,—amount set..... 80,000
(Machine not working as it should since new casting box has been put in—The machinist worked three hours Thursday repairing nipple—motor off three hours Friday, owing to repairs at power house. Trouble with nipple all week.

Total set.....287,000

Value at 28c. per thousand..... \$80.36

To produce this cost:—

Operator 4 weeks at \$15.....\$60.00

Rent of machine 4 weeks at \$7..... 28.00

Fuel, Power, &c. 4 weeks at \$2.40..... 9.60

\$97.60

To do the same work by hand as shown above would cost \$80.36. There has therefore been a net loss of \$97.60 - \$80.36 or \$17.24 in a month. The cost per thousand for the month was 34c., and no charge is made for machinist's wages or repairs, as the machine is kept in running order by the Typograph Co. Another month's record may make a better showing, and further comment is reserved until it is completed.

EMPLOYING PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION

THE annual meeting of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association was held in the Rossin House, Thursday 6th inst., President C. B. Robinson in the chair. The reports of the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the Secretary and the Treasurer were presented and showed the Association to be in a prosperous condition. The Treasurer's report showed a slight balance on hand in the bank.

These officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President—A. F. Rutter.

Vice-President—H. Bruce Brough.

Secretary—W. H. Apted.

Treasurer—Daniel Rose.

Executive Committee—W. A. Shepard (Chairman), D. A. Rose, Thomas Todd, S. Frank Wilson, James

Dudley, Hugh C. McLean, C. W. Taylor, F. Diver, James Murray, C. B. Robinson. The two last named were appointed by virtue of their office as Past-Presidents.

It was moved and seconded that a committee consisting of Messrs. James Murray, W. H. Apter and Hugh C. McLean consider the advisability of a "dead beat" list for the use of the members of the Association and report on same to the Executive Committee.

The annual dinner which took place at the Rossin House, Friday, April 7, was the best the Association has yet had, a few comments on it will be found in another column. The new President, Mr. A. F. Rutter, made a most affable chairman. About a hundred were present.

TRADE PUBLICATIONS

THE special number of the *British Printer* recently to hand, is an excellent one, a pleasing feature being the liberal advertising patronage accorded it. Typographically it is a credit to its publishers, as many of the pages are gems of art. The colored work is especially good, and the numerous engravings are brought out with great distinctness.

THE New Year number of the *Canadian Architect and Builder*, Mr. C. H. Mortimer, publisher, Toronto, is replete with information well adapted for the constituency to which it so successfully appeals. With this issue was presented five double-sheet supplementary sheets, containing plans of new buildings, designs, well-known completed buildings, etc., all being the work of architects of note.

ONE of the brightest trade publications issued this season is the Spring number of the *Canadian Dry Goods Review*, J. B. McLean Publishing Co., Toronto. The illuminated cover represents spring in the form of a shepherdess, one hand holding the shepherd's crook, while in the other is a trumpet, whose notes attract to her side the frolicking lambs and bird songsters, as she stands carpeted on a green sward, daisies showing their heads here and there. The advertisements, which are quite numerous, are so artistically set that some of the daily papers reproduced them by photography in their own advertising columns. Articles in all branches of the Dry Goods trade deal exhaustively with that line and business; while the trade chat and gossip are lighter features that have their proper place.

AMONG the successful trade journals of Canada is *The Hardware Merchant*, a monthly published by the J. B. McLean Co. A special number has just been issued which bears evidence that it is in touch with the manufacturer and seller of metal supplies needed by builders, etc. A variety of information, useful to

to those interested in the iron and cognate industries, as well as practical hints, trade gossip, market quotations, etc., will be read with profit by seller and buyer alike. The typographical appearance of *Hardware* is excellent, and the colored cover very striking. On the first page of the cover stands a brawny, muscular man, holding a sledge, opposite to him being an anvil. The sparks that are supposed to fly from the red-hot iron as the sledge descends on it are the bright paragraphs found in succeeding pages.

THE NEWS GATHERERS

MR. F. W. HODSON, editor of the *Farmers' Advocate*, London, is recovering from a dangerous illness.

MR. JOHN S. DEWAR, of the *London Free Press*, has been elected chairman of the Board of Education.

AN excellent portrait of "Hon" Thomas P. Gorman, editor of the *Ottawa Free Press*, was given recently in the *New York Journalist*, together with a brief sketch of his editorial career, by Mr. J. Army Knox.

THE Woodstock correspondent of the *Toronto Mail* is a Mrs. Deverill, who carried on the work for months while her husband was prostrated by consumption. Since his death she has continued to fill his place.

