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THE CANADIAN PRINTER & PUBLISHER

Vol. III. No. 4]

TORONTO, APRIL, 1894

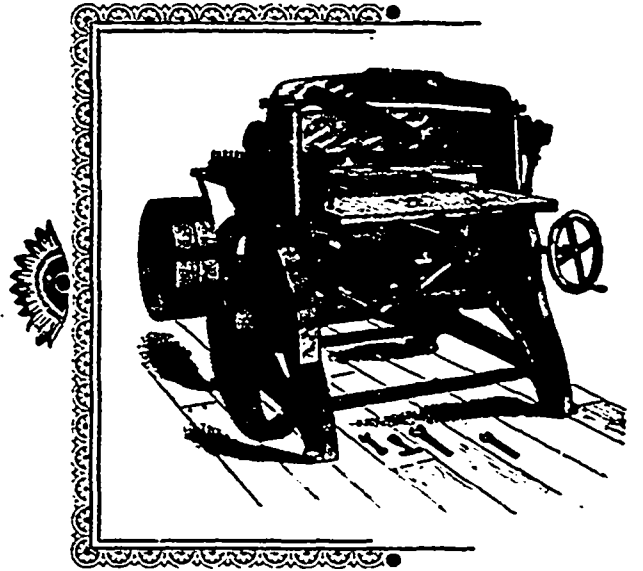
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Bookbinders and Dealers in
Printers' Supplies
Printers and Bookbinders to
the Ontario Legislature . . .

. TORONTO.

List of Offices in Canada, the United States and Great Britain in which LINOTYPES are used.

CANADA.

Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.
 Hamilton "Spectator."
 Montreal "Witness."
 Toronto "Mail."
 " "Globe."
 Victoria (B.C.) "Times."
 Vancouver (B.C.) "World."

UNITED STATES.

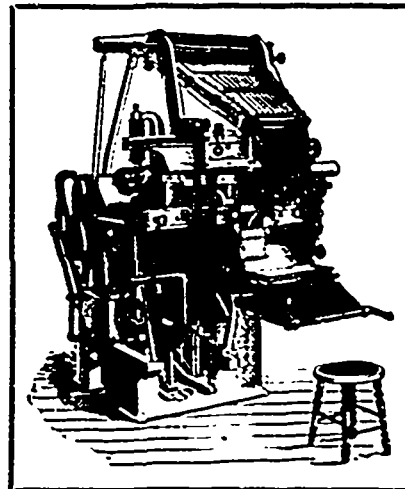
Albany "Journal."
 " "Century Press."
 " New York State Printer.
 Augusta "Chronicle."
 Atlanta "Constitution."
 Astoria (Ore.) "Daily Astorian."
 Ann Arbor (Mich.) Washenaw "Evening Times."
 Baltimore "News."
 " Friedenwald & Co.
 Binghamton "Republican."
 Boston "Post."
 Buffalo "Express."
 " "Times."
 " "Enquirer."
 " "Commercial."
 " "Courier."
 Brooklyn "Standard Union."
 Concord (N.H.) "People and Patriot."
 Cleveland "Plaindealer."
 " "Anzeiger."
 Cheyenne (Wyo.) "Sun."
 Chattanooga "Times."
 Chicago "Ledger and Blade."
 " "Daily News."
 " "Abendpost."
 " "Daily Columbian" (Official Journal World's Columbian Exposition.)
 " "Freie Press."
 Cincinnati "Free Press."
 " "Commercial Gazette."
 " "Volksfreund."
 " "Times-Star."
 Colorado "Sun."
 Columbia (S.C.) "State."
 " (S.C.) "State Printer."
 Denver "Times."
 " "Rocky Mountain News."
 " "Smith-Brooks Printing Co."
 Detroit "Tribune."
 " "Free Press."
 Dallas (Tex.) "News."
 Elmira "Gazette."
 Evansville (Ind.) "Journal."
 Erie (Pa.) "Herald."
 Fort Worth "Gazette."
 Galveston "News."
 Harrisburg (Penn.) "State Printer."
 " "Morning Call."
 Hartford (Conn.) "Times"
 " "Courant."
 Houston "Post."
 Indianapolis "Sentinel."
 " "Journal."
 Jacksonville (Fla.) "Times-Union."
 James O. Clephane, New York.
 Los Angeles (Cal.) "Times-Mirror."
 Madison (Wis.) "Democrat."
 Macon (Ga.) "Telegraph."
 Meriden (Conn.) "Republican."
 Memphis "Scimitar."
 " "Commercial."
 Mobile "Register."
 Montgomery "Advertiser."
 Milwaukee "Journal."
 " "Herald."
 Minneapolis (Minn.) "Tribune"
 Newark "Advertiser."

New York "Tribune."
 " "World."
 " "Herald."
 " "Times."
 " "Staats Zeitung."
 " "Morning Journal."
 " "Recorder."
 " "Press."
 " "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin."
 " "Daily News."
 " "Wall Street Journal."
 " "Engineering News."
 " "Catholic News."
 " "Christian Herald."
 New Bedford "Standard."
 New Haven "News."
 Newark "Advertiser."
 New Orleans "Picayune"
 " "Times-Democrat"
 " "States."
 Oil City (Pa.) "Derrick."
 Omaha "Bee."
 Paterson (New Jersey) "Flying Post"

Tacoma (Wash.) "Ledger."
 Toledo "Bee."
 " "Blade."
 Troy "Press."
 " "Times."
 Wheeling (W. Va.) "News."
 Washington (D.C.) "Star."
 " "Post."
 Worcester "Spy."

GREAT BRITAIN.