MISS MADGE ROBERTSON of Collingwood, and latterly of Toronto, is now doing good journalistic work in New York. Another Canadian girl who is doing well over the line is Miss Eva Broadbique, of the *Chicago Times*.

THE *New York Journalist* says hundreds of reporters are waiting for employment in that city. It advises no one to start for Gotham unless armed with a three-years' contract or a return ticket, as walking is bad these days.

MARGARET SULLIVAN, who is an editorial writer on the *Chicago Herald*, commenced to write for newspapers when she was a schoolgirl only 17 years old. She sent in an article on some question of current interest on which she happened to be posted. The article was printed editorially, and a request sent her for another. She sent her copy down to the office for several days, when word was sent her to come in person. She did. The editor was dumbfounded at the appearance of a young girl in short dresses, claiming to be the writer of the much-prized editorials. He thought there must be some mistake. And it was only after the "little girl" had sat down in the office and written a few columns to order that he could be convinced.

MR. CASWELL, of Brough and Caswell left on the 28th of March, for Montreal and Boston, in connection with the getting out of a souvenir of Montreal and vicinity for the purposes of the great convention of the Christian Endeavor Society to be held in that city in July. This firm publish the *Endeavor Herald*, the official organ of the Society in Canada.

PROOF-READING AND PUNCTUATION

THE following paper was read by Mr. H. C. Bell, of the *Mail* at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Press Association:—

The subject which you have honored me by requesting a paper upon is one that has been so often and so ably treated of by far more competent men than myself that I can scarcely hope to say anything new about it. The American Cyclopædia gives the following definition of the duties of a proof-reader:—

“Very rare qualifications are requisite to be an excellent corrector of the press, or proof-reader. Besides a familiar knowledge of the language in which the work is written, and of the technicalities of the typographical art, which is essential, and extensive and accurate information on general subjects, which is constantly useful, there is especially demanded an extreme precision in the habits of the eye. Hence the term ‘typographical eye,’ which implies the power of at once perceiving all the letters of which each word is composed, grasping the sense of each sentence, and following the succession of ideas through a paragraph or chapter.”

This is a very good definition in concise form, though more applicable to book-work than morning newspaper work, the latter being the branch of work to which my remarks will apply. As some whom I am addressing may not be familiar with the routine of a large newspaper office I may briefly describe it. The proofs are pulled in galley form on a galley press, and sent to the head proof-reader, who divides them among his assistants, having regard, where possible, to their special knowledge of the subject-matter, it being obvious that one man may be better posted on some subjects than on others. The copy for each proof accompanies the proof-sheet. The copy is taken by the copy-holder and arranged in proper sequence, and the proof-reader reads from the proof, making the necessary typographical corrections as he proceeds, the copy-holder looking over the copy and checking him where deviations occur. When finished the proof is sent to the compositor for correction, being then again pulled and returned to the proof-reader to be revised—that is, to see that all the marks have been correctly made. In case of a very “dirty” proof—one unusually thick with corrections—a second revise is sometimes necessary; but on morning newspaper work this is the exception rather than the rule, compositors being generally careful, and time being too valuable to waste on any work that can be avoided.

The qualifications necessary to a good newspaper proof-reader are almost innumerable. He must be well educated, well read in the classics as well as the current literature of the day, be a thorough

grammarian, and—a *sine qua non* in my opinion—a practical printer. He should have some knowledge of the leading foreign languages, know something of Latin, and be well acquainted with the numerous French and Latin quotations so frequently used, conversant with the prominent public affairs of every part of the civilized world, familiar with all the “ologies” and “isms,” and able to correct any error in technical terms relating to any trade or profession. And, having this knowledge, it must be always at the tips of his fingers, so to speak, available for immediate use, for on a newspaper, especially as the time for going to press draws near, there is scarcely time to think, still less to make reference to dictionaries or other books of reference.

The responsibility of the proof-reader is practically limitless. The editor, the reporter, the advertiser—all these may make mistakes, which are considered pardonable or excusable on the ground of hurry in writing; but the proof-reader—never. And this leads to the consideration of the difficulties he has to contend with, and their name is legion. A few of them are imperfect proofs, illegible handwriting, inaccurate editing and reporting, wrong spelling of names and localities, and bad grammar. As before remarked, all these things are pardonable in everybody but the proof-reader, but he, poor devil—if he passes anything it is simply gross carelessness, and he gets slated accordingly, for an error once printed has a most unearthly knack of coming to the front and catching everybody’s eye.

Regarding punctuation, one of the most important points in correctly conveying an author’s meaning, it is utterly impossible to lay down any hard-and-fast rule. Each article, each sentence even—has to be judged by itself. Broadly speaking, however, there are two well-defined systems, wide and close punctuation, the former making use of commas as little as possible; the latter using them whenever possible, and as a consequence entailing frequent use of the semicolon. My preference is for the wide system—that is, using as few commas as the matter permits, and making short sentences. The close system has a tendency, to say the least, to make an article read in a stilted and pedantic manner, though this of course is purely a matter of opinion. The colon is a mark that can be used to great advantage in implying “namely,” or “as follows;” in adopting the wide system of punctuation it will rarely be found necessary to use it otherwise. The em dash largely supersedes the parenthesis, and is useful for enclosing explanatory parts of a sentence or for indicating a sudden change of subject; but it is not necessary to use a comma as well. As before said, however, no rule can be laid down; experience and an appreciation of the author’s subject—putting yourself in his

place, as it were—are the best and only guides so far as my experience goes.

I have already trespassed too long on your time and patience, without giving much practical information. With your permission I will conclude with an anecdote of which you will readily perceive the application. Archibald Forbes, the celebrated war correspondent, in one of his lectures enumerated the qualities necessary to a good war correspondent as follows:—“He must be able to go anywhere at a minute’s notice, ride anything from a camel to a rat, speak all languages and dialects, do without sleep six nights in succession, and be bright and alert all the time, and see a battle and write a despatch, giving full details and incidents while riding at full speed to the nearest telegraph office.” Here he would pause for a few moments, and then continue: “I have enumerated the qualities essential to make a good war correspondent. Ladies and gentlemen, there never was such a man!”

AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR

THE annual dinner of the Employing Printers’ Association, of Toronto, was held on the evening of the 7th April, in the Rossin House, when about seventy gentlemen, representing printing and its allied industries, were in attendance. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. F. Rutter, and the vice-chair by Mr. Bruce Brough. After justice had been done the good things so lavishly provided, but served in rapid transit order, the chairman proceeded with the toast list. Mr. Rutter was a model chairman, as he did not follow in the wake of the ordinary chairman, who believes it incumbent on him to talk, talk, talk. The good example set by chairman Rutter was followed by the other speakers, and consequently there was an absence of dreariness in the entire affair. Mr. G. M. Rose, of Hunter, Rose & Co., replied for the Mayor and Corporation, he having one time filled the position of alderman. “Why I should be called on to reply on behalf of the Dominion Government is more than I can understand,” said Mr. Joseph Tait, a member of the Ontario Legislature, “but this much I do know, that the work of the printer lives ages after him, while that of some of the rest of us perishes the day it is ushered into existence.” This caused a laugh, as Mr. Tait is owner of a bakery. “Our Association” was responded to by Mr. W. A. Shepard, who gave a brief history of the organization and growth of the Employing Printers’ Association, and showed clearly that such unions or organizations were not only Scriptural, but as ancient as the world, the first union recorded in sacred history having been formed by Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden. Mr. Shepard gave some excellent advice in his address, and was emphatic in declaring that the object of the Association was not the reduction

of compositors’ wages, but the betterment of their own condition, the elevation of their noble art, the adjustment of disputes between employer and employee, and the maintenance of a fair scale of prices, all of which were in the interests of the men as well as the masters. “Allied Trades” brought forth responses from Mr. Fred Campbell, of the paper trade; Mr. Richard Brown, bookbinding; Mr. Diver, stereotyping, and Mr. R. L. Patterson, types and presses. “I belong to an old line of book binders,” said Mr. Brown, “my father and grandfather having been in that business, and it pleases me to mark the advances it has made.” Mr. Brown related several amusing incidents associated with the making of books, told what he had seen in the British Museum, and claimed that bookbinding was more ancient than printing, as Moses was told to write certain things in the book, but no mention was made of a printer or printing in that connection. “As master printers it is your duty to urge the minister of customs to remove the duty off type and presses,” said Mr. Patterson, a sentiment that was warmly applauded, and in keeping with the oft repeated contention of **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER**. “Stop cutting each other’s throats,” he said in his masterly dramatic style, “and instead of figuring for cheap work keep up the prices and do good work.” Mr. Patterson assailed the bed-room or amateur job printers, who turn out 1000 cards for a dollar, and thus lay the foundation for cheap and nasty work. “Our guests” was responded to by Mr. Coulter, the retiring president of Toronto Typographical Union, who regretted that our best compositors were forced to cross the border, where ability was recognized much better than here. He thought the employers should follow the example of their men, and organize more thoroughly, which would lead to them procuring better prices for their work, and then they could retain the services of the most competent workmen. Mr. J. E. Thompson, Spanish consul, also replied to this toast, and said he now understood why he had to pay such high prices for his work, but hereafter he would never complain provided he was again among their guests. Mr. E. E. Sheppard responded to “The Press,” in which he moralized a little, humorized considerably, and offered some excellent advice. “The Ladies” had an advocate in Mr. J. B. McLean, who promised to convey to them the best wishes of the Association. Mr. E. E. Sheppard proposed the health of Mr. Rutter, the chairman, who neatly acknowledged the honor done him then and on the previous day when he had been elected President of the Employing Printers’ Association.