Newcastle "Daily Chronicle," Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Messrs. Kelley & Company, Limited, Printers and Publishers, London.
 Manchester "Courier" (Daily), Manchester.
 Leeds "Mercury" (Daily), Leeds.
 Sheffield "Daily Telegraph," Sheffield.
 Newcastle "Daily Leader," Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Birmingham "Daily Gazette," Birmingham
 Nottingham "Daily Guardian," Nottingham.
 "Western Mail" (Daily), Cardiff.
 Hull "Daily News," Hull.
 Leicester "Daily Post," Leicester.
 Aberdeen "Daily Free Press," Aberdeen
 Nottingham "Daily Express," Nottingham.
 Northampton "Daily Reporter," Northampton.
 Leicester "Daily Mercury," Leicester
 "Nottinghamshire Guardian," Nottingham
 Northampton "Daily Chronicle," Northampton.
 Northampton "Herald," Northampton
 Wakefield "Free Press," Wakefield.
 Staffordshire "Chronicle," Stafford.
 Northampton "Mercury," Northampton.
 Newcastle "Evening Chronicle," Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Manchester "Evening Mail," Manchester.
 "Evening Express," Cardiff.
 Bolton "Evening News," Bolton.
 Oldham "Evening Chronicle," Oldham.
 Aberdeen "Evening Gazette," Aberdeen.
 Sheffield "Evening Telegraph and Star," Sheffield.
 Nottingham "Evening Post," Nottingham.
 Leeds "Mercury" Weekly Supplement, Leeds.
 Birmingham "Weekly Mercury," Birmingham.
 "Northern Weekly Leader," Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Nottingham "Evening News," Nottingham.
 Sheffield "Weekly Telegraph," Sheffield.
 Bolton "Weekly Journal," Bolton.
 Hull "News" (Weekly Supplement), Hull
 Aberdeen "Herald and Weekly Free Press," Aberdeen.
 Oldham "Chronicle" (Weekly), Oldham
 Rochdale "Star" (Weekly), Rochdale.
 "Week," Sheffield.
 Newcastle "Weekly Chronicle," Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 "News of the Week," Cardiff
 Heywood "Advertiser," Heywood
 Rochdale "Observer," (Bi-weekly), Rochdale.
 "Scottish Field," Edinburgh.
 Derbyshire "Advertiser," Derby.
 "Times" Printing Company, Birmingham.
 The Economic Printing and Publishing Company, Limited, London.
 Messrs. Percy Bros., Printers, Manchester.
 Salvation Army Printing Department, Clerkenwell, London.
 Messrs. G. Thom & Co., Government Printers, Dublin.

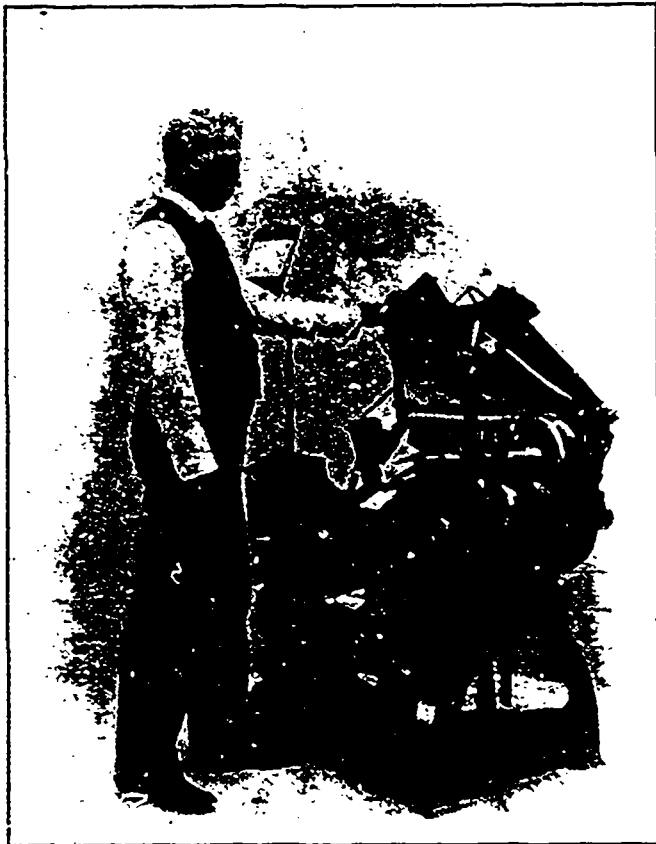


Providence "Telegram."
 " "Journal."
 Philadelphia "North American."
 " "Record."
 " "Item."
 Port Huron (Mich.) "Commercial Tribune."
 Peoria "Transcript."
 Rochester "Democrat and Chronicle."
 " "Union and Advertiser."
 Richmond (Va.) "Times."
 " "Dispatch."
 Salem (Ore.) "State man."
 San Antonio (Tex.) "Express."
 Seattle (Wash.) "Telegraph"
 Springfield (Mass.) "Republican."
 Springfield (Mass.) "Union."
 St. Joseph "Daily News."
 " "Gazette."
 " "Herald."
 St. Louis "Chronicle."
 " "Star-Sayings."
 " "Anzeiger."
 " "Republic"
 " "Westliche Post."
 St. Paul "Pioneer Press."
 " West Publishing Co
 Syracuse "Courier"
 " "Standard."
 " "Journal."
 Salt Lake "Tribune."
 " "Herald."



ASSEMBLING MATRICES.

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DISTRIBUTING MATRICES.

The Typograph

After the most severe tests, under all conditions, in a newspaper office during the past two years, has proven that it is

- SIMPLE
- DURABLE
- ECONOMICAL
- CONVENIENT
- INDISPENSABLE



You Should Use It.

Correspondence Solicited.

The CANADIAN TYPOGRAPH CO. Ltd.

WINDSOR, ONT.



CASTING WITHOUT POWER.

WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT

Chatham Planet—The two machines giving satisfactory results. I can cheerfully recommend them to publishers.
S. STEPHENSON.

Windsor Record—We would not be without our machines. have no hesitation in recommending their use to publishers.
M. NEF & MCKAY.

Port Hope Times—One machine run by one first-class compositor, is worth a whole composing staff of the Times, for the same time.
W. F. TRAVIS.

Amherst, N.S., Press—Have no hesitation in recommending the Typograph to all publishers who desire rapid and cheap composition.
R. E. PATRICKSON.

Chatham Banner—We are perfectly satisfied with its work. have had no loss of time through its derangement. Cost of composition 11 cts. per 1,000 ems.
BANNER PRINTING CO. per J. R. GEMMILL.



Printer AND Publisher.

Vol. III.—No. 4

TORONTO, APRIL, 1894

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE files of this journal are becoming more and more valuable, and this issue is well worthy of preservation. It contains full information of the inroads of the machines into Canada, and if these machines continue to improve, it will be necessary for every publisher in Canada to be fully informed thereon. The information collected here can be found in no other place, and is published for the first and last time. Life is too short to go over the same ground more than once, hence we advise our readers to carefully preserve this number. There are many printers who have every copy of this journal published, and they find it a useful compendium. It costs nothing to preserve the copies in a drawer or on file, and yet the file will be found most valuable at all times.

The annual report of the Canadian Press Association has been issued within a month after the date of the meeting. This speaks plainly for the energy and enterprise of the president, Mr. Preston, who had the matter in charge. As a contributor mentions in another column, the report could be improved upon, but we are not willing to go the same length in criticism. Considering the difficulties which lay in Mr. Preston's way, we believe that he made an admirable success of it by following the principle on which he runs the Expositor—to publish news before it becomes stale. The snap which Mr. Preston has shown so far in the management of the affairs of the association augurs a most important and successful year. The matter of the Label amendments in the Ontario Legislature has been well managed, and if no direct results obtain, it is not for lack of strong pressure on the Government.

"The Fourth Estate" is a new weekly for the education of the American journalistic profession. It is published by Ernest F. Birmingham, New York, at one dollar a year. The first number is crisp and newsy, and will no doubt make a favorable impression. It is ably edited.

The "Critic," published at Halifax, N.S., has changed its name to "The Canadian Colliery Guardian, Critic and Journal of the Iron and Steel Trades." The journal would be inexcusable did it not contain prominent advertisements saying that "K.D.C. cures Dyspepsia." A reader trying to digest a title of that length would surely need K.D.C., or some kindred cure. Such titles are out of date. The papers of the day must have short titles. People haven't the time to spit out a long title

like that when they want to quote. The Critic is a good paper, exceedingly well edited, always bright and sparkling, and hence one hates to know that the old brief title has disappeared under a new verbiage.

St. John's is not St. John. The former is a town in Quebec, and the latter a town in New Brunswick. But they have had similar experience. The St. John's News is published by L. R. Smith & Son, and they recently were called upon to pay damages in a libel suit brought against them by Hon. I. G. Marchand. Subsequently its political friends in the Eastern Townships took up a subscription and sent the publishers a round sum to help defray the expenses of the suit. The Ellis case in St. John, N.B., is still fresh in the memory of all journalists. These precedents should be put in black faced, double leaded type, at the head of the editorial column of every newspaper in Canada, so that whenever a libel suit is lost its friends will know exactly what is required of them by the "conventions" which govern such cases.

Religious views differ in this country and as long as these views do not come within the ordinary business purview, they are usually left to their holders' consciences and their spiritual confessors or advisers. But when the Archbishop of Montreal descends into the business arena and forbids Honore Beau grand, of the Montreal La Patrie, to publish Dumas' "The Three Guardsmen" he lays himself open to public criticism. As to whether the Archbishop allows Le Monde privileges not accorded to La Patrie, because the former is of the stripe of politics more preferable to him, is a political question, and hence one which a trade journal must have no views upon. But as to the broad principle of interference by the clergy, Roman Catholic or Protestant, in what a newspaper shall or shall not publish, we have something to say. The air of freedom which we find on this continent resents every kind of interference with personal, business and religious liberty, and the sooner that the clergy of all denominations recognize this, the better for themselves. Unfortunately the Catholic clergy of Montreal have during the past few months done several things which a Protestant paper would reject as insults, and which the Catholic papers have, in some instances, treated in a like manner. The Canadian press desires no censor, needs no censor, and will tolerate no censor. The few papers who do tolerate the dictation of a government or a clergyman are unworthy of their positions as dispensers of news and guardians of public opinion. To

be successful and influential, a newspaper must be free and independent. It must be neutral on every question, yet having decided opinions on all questions. It must be unbiased, and be pleasant reading to the man who disagrees with its conclusions. It must be sincere and honest, and, like Caesar's wife, above suspicion. To be such, it must be managed and edited by men of stamina, who will cringe to no authority, and yield to nothing but the dictates of public opinion and their own conscience.

* * *

Do Canadian publishers deserve this, or do they not? We refer to the following despatch from New York: "A prominent New York advertising agency is out with a scheme to induce the Toronto morning and other Canadian papers to advertise a patent medicine in which they are interested, and take payment in space in a New York monthly medium, claimed to be published in the interests of newspapers generally. With a view of forcing the hand of the Toronto papers malicious paragraphs have been written about the circulation of the dailies in Toronto. The agency in question claims that they can, by depreciating the circulation of the Toronto papers, bring them to terms and compel them to take space in the New York medium. American advertising agents who publish directories and similar publications say that Canadian publishers are soft snaps and accept space for advertising, and that especially in the country weeklies of Canada, American advertising is inserted at any price offered." We incline to the opinion that, as a rule, Canadian publishers do not deserve this rebuke, but we are certain that there is a great deal of truth in the assertion that some "Canadian publishers are soft snaps." Advertising rates are not adhered to a fact which is now stated for the million and onth time.

* * *

The Toronto Typographical Union sometimes finds itself called upon to deal with some queer motions. R. G. Stewart recently gave notice of a resolution which he would move at the next meeting, prohibiting morning and evening newspaper hands working more than five days a week, if substitutes could be obtained, and forbidding day hands to work overtime. The notice of motion was received with applause. If the Union would take steps in other and more suitable directions, they would find several means of giving more employment to their members. The matter is discussed, from one standpoint, on another page, under the heading, "Union Wages Help Machines." This point is, we believe, worthy of careful consideration.

* * *

In another way the same union surprised its friends. The publishers all moved for the abolition of the duty on American boiler plate matter, and one manufacturer of similar matter in this country aided the movement, while the other made no objection. But of course the union knew all about it and sent a deputation consisting of John Armstrong and G. W. Dower to Ottawa to oppose the movement. No doubt the gentlemen enjoyed the trip, and felt no pangs of remorse over the fact that they were likely to gain the ill-will of those whose friendship they should cultivate, and at the same time make public certain views which can easily be shown to be based on narrow arguments. Nevertheless the Government has seen fit to retain the duty of 2 cents per sq. inch on stereotypes for pamphlets, almanacs, calendars, etc., and 3/4 cents per sq. inch on stereotypes for

newspaper columns, thus agreeing with the union. At the same time the duty on book plates, which was formerly 3/8 cents per sq. inch, has been removed and these now come in free.

* * *

Speaking of the tariff, it must be admitted that on the whole it is disappointing so far as the printing and publishing trades are concerned. It is an improvement, but not sufficiently radical to suit the majority. The duty on type and presses remains the same, and it was thought that these would be removed. The matter will be discussed more fully when the tariff schedules are settled.

* * *

The New York correspondent of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* writes in reply to an inquiry: "H. Stafford, advertising agent, New Orleans and New York, asking for rates, and sending out orders for Burland Chemical Company's Cinnamon Pills and Stafford's Magazine, is not known to anyone that I can find in New York. He has not yet moved into the offices at address given. Burland's Chemical Company has small desk room office in the Morse Building, New York, claims to be a branch of house in Paris, France. The goods are not on the market here, according to their own report. They claim to have placed all their advertising business in Stafford's hands, although they say they do not know much about him. Order blanks with Stafford's name on and other stationery are scattered around in Burland's Chemical Company's office. On present information, therefore, unless cash in advance can be obtained, would not touch the business on any account."

* * *

We notice that the trustee of the estate of James Murray & Co. has instructed Messrs. Suckling & Co., auctioneers, to sell the entire plant and machinery without reserve, at their office, 28 Front street west, Toronto, on Friday, April 6th, at 11 a. m. This sale affords a splendid opportunity to the printing trade as they have always had the reputation of having one of the best equipped printing offices in the Dominion. The country printer who wants to improve his office should not let this chance pass without securing some of the bargains. The auctioneer will sell in small lots to suit purchasers. Printers in Ontario purchasing upwards of \$200 will have their railway fare paid both ways. This is a liberal offer and should be responded to by a large gathering of the printing craft.