Songs were given at intervals by Messrs. Baker and Soule, and Mr. R. L. Patterson, in response to repeated calls, recited “My Sunday Breeches.” Mr. Carkeek presided at the piano. Letters of apology

were read by the Secretary, Mr. W. H. Apted, warm congratulations were extended Mr. Rutter by all the speakers on his election to the presidency, and Brough & Caswell were highly complimented on the menu card, it being declared by one of the speakers to be "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever." The committee who had charge of the dinner deserve credit for the satisfactory manner in which every detail was managed.

AN IMPROVED FOLDING MACHINE

NOTABLE among the many excellent special folding machines which the Dexter Folder Co., Fulton N.Y., are constantly turning out, is one recently designed especially for folding the *Police Gazette*, published by Richard K. Fox, New York. Every publisher is familiar with the style of make up of this paper, with its heavy, black, full page cuts and high calendared stock, therefore, a detailed description of these features is not essential to a full understanding of the difficulties to be overcome in the designing of a machine to work the papers fresh from the press, without offsetting or smutting them. Mr. Fox's customers clamored for the delivering of his paper in a folded form, instead of rolled in bundles, and in vain did he endeavor to find a machine that would answer the requirements. A number of different manufacturers, at various times guaranteed to furnish a machine to do the work, but in every case the machines were tested only to be rejected. The growing popularity of the Dexter Folding Machines, especially, in New York City, impressed with renewed vigor on Mr. Fox the importance of securing mechanical aid in folding his papers, and with the probability of that Company's being able to satisfy his craving. The matter received very careful consideration by the Dexter Co., who eventually accepted a contract to furnish the coveted piece of machinery. As is the case with all special machines, considerably more time was consumed in its construction than was at first anticipated but in due season the machine was shipped, tested and found equal to the demands in every particular. The Dexter Folder Co., may justly feel proud of their achievement for in this machine they have produced that which every other folder concern, has at one time or another, either unsuccessfully attempted to produce, or pronounced impractical. There is a large field for this class of folding machine, and the designers may expect a largely increased business as a reward for their undertaking. The principles embodied in the folder are entirely new and very ingenious. It is marvelous in its simplicity and attractive in design and finish. Mr. Fox is so well pleased with the folder that he has since ordered a duplicate of it.

DOINGS OF THE PUBLISHERS

THE Pictou, N.S., *Standard* has sent an exhibit to the World's Fair.

THE *Commonwealth* newspaper, New Westminster, sold out to a new company.

THE Walkerton *Herald* has put in a new dress of Miller & Richard type.

THE *Berlin Telegraph*, formerly a Liberal weekly, now appears as an Independent daily.

THE *New Era* is the name of a new English journal to be published in the city of Quebec, in the interests of the Liberal party.

MR. SNELGROVE, a good newspaper man, and editor of the *Cobourg World*, has made a progressive move, having changed his weekly into a semi-weekly.

MR. ROBERTSON, proprietor of the *Evening Telegram*, Toronto, is engaged in compiling a history of the land marks of this city, which will consist of fully one thousand pages.

MR. E. J. MUNDY, son of Mr. E. Mundy, editor and publisher of the *Oshawa Reformer*, has left for Denver, Colorado, having disposed of the *Port Perry Standard* of which he was editor and publisher.

MR. W. C. CUNNINGHAM has gone to the Northwest and British Columbia in the interest of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton. His Manitoba business has been good and the firm expects some fat orders from the coast.

THE refusal of the Toronto City Council to spend \$10,000 in booming or advertising Toronto at the World's Fair, was not relished by the printers, publishers and lithographers, who expected to find some of the dollars reach their respective pockets.