* * *

The Brough Printing Co. has been organized and has secured the financial backing of a sound capitalist, W. Pemberton Page, who is now secretary-treasurer and financial manager. Some \$3,000 has been paid in since the charter was secured, and \$10,000 of stock has been subscribed. Among the subscribers for stock are such well-known men as J. P. Bull, J. H. Horsey, Dr. Moorehouse, J. C. Laidlaw, R. W. Love, J. A. Paterson, Thos. Swallow, and Herbert Langlois. Seven employees have taken stock, and the business will be run on a co-operative plan. They have purchased Money and Risks, and will publish it in connection with the job printing business. The large Huber press is to be returned and the expenses reduced. Mr. Brough has been quite successful, and his friends will be glad to know that he intends to pay all creditors of the old firm fifty per cent. of their claims.

THE PETROLIA ADVERTISER.

PERHAPS no Canadian weekly has ever sent its issues on longer journeys than has the Petrolia Advertiser. Published, as it is, in the centre of the vast oil industry of Canada, and being, as it is, the recognized authority on all matters relating to Canadian oil production, it is no wonder that it is kept on file in New York and London, and in certain oil centres of Austria and India. All the standard trade journals of Canada and the United States look to it for reliable reports concerning the oil industry, which stands second only to the "Standard" in wealth and importance.

With the importance of the oil reports of the Petrolia Advertiser must always be connected the name of its enterprising editor Mr. Herring. Richard Owen Herring was born in Cornwall England, in 1846, and when six years of age found himself in the wilds of Canada. He served his apprenticeship as a printer with William Mowatt, of the Stratford Beacon. His first journalistic venture was to found a paper in Goderich, under the name of the Canadian Colonist, now the Star, but sold it in less than a year. After a brief course at the University of Ann Arbor, Michigan, from whence he came direct to Oil Springs, Ont., at the time the big flowing wells were first struck, in January, 1865, he started the Oil Springs Chronicle, which lived till December 31st, 1866, when the Fenian raid knocked the bottom out of the town. He then moved to Petrolia, and founded the Advertiser, which was really a continuation of the Chronicle, and which he has continued to publish uninterruptedly ever since, with a brief exception of a few months in 1871, when the oil business became so low that it would not pay to issue a paper when crude oil sold for 20c. a barrel, while ordinary drinking water brought 25c. a barrel. He simply kept a job office open to wait until the business revived, and went to Europe for a trip, leaving a young man in charge during his absence. Robert McAdams (now of the Sarnia Canadian) started a paper, and ran it until June 30, 1872, when Mr. Herring bought him out and continued the paper ever since, until now it is, and has long been, the only recognized authority of the oil industry in Canada. Mr. H., from his long experience in the oil regions, is a perfect compendium of everything pertaining to the oil business, in both crude and refined. He is prepared to swear by Petrolia as the most live and enterprising town of its size in

the Dominion, a complete history of which he has from its birth in 1861. He watches closely and jealously everything that will tend to build up the town and advance its interest and prestige, and his well directed efforts in these particulars are duly appreciated by its citizens. During his long life in Olddom he has experienced all the ups and downs both in the oil business and journalism. In the former he has seen crude oil sell for 20 cents a barrel, and he has seen it bring \$11 a barrel, while the refined article he has known it to be difficult to get 5 cents a gallon for, while he has seen it get ready sale at 90 cents a gallon; while in the latter he has published a weekly issue as low as 28c. and again as high as a steady issue of 5,300. He

has now one of the finest, the most completely equipped and best appointed printing offices in Canada, and issues in the Advertiser one of the best town weeklies there is in Canada.

As a writer Mr. Herring is very clever and incisive. He has the happy faculty of writing political articles in a very cutting manner, without being blunt or vulgar. He is bold and fearless in his writing at all times, and is possessed of a deal of original wit which makes his writing sparkling and readable. His salutatory to the people of Petrolia in 1872 was a clever piece of work. Here are some sentences from it. "This journal will be run by the proprietor, in the interest of the proprietor, and for the benefit of the proprietor, and his family when he gets one. It is not a charity concern nor a missionary organ, a land advertiser, a corporation pet, a party hack, nor any other humbug." There are many papers in Canada which would be worth looking at if they

were run on these principles, so humorously laid down. What the world admires most is a fearless, independent vessel, with a ballast of common sense.

In religion Mr. Herring is a member of the Church of England; he is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. On June 6, 1877, he married Miss Emma White, daughter of Col. White, of Lapeer, Mich., by whom he had issue three sons, all of which died in their infancy. Mr. Herring is one of the oldest members of the Canadian Press Association, having joined it first in 1867. Mr. Herring, besides being an energetic publisher, is a politician with a decidedly Conservative leaning. He was quite intimate with the late premier, Sir John A. Macdowall, and had many conferences with him regarding various aspects of the Canadian oil industry.



THE EXECUTIVE OF THE O.P.A.

ON Thursday, March 29th, the new Executive of the C.P.A. held its first meeting. President Preston in the chair. The others who were present were, R. Holmes, J. S. Willson, E. W. Shannon, C. W. Young, A. F. Pirie and W. S. Dingman. The secretary, Mr. J. B. McLean, being absent, Mr. Cooper took his work.

Several accounts were presented and passed and some applications considered. The report of the Legislative Committee was read and filed.

The Ontario Libel Bill was then brought under discussion, and, aided by John King, Q.C., the Executive came to the conclusion that the bill did not contain three important features: (1), it did not apply to monthly papers and magazines, (2), it did not provide for the security of costs at the outset, (3), that while it provided that actions should be commenced within three months, it did not specify any time within which the trial should take place. The Executive decided to interview the Government and urge these improvements.

The question of retaining a counsel for the association was taken up, and it was found that only \$500 had been guaranteed. The following motion was framed and very reluctantly accepted by the members: Moved That in view of the fact that so few responses have been received concerning the engagement of a permanent counsel by the association in cases of libel, no further action be taken at present.

The question of copyright which was referred at the annual meeting to the Executive was taken up and the discussion aided by advice from Mr. Rutter, president of the Toronto Employing Printers' Association, and Mr. Watson of the Toronto Stereotype Plate Company. It was moved and carried that "The Executive of the Canadian Press Association urge the Dominion Government to proclaim the Copyright Act assented to by the Governor-General, May 2nd, 1889, believing that such action would be of immense and immediate benefit to Canadian printers, publishers and authors." The Executive seemed to think that the Government had made a good move in removing the duty on book plates, and they would round off the matter into proper shape by enforcing the act. They recognized the extreme responsibility which rested on the Government in doing nothing to violate the kindly relations between this country and Great Britain, but nevertheless they felt that decisive and unequivocal action was needed in this case.

Then the tariff came up for discussion. The Executive smiled—a congregational smile when somebody suggested that they stood in with the Government, and had managed to get brass rules in free. The only man who didn't smile was Mr. Willson, of the Globe—he and Sir Richard never smile during business hours. But Mr. Shannon, who with Mr. P. D. Ross and Mr. C. W. Young interviewed Mr. Bowell on the matter, explained that the duty on type and presses was a revenue duty in the eyes of the Government, and hence was retained. Being convinced of the justice of this reasoning, the Executive passed the following resolution which was moved by W. S. Dingman and seconded by C. W. Young: "That the members of the Executive Committee of the Canadian Press Association have learned with regret that the Dominion Government, in remodelling the present tariff, has not paid greater attention to the interests of newspaper publishers, that the vice-president, Mr. P. D. Ross, and Mr. Watson be requested to wait on the Finance Minister to again press upon his

attention the views of this association, and particularly to urge a reduction of the duties on display type and matrices for stereotype plates."

After some discussion as to the propriety of changing the name of the association to "Ontario Press Association," and as regards the class of meeting to be held next February, the Executive adjourned. When the president announced that it would probably be unnecessary to have another meeting for several months, Mr. Pirie woke up and confessed that he would like another trip to Toronto during the summer, but he couldn't change the president's determination to keep down expenses.

THE J. E. BRYANT CO.

IN the early part of 1889 with a nominal capital of \$50,000 and a paid-up capital of \$17,000, the J. E. Bryant Co. was formed. In Sept. 1893, it bought Brough & Caswell's job printing plant for \$22,000. Buntin, Reid & Co. soon afterwards took two chattel mortgages for \$8,000 each, and afterwards received some more of the company's paper by Brough & Caswell's failure. Other claims were pressing, and the company assigned or went into liquidation. The assets were offered for sale but no bids were received. A second sale was made, and tenders were to have been received up to Tuesday, March 27th. Some have been received but no decision as to their acceptance has been arrived at, nor is such decision expected until about April 4th. The following were the lots offered:

No. 1—Printing department, machinery, plant and stock.	..	\$24,089 52
No. 2—Binding department, machinery, plant and stock		4,922 03
No. 3—Book department, "stock"		1,550 12
Publishing department, cost of publications, advertising accounts, subscriptions, etc., connected with		
No. 4—The Live Stock Journal		14,827 76
No. 5—Canadian Practitioner...		3,921 00
No. 6—Public School Agriculture		2,704 30
No. 7—Canada Law Journal...		641 43
No. 8—Evangelical Churchman		2,411 13
No. 9—Interest in Goodwin Publishing Co., stock \$7,500, 15 per cent. paid		1,050 00
No. 10—Office Furniture and Fittings		750 00
		\$56,467 29

In writing to the Orillia Packet, Canon Bull kindly refers to the local papers as follows: "Since my active interest in the study and cultivation of Canadian history I find that several newspapers in Ontario have commenced to take a strong, sympathetic interest, and a great good is felt throughout our province. The Packet, and our Welland Tribune and Telegraph, are among the foremost which have done good service to our Queen and country in the publication of early Canadian history."

ALEXANDER BUNTIN, ESQ.

A CHANGE in the firm of Buntin, Reid & Co. has resulted in Alexander Buntin acquiring the business, of which he is now sole proprietor and manager. Although not yet thirty years of age Mr. Buntin has control of one of the largest printers' and stationers' supply establishments in Canada, and has a quarter interest in the Valleyfield Paper Mills, which, with his mother's half interest, gives him virtual control. Both of these came to him through his father, who passed away last year after having been owner of the Valleyfield Paper Mills for about forty years and partner in the paper and stationery business of Buntin, Reid & Co., Toronto, for a long period. But while this property came mostly thus, Mr. Buntin is a young man whose business methods and aptitudes are such that it will multiply quickly in his hands. Like his father, he was trained on board ship, and like every sailor he knows the value and benefit of system. His ideas are clear cut, and, having ample courage to trust to his ideas, he is rapidly using them to make the business under his control feel all the benefits to be derived from the exact workings of a well-devised system.

Mr. Buntin's varied career is somewhat out of the ordinary. Born in 1865 in Montreal, he went to Craigmount College in Edinburgh at eight years of age. In 1878 he returned to Canada and spent a year at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and some time at Kingston Collegiate Institute. Then the sailor blood of his forefathers took him to Edinburgh in 1881, and into the naval classes. Soon afterwards he served two years as a midshipman, but left the theoretical business and went as a sailor before the mast on a vessel trading between Great Britain and Australia. In 1889 he retired with his second officer's certificate and a stern training which will stand him in good stead in the extensive businesses under his control. After spending a short time on a cattle ranch in the West to restore his health, he went to Valleyfield and commenced to learn paper making under George Lay.

Mr. Buntin succeeded to his father's share in the Buntin-Reid business in July, 1893, and on the first of March of the present year he bought out Mr. Reid's interest in the business and has all now entirely under his own control.

Mr. Buntin has no brothers but four sisters, all married. Personally he is a pleasant gentleman to meet, but his remarkable training has left its impressions upon him in such a way

that to meet him is to have the feeling that one has met a man as strong and unflinching as the oaken decks on which he spent the early days of his manhood.

Since Mr. Buntin's advent in Toronto this unflinching adherence to what he believes to be just and proper has made him well known and much talked of. The restricting of credits which has taken place in the printing and stationery trades has been due in considerable measure to him. His policy is to reduce his business to a thirty day basis, and to have one price and one set of terms for all customers. He desires that all shall have equal and just treatment. Knowing that quick payments mean a more rapid turnover of capital, he sees in this method a means to enable him to sell on closer margins, and he is determined that such advantages shall be his and also the trade's to which he caters. With closer margins and shorter terms, the printing and stationery trades would be brought into an improved condition and one which would be less conducive to failures. Reckless giving of credit creates a recklessness on the part of those to whom credit is given and prices are slashed in every manner and direction, entailing great loss on both the honest and the dishonest dealer. This is not theory, but these statements are founded on the experiences of the past. The printing trade, especially, has already been much benefitted by Mr. Buntin's strict enforcement of shorter credits.

But Mr. Buntin has reorganized his business in other ways. He has introduced a better and more thorough system into the keeping of stock, the display of the same, and into the office management. Business men without system are like sailors without compasses. A system in everything saves a large amount of waste and enables twice as much business to be done with the same labor and same expense. It prevents the innumerable leakages which every business is likely to feel unless carefully managed. It enables the proprietor of a business to search out its weak spots and its mouldering branches. It enables him to discover its diseases and apply the proper cures. It is the great well-spring of progress.

The application to the Customs Department for a ruling declaring that the various art portfolios now being brought into Canada from the United States by many daily newspapers be placed on the free list, has been answered in the negative. The duty, therefore, of 20 per cent. will remain.



ALEXANDER BUNTIN, ESQ.