WE learn that the well known firm of James Murray & Company, Printers and Bookbinders, 28 Front St. West, Toronto, have resolved to dispose of their entire business by tender, and as a first step have appointed their managing partner, Mr. T. G. Wilson as trustee to sell their running business and settle all claims.

ONE of the oldest newspapers in London was established for a unique purpose. The *Morning Advertiser*, the organ of the licensed victualers, was started one hundred years ago for the purpose of raising a fund for the relief of decayed and distressed licensed victualers and their families, and all the profits arising from the paper have ever since been applied in accordance with the original design.

THE *New York Recorder* is now called the *Kangaroo* of the metropolitan newspaper "Zoo." Its advance has been made literally by leaps and bounds. From the seventh place to the third among the leading New York dailies in point of advertising business is a big jump to make all in the short space of a year, but the

Recorder has done it, and its circulation, as well as its business, is still growing at the same magical pace. No wonder it is called the Kangaroo of Newspaper Row.

THE publishers of the *Montreal Herald* are entitled to universal sympathy over the loss recently sustained by the destruction of their premises by fire. This is the fourth time the *Herald* has been burnt out, but not under its present management.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA defines a journalist as a man of literature compelled by circumstances to be also a man of business. It is a good enough definition, says an exchange, yet it is inaccurate. There are a great many journalists who are not "men of literature," and we have a suspicion that there are a good many more who are far from being "men of business."

THE first New York daily newspaper to issue a Sunday edition was the *Herald*, and according to Robert Bonner the innovation was due to an accident. One Saturday the *Herald's* galleys, were filled with left over matter which had been crowded out of the Saturday paper, and Mr. Bennett said to his foreman, "Let's get up a Sunday issue. Use the old matter and put in a few fresh things." This happened shortly before the outbreak of the war, and as the publication of a Sunday newspaper was at that time considered disreputable, the other dailies did not follow the *Herald's* example until the beginning of hostilities created an eager demand for news from the front.

CRAFT NOTES

THE *Kingston Whig* looks well in its new dress. A Windsor operator recently set over 5,000 ems on a Typograph in an hour.

MR. SOUTHAM, of the *Hamilton Spectator*, is satisfied with the Mergenthaler.

THE strike in Atlanta, Ga. cost the union \$3,000, and then it was declared off.

THE *Monitor* and Marshall's offices, Vancouver, B. C., have been declared unfair by the local union.

MR. GEORGE DEVLIN, vice-president of Toronto Typographical Union died last month after a short illness.

SEVERAL Typographs have been removed from a couple of offices in Montreal, one of which has since put on a new dress.

By the introduction of a new top on the Typograph machine it is alleged the speed has been increased 25 per cent.

MR. BEST, who taught several of the local operators on the Typograph, is now on the road for that machine, and has placed several good orders.

THE *Sentinel-Review*, Woodstock, has put on a new dress, and referring to the event it says: "With the

pride of a young girl in a new frock we start out this bright new year."

THE Thorne type-setting machines have been in operation in the *Philadelphia Press* for over a year, and the *Review* has just adopted the Mergenthaler. Both offices employ unorganized labor.

AT the last meeting of the San Bernardino Typographical Union a salary of \$60 was voted the financial secretary of \$4. This is rather rich-blooded for a union whose actual membership is a little over a baker's dozen.

THE *Mail*, Toronto, is so well satisfied with the Roger's type-casting machines that twelve will be put in operation as soon as possible. The proprietors are not as jealous concerning the typographical appearance of their paper as they once were.

MESRS. J. H. HIDDLESTON, G. Humphrey, John M. Rennie, James Macpherson, Wm. Chilton, Wm. Reardon, Adam Patterson, R. Conlin, J. M. Owston, W. H. Oliver, J. Christie and T. Jose, have applied for a charter to organize a stereotypers and electrotypers union in this city.

AMONG the unions who rejected the "resistance fund"—an assessment of one cent a day per member to accumulate a fund to enable unions to combat strikes—were Ann Arbor, Madison, Lincoln and Toronto, and strange to say each of them has had serious trouble since that action.

THE German non-unionist printers have now their own paper, the *Typograph*, a weekly printed and published at Stuttgart, edited by two compositors, Non-union societies have been formed at Berlin, Leipzig, Stuttgart and other places, and the new venture is very likely to make its way.

A NEW scale has been adopted at Copenhagen by the joint consent of the employers' union and the men. The daily working time is fixed at nine and a half hours, and the wages have been considerably raised. Unfortunately, the introduction of the new scale is not a general one as a great many employers do not belong to the union.