A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE J. B. McLEAN CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

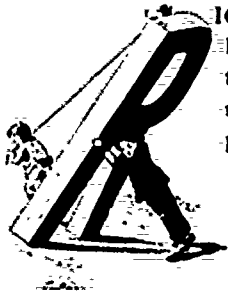
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J. B. McLEAN,
PresidentHUGH C. McLEAN,
Manager

TORONTO, APRIL, 1894

UNION WAGES HELP MACHINES.

RIGHT certain it is that union wages are high wherever the union is strong enough to enforce them with all the accompanying regulations regarding female help and apprenticeship. We would not venture the assertion that they are too high in any case, for wages depend on the circumstances of economical strength in each of two parties—the employer and employed. If these strengths are not equal,

wages usually are above or below their normal state. Nevertheless in most cases where unions are strong the wages will be found quite just, with a slight margin in favor of the employee. But one point which should be noticed is that in towns and cities where union wages are high, the machines are being rapidly introduced; and in towns and cities where wages are not exactly union, the machines have made little headway.

To illustrate: In London, Ont., the population is 32,000, and the unions are not very strong. Apprentice and female labor is used on the daily papers in greater quantities than the union prescribes. Hence composition on these papers is brought down to the exceedingly low rate of 25 cents per thousand ems. In Toronto with 200,000 of a population the cost of composition runs from 28 cents on evening papers to 33 1/3 cents on morning papers, although there is no reason why composition in the one town should be more costly than in the other. But in Toronto in consequence of costly composition the machines have displaced a large number of compositors. Similarly in Vancouver and Victoria, where the composition costs from 45 to 50 cents, the machines have been rapidly introduced.

Looking over these facts this conclusion is logically reached, that here is a case when the union does itself harm. Its own inflexible sets of rates have been so high that an insidious, un-fightable enemy has entered the lists and overthrown many of the faithful. Were the union willing to reduce its rates in Toronto, it could replace every machine in the city with two com-

positors inside of a twelve-month. We do not say that they should do it, we simply point out the circumstances, and say that it could be done.

The publisher adopts the machine for what reasons? They are two in number: First and most important, because it reduces the cost of composition; secondly, because it reduces the number of men to be kept under supervision. The publisher is publishing his paper because he wants to make money. It is purely a business speculation into which personal or sentimental considerations do not enter. The cheaper the elements which enter into the cost of his paper the greater the profit to be derived. If something cheaper than union labor presents itself, the publisher is bound to accept it as a matter of business. Journeymen printers are machines to him, and if cheaper machines can be secured he will get them.

The question as to whether union wages are too high when viewed absolutely, and not with reference to the machines, is an exceedingly difficult one, and would require most careful investigation before an answer could be given. Nevertheless, an answer was recently given by a committee appointed for the purpose at the convention of the United Typothetae held in Chicago in September of last year. This is their report:

"Whereas the present condition of the manufacturing and transportation interests of the country, upon whose prosperity and success our business is largely dependent, is so seriously depressed and prospects for an early improvement are so very indefinite; and whereas it has been fully demonstrated before this body that in the best of times only an inadequate return is made upon the capital invested; and whereas the manufacturing and industrial companies which are resuming are doing so only at a reduced scale:

"Therefore, your committee recommend to the local Typothetae that the matter of a reduced scale should be seriously considered by their membership.

"This recommendation is made not only in the interests of the employer's profit in his business, but also from a humanitarian standpoint, for by a moderate reduction of wages we will be enabled to give employment to a greater number of men who are now idle, adapting the principle that 'half a loaf is better than no bread.'"

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN FREEGARD,

A. H. PUGH, Chairman;

R. R. DONNELLEY.

JNO. C. RANKIN, JR.,

PERCY F. SMITH,

Perhaps these men investigated the subject carefully, perhaps they did not. But at any rate the impression seems to prevail among the larger employers of printing labor in the United States that wages are slightly higher than circumstances justify. Whether this be true or not, it can be shown that when they come into competition with typesetting machines they are high to their receivers' detriment.

ARE THE MACHINES A SUCCESS?

ARE the machines a success? We believe that every person using them will say: "No; but they will be." The experimental stage is not passed yet, but the time is not so far distant when it will have been passed. The machines are here to stay. They may not be suitable for fine work, but for coarse newspaper work they are suitable because cheap.

Throughout this issue much valuable information and experience will be found. Doane Bros., of Amherst, claim that it

has effected a large saving for them. J. C. McLagan, of the Vancouver World, shows a surplus which is almost incredible. W. F. Trayes, of the Port Hope Times, claims that his one machine effects him a saving of \$13 per week. The Windsor Record has two machines, operated by two apprentices off the case, which set 230,000 a week, or about ten columns daily. The Toronto Globe has lately found the machines a source of great saving. These are facts which we have verified by direct communication with the publishers concerned, and we guarantee the accuracy of our statements.

But while these facts are such, there are other facts which must be considered. The appearance of the type faces produced by the machines is not equal to the usual hand-set type. Both Canadian companies the Typograph and Linotype are at work on new faces, and when these are brought out another difficulty will have been overcome. In the Typograph work especially, a hair space which shows between the letters is awkward, but it can be overcome by a liberal use of new matrices. If the company are liberal to their customers in this regard, everything is well, but it is a fault of this machine which needs remedying. Another difficulty arises in case the machines should ever be tied up in a country office. The expense of getting compositors and having sufficient type on hand would be considerable. Still another difficulty is found in the high price asked for the machines and the high rental charged. This makes them a financial success only in high priced towns. Again a machinist is often required, and in a city a machinist is procurable and in a town he is not.

These difficulties and objections have been briefly stated, but each one is worthy of careful consideration.

One special feature remains to be noticed. The machines will increase the number of small dailies issued in this country. Two machines will set ten columns per day, this is enough for a nice daily. The 60 columns per week make a huge weekly that will take with the public. The cost of setting for the daily is nothing, because the matter must be set for the weekly at any rate. Hence the cost of the daily is little more than the price of the paper used for it. Machine matter can be tied up and put away without having any great amount of capital locked up, and it is this feature which will soon cover Canada with small dailies.

MACHINES VS. COMPOSITORS.

NO person in Canada can deny that the machines have made rapid progress during the past three years. Hamilton has ten machines, Montreal fifteen, Ottawa eleven, Toronto thirty-three, Winnipeg one, Vancouver seven, Victoria four. A recent report issued by the International Union from 69 representative cities of the United States and Canada showed that 132 offices had adopted machines: 609 machines were in operation: 3,461 regulars were employed before the introduction, and 1,188 subs., which was reduced to 2,261 and 412 at present, thus showing that 2,071 men were displaced. For Canada the figures are very inaccurate, although no doubt the totals will be tolerably indicative of the general movement.

In Canada there are at least 85 machines in operation, which, at the rate estimated by the Union, would have displaced nearly 200 printers. The Union estimates that in Toronto alone 77 men have been displaced.