MISS DELLA DUNLAP, of Windsor, but lately employed on a Rogers Typograph in the *Presbyterian*, Toronto, was severely burned some time ago. While cleaning the top of the machine with benzine the fluid caught fire, the flames communicating to her clothing. For some days it was feared she would lose her eyesight. A similar accident happened in the *Mail* some months ago, but the damage was confined to the loss of a keyboard.

MR. EDISON thinks that eventually all newspapers will be set up by a combination of the phonograph and type-setting machine. Editors, he says, will read off into phonographs all the copy brought in, editing as they go long. The compositor will put the

cylinder with his "take" on another phonograph, and, listening to the dictation of the machine, will translate it directly by the keys of the mechanical type-setter.

The printing business must be dull in London, Eng., as over 500 names of unemployed compositors are at present registered on the books of the London Society. The number has not been so large for many years past, and efforts will be made to get the new executive, which will shortly be elected, composed of advocates of the Eight Hours' Day. Then an agitation to reduce the hours of London compositors to 48 per week will be commenced.

The lock-out in the office of the *Glasgow Citizen* still continues in spite of the indignation expressed by the citizens at several public meetings against the proprietors. The *Glasgow Echo*, the paper printed by the locked out compositors has evidently come to stay, as a company is being formed to carry it on as an evening newspaper in the Radical and Labor interests. The capital of the company is to be £30,000, divided into shares of £1 each.

RECENT INVENTIONS

A PRINTERS' chase, invented by John S. Brown, of Jersey City, New Jersey, is designed to do away with the great amount of furniture used when a small form is secured in a large chase. The chase-frame is made up of interlocking sections and in a very short time a chase can be built to fit the form on hand.

ROBERT W. MURPHY, of Seattle, Washington, has invented an ink roller, which possesses apparently a great deal of merit. In presses doing jobwork, it frequently happens that the form used will occupy but a small portion of the bed. In this case, with the ordinary roller, while the entire roller is inked, only a small portion of it is used; thus resulting in a waste of ink and an unequal wear of the roller. The inventor uses a roller of any desired length, which is shifted along its shaft so as to coincide with the form.

An improvement in compositor's frames has been patented in England by A. P. Joyce. Economy of space is aimed at so that the frames can be placed in closer proximity than usual. In carrying it into effect, the inventor constructs a frame of any usual height and width, but of the depth of one of the type cases. The upper-case is supported in the usual manner, but the lower-case rests upon a slide, arranged to draw in and out horizontally. When not in use the lower-case is pushed right home, so that its back edge lies under the upper-case, and when it is to be used the lower-case is drawn out so as to occupy the same position in relation to the upper-case as it would if it were supported in an ordinary frame. This form of frame is claimed to permit the compositor to sit

whilst working, as the lower-case when in use projects over his knees. The *British and Colonial Printer* says of this invention:—"It is a thoroughly useful and practical idea, but not a novel one. In America for years past such frames have been manufactured, and have been found most useful and convenient

EDWIN L. SHATTUCK, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has patented a printers' galley. His object is to do away with the screw holes which permit water to get access to the wooden base and cause the same to swell. Rectangular metal tubes are drawn into close contact with the metal base by screws passing through and having heads deep enough to extend to the upper surface of the tube.

A PROOF press for printing purposes is a remarkably ingenious American invention. At present we have only three ways of taking proofs—by the proof press, either platen or cylinder, by a mallet and planer, or by a brush. The inventor of this new proof press gives us a simple little appliance, which can be moved over the type, and does its work practically automatically. It is rolled from one end of the form to the other, and inks the type. There is a small web of paper and this unrolls of itself. When the end of the form is reached a cutting blade comes into work and dissects the printed piece of paper. The machine is then tilted back. Proofs of jobs of galleys may be taken with less labour, and can be secured more rapidly than with the appliances now in use. Proofs of galleys may be taken on stands if desired.

AMONG the recent inventions covered by patent in England is a card or printed form, whereon can be written the advertisement required to be inserted and the name of the paper wherein the same is desired to appear, a predetermined amount being paid by the advertiser to the news agent on receipt of such card or form, which the latter subsequently posts off to the office of the paper in which the advertisement is selected to appear. The card is divided into enclosures or spaces as follows:—In the four corners illustrations or other matter regarding advertising can appear. There is a space for the news agent's name and address. A central rectangular space can be used for the title of the paper. In another space the price of the number of words in the advertisement can be inserted, and across the centre in spaces similar to those upon telegraph forms, the advertisement can be written. There are also other spaces for matter necessary for the particular case for which the card may be used, including spaces upon which to affix stamps for the amount. This invention was registered on Sept. 10th, 1852, and from the description given above it bears a striking resemblance to the advertising card quite recently introduced by one of our local evening papers.