The Union seems to have little fear for "the army." Frank K. Foster, of the Boston Labor Leader, says on the question:

"The impossible or what was said to be the impossible has happened in the printing trade and the machine has the ball on the rush line, while the 'comp.' lines up with no very definite idea of how the goal is to be saved. It is the old story over again, of the capital of the mechanic his trade being threatened with serious depreciation through the introduction of new processes and inventions. It is quite possible, however, that the injury feared will be but temporary in its duration, and that in the long run more printers will be employed with machines than before their introduction. A cheapening of production is almost invariably followed by an increased consumption of the commodity produced, and this will probably hold good in books and newspapers. New papers will spring up, more books will be published, ultimately, by reason of machine work, and there is no reason to fear that any large proportion of the craft whose members were once 'gentlemen and wore a sword,' will be compelled to 'carry the banner' because the genius of invention is taking the compositor's nose out of the space box."

THE TARIFF.

THE new tariff cannot be called an unmixed good or an unmixed evil in so far as the printing, bookbinding, paper-making and publishing trades are concerned. Such a diversity of interests were concerned that it was almost impossible to make changes, which while being beneficial to one class would not be detrimental to any other.

As regards the newspaper publishers, no changes whatever have been made, except that brass rules have been placed on the free list and the duty of 15 per cent. removed. They had pressed for reduction on type presses and stereotype plates, but the old duties have been retained. A further request has been sent in to have display type and matrices for stereotype plates placed on the free list. This may yet be obtained.

The bookbinders have obtained several advantages. The free admission of book plates will increase the amount of books bound in this country. The ten per cent. on bookbinders' cloth has been removed. Several other articles used by this class have less duty than before, so that the bookbinders will be slightly benefited.

The papermakers have almost as much protection as before. The duty on paper bags, printed or unprinted, has been reduced from 35 per cent. to 25 per cent., otherwise the duties have been pretty well maintained to the extent that the manufacturers are well satisfied.

The printing trade will gain by the placing of book plates on the free list and the increasing of the duty on cheap books. The duties on their various raw materials remains practically the same. The duty on presses is still 10 per cent., on type 20 per cent., on type metal 10 per cent., on paper 25 and 35 per cent.

No class received the reduction on the raw materials that they asked for and expected. But nevertheless they have probably received as much as was possible under the circumstances of the Government. A revenue must be raised, and once a government has settled that it must be raised by a tariff, it is exceedingly difficult to promulgate and enforce a new plan.

The Toronto Evening Star of last Saturday contained good portraits of D. Creighton, J. Ross Robertson, and J. S. Willison. They were by the pencil of H. M. Russell, at one time reporter on the Empire.

THE MACHINES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SOME time ago we wrote J. C. McLagan, the manager of the World Printing and Publishing Co., Vancouver, B.C., for some information regarding the machines in his province. Mr. McLagan, who is well known in Eastern Canada, sent the following very valuable reply:

OFFICE OF THE DAILY AND WEEKLY WORLD,
VANCOUVER, B.C., March 9, 1894.

MESSRS. J. B. MCLEAN PUB. CO. (LTD.),
10 Front street, Toronto:

GENTLEMEN,—Replying to yours of the 2nd inst., I have to say that there are at present eight Mergenthaler Linotype machines in this province, four being in Victoria (in the Times office) and four in this city (in the World office). I am not in a position to say anything concerning the ones in the Times office, but judging from the appearance of the paper and the quantity of matter each issue contains, I infer that they are doing good work.

So far as ours are concerned, I have to say that since their installation, on the 5th of last October, they have given excellent satisfaction. We have had a good deal of difficulty with one or two of them. But this is incident to the introduction of all intricate and extremely sensitive machinery. In this respect our troubles have been no more than was anticipated. For days and weeks they have worked with uniform satisfaction, and when they go right in the hands of expert manipulators of the key board, it is astonishing the quantity of type they set, and the rapidity with which long "takes" of copy are made to disappear.

I give it as my candid opinion that the Mergenthaler will yet be so perfected that strings of from 8,000 to 10,000 per hour can be set as easily as 3,500 at present, and that each operator will be so familiar with his machine that the services of a practical machinist will be dispensed with, and that a smart, active lad will be able to dump the sticks, pull the galleys, set flash heads, and attend on the operators and their machines.

As already stated ours were installed on the 5th of October last. Prior to that week we are running eight frames, and averaging 335,796 ems per week, at a cost of \$151. We then had a foreman, an ad. hand, an assistant, and an apprentice in his fourth year. The total wage bill for the composing room amounted to \$211.50. The week following the record showed that 450,600 ems had been set at a cost of \$73. The week following that one the record was 534,400 ems, and the pay roll \$73. The strings now exceed 600,000 ems a week, at a cost of \$70. Composition here, union rates, by hand is 50c. for night work and 45c. for afternoon papers and day work. 10 operators exceeding 4,250 per hour, I pay \$24 per week. The union rates to operators coming up to the standard of 3,800 per hour is \$21 for day, and \$22 for night work. We have one operator who runs a regular string of 3,250 per hour, another that comes close up to him, and a third whose average now is 4,000 per hour. Our face is on a minion body, but nonpareil, of which we have three machines; the other is agate face on a nonpareil body. Our men work from eight to five with an hour at noon for luncheon.

I have figured that \$6.50 per day will cover interest on cost of machines, fuel, machinist's wages, wear and tear, oil, etc., percentage of loss in re-melting, etc. This is the outside cost.

In the hands of a skilful, careful operator the capacity of the Mergenthaler can safely be placed at present as at 9,500 to

11,000 ems per hour. In operating a machine, as in setting by hand, there will be men more expert at handling the key-board than others. One prime qualification to a successful operator will be intelligence and sobriety. That the typesetting machine has come to stay, cannot be doubted. On the Pacific coast, where labor and the cost of living are so excessively high, the machines are enabling publishers to increase the quantity of reading matter given, and as it is a brand new coat every day, the consequence is that the reader is better pleased than if he were reading from old worn-out type.

The general results from our machines are apparent in our several editions, and as we are sending you sample copies of same, you can arrive at your own conclusions.

For the typesetting machine, by whatever name known—my favorite, of course, is the Mergenthaler—I have none but words of praise, it being the harbinger of better times and days for compositors and the craft generally.

Respectfully,

J. C. MCLAGAN.

MACHINES IN NEW YORK.