M. G. DUFFY has patented in England a printers' galley, intended for the use of printers in emptying matter on and off, locking up same, correcting on, proving, and for the use of mail lists. The galley can be readily and conveniently adjusted to column matter, and the latter speedily and securely locked, without the necessity of using quoins or sidesticks. Columns of various lengths may be locked in position, without the employment of the usual implements or expedients, and which will permit of the matter in the galley being corrected quickly. The novel construction of this galley may be briefly put thus. It has an adjustable side, which can be locked for any width of matter desired, and there is also a device to come up to the bottom of the matter, which by means of thin screws is quickly brought against the type and secured. The type is thus secured on all sides.

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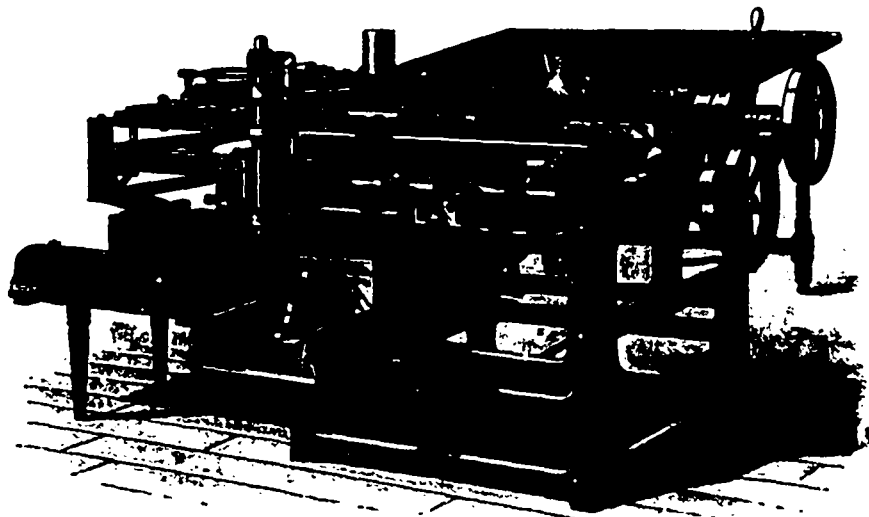
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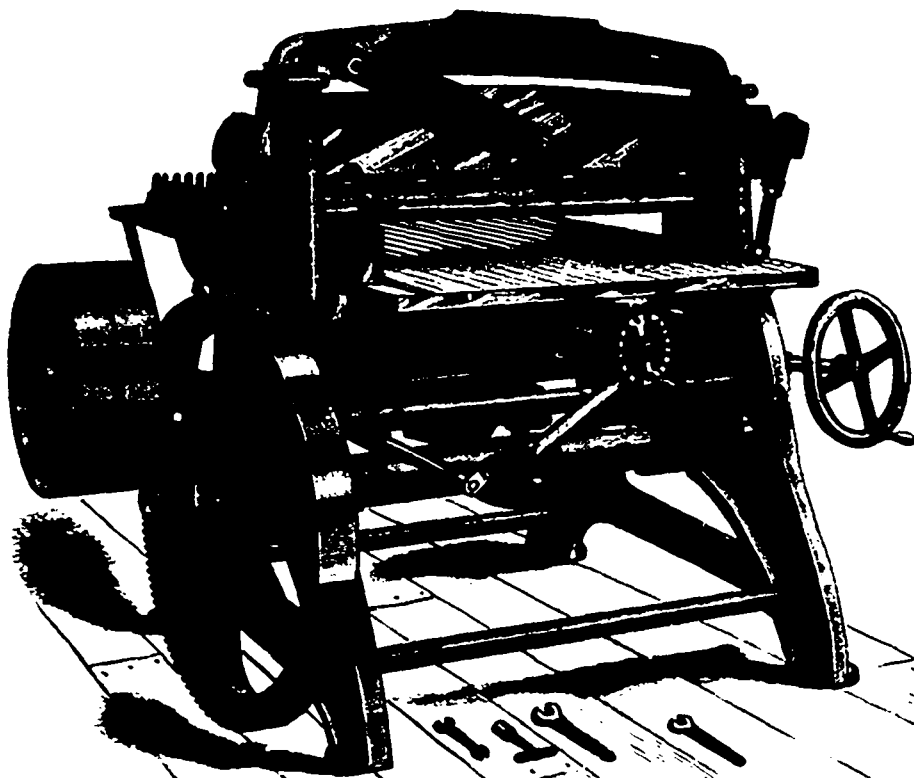
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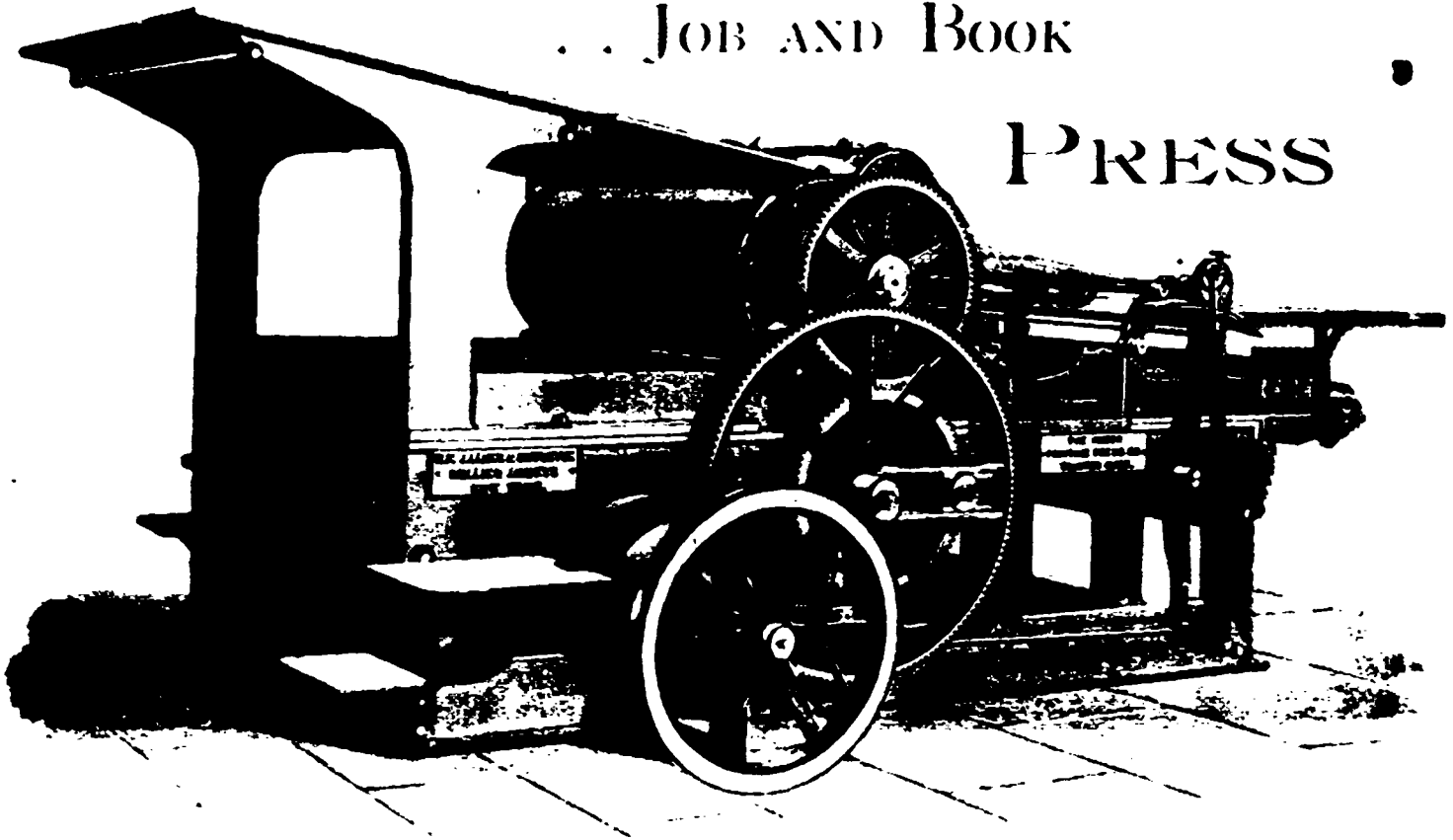
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2	4	1,000 to 1,200	1,000 to 1,200	24	36	48	1,000 to 1,200	1,000 to 1,200
3	4	1,000 to 1,200	1,000 to 1,200	24	36	48	1,000 to 1,200	1,000 to 1,200
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