IN the annual report of the Canadian Press Association will be found the following letter on machines from Mr. J. B. McLean, secretary of the association: I have a few details which I had expected to give regarding the typesetting machine. I have gathered a considerable amount of information at different times about the machines in use here. I have interviewed the foremen of several of the offices who are using the machine, and made copious notes which I intended to use, but Mr. Ross is so painstaking and so thorough in anything he undertakes that it will be almost unnecessary for me to say anything in that connection, excepting to tell you that the feeling here is in favor of the Linotype, which is in use in a great many of the offices here, and is being very satisfactorily worked. Some of the papers are using the Thorne and seem well satisfied with their results. The Rogers is not in it here, but I was speaking yesterday to the general manager of one of the largest papers in St. Louis. He still has faith in the Rogers, because of its simplicity and the probability of further improvement in it. The price, he says, can be materially reduced, and it will seldom get out of order, which is the objection to many of the other machines. He himself is interested in another machine which is not yet put on the market. It is intended for daily newspapers that receive a considerable amount of telegraph matter. It can be operated by an editor in New York on a machine attached to a wire and the type is cast and set in, say Chicago. He tells me it is almost ready for the market. The price will be \$750. There are a number of other machines being used, but really there is nothing tangible in any of them yet. The Monoline, of which we heard so much in Canada, I do not think from what I can gather from reliable sources, is yet a perfected machine. I am told that they are still experimenting on it in Montreal. To sum up, the result of the practical experience of the best publishers here is that it will not pay the average publisher of a small daily or a country weekly to buy any of the machines now being offered. Prices are all very high, and the mechanism of the two best machines too intricate to use in the average office. Before very long there can be no doubt that a serviceable machine will be on the market at \$500 to \$1,500, which will materially reduce the cost of composition.

OPINIONS FROM NOVA SCOTIA.

THE publishers of the Lower Provinces are at present taking a very deep interest in regard to the typesetting machines. Mr. Best, of the Canadian Typograph Co., visited here last summer and succeeded in selling one machine at Truro and renting another at Amherst. Mr. Flint, of the Linotype Co., was also here recently, and as a result of his visit several of those machines will soon be in operation, but I have not heard in which office. My own opinion is that, for daily papers setting a large quantity of type, the Linotype is THE machine, but for country offices it will be a race between the Typograph and Monoline. More Typographs would have been placed in this province were it not for the fact that numerous circulars were sent to all the newspaper offices setting forth the merits of the Monoline, its low price of only \$1,000, with easy terms of payment, and many other inducements, all of which had a tendency to keep publishers from buying any machine in the meantime. Many did not want to "experiment," and were waiting for the experience of those who had introduced machines. They also thought there would be a reduction in price and rental, which, I hear, is the case with the Typograph. Country offices employ girls very cheaply, and unless a machine can be bought or rented on a par with what it costs to keep girls, the result will be that, in many cases, publishers will prefer to continue to employ girls rather than introduce the machine. If, on the other hand, the companies can meet this difficulty, then it will not be long before machines will be in every office, small and large, in the land. What will be the outcome? There will be more papers, and the day will soon come when they will be universally sold at one cent. Two thousand subscribers at 50 cents a year, positively in advance, is much to be preferred to two thousand from which you get less than \$1,000. The papers that use the machines here do fair work, and when it is not good, the publishers say it is the fault of "the old press."

I append a letter from the Truro News.

ALBERT DENNIS.

"Pick-Me-Up," Pictou, N.S., March 10, 1894.

DOANE BROS.' LETTER.

MR. A. DENNIS:

DEAR SIR,—With regard to the working of the Typograph, we may say it is giving general satisfaction, and any difficulty we have had so far has been for want of a better knowledge of the working of the machine. After a little study into it we have been able to do what adjusting or fixing has been necessary without the aid of a machinist or outside help of any kind.

For newspaper work we consider the machine matter entirely satisfactory so long as the machine is kept free from worn matrices, which is an easy matter. On finer grades of work, when harder and smoother paper is used, it is hardly equal to type for good, clean, sharp print. One great advantage of the machine is the convenience of the matter in handling after it is set, or cast. Quite a saving is effected in making up forms on this account. We count, so far, on a saving of about \$450 in the run of the year by the use of the machine.

PRINTER AND PUBLISHER complains of cold metal being a drawback to the machine. The statements they made with reference to that point were very unjust, as Mr. Best explained when here that they were using one of the old, small metal pots

which have been abandoned by the Typograph Co. We have not had the slightest trouble on this account.

We consider that the Typograph is the machine for all offices where only one or two machines are used and no machinist is kept employed to look after it. We do not believe the Linotype would give the same satisfaction under the same conditions—that is, without a machinist on account of being more liable to need skilled adjustment.

These general statements are based on our experience with our machine and what we have seen and read of the others.

Yours truly,

J. W. DOANE, of Doane Bros.

Truro, N. S.

NOTES.

WARWICK Bros. & Rutter received a carload of papers last week. A new line of blank books in Russia and canvas is now being prepared, and it is claimed surpass all competing lines. Printers' papers have been restocked during the month.

The Dexter Folder Co., will remove from Fulton, N. Y., to Pearl River, 27 miles from New York. This has been occasioned by the fact that their New York business had become so great and so important that it was necessary that the works should be located near that city in order that freights would be reduced, and the officers of the company would be enabled to spend more of their time in the New York offices. The secretary, Mr. Talbot C. Dexter seems to omit no plan to increase the already huge business controlled by this company. The company are live advertisers and for this reason their machines are well known in the most obscure town in Canada.



"You wanted reduction in the rate. Date 1894"

THE LINOTYPE.

THE Linotype is the name of a type-casting machine now made and much used in Canada. It is made by the Linotype Co. in Montreal, in a factory at 25 Bleury street, while the business office is 98 Temple Building in that city. The accompanying cut shows that the Linotype machine is not a typesetting machine in the ordinary sense of the word. On the contrary, it is a machine which, being operated by finger-keys like a typewriter, creates or produces type-matter ready for use on the press or stereotyping-table.

The machine is organized to select matrices bearing the required character, and set them up in line, side-by-side, with intervening spaces, in the order in which they are to appear in print, and thereafter to present the line to a mold so that the linotypes or slugs may be cast against and into the entire line of matrices at one operation.

It will be observed that the matrices pursue a circulatory course through the magazine, starting from the mouth of the magazine, and passing downward to the line in which they are assembled; thence to the mold to produce the letters on the Linotype, and finally back to the magazine at the top. It is this circulation of the matrices, and the fact that the operations of composing one line, casting from another and distributing a third, are carried on concurrently, and without interference, that enables the machine to operate at the amazing speed of from four thousand to nine thousand ems per-hour.

The following is an extract of a letter from J. C. McLagan, of the Vancouver World, under date of February 27th, 1894: "Mr. Galbraith now runs a string of 5,500 per hour. He is a very worthy and agreeable young man. We like his ways very much. Stevenson leaves for his home in Ottawa to-day. He is now able to approximate 4,000 an hour. Bartley and Campbell, our own men, manage from 3,500 to 3,800 per hour. Three men, with our apprentices and foreman, who is a fair operator already, will run out a string of 120,000 ems per-day, which is all we can afford to give."

Here is an extract from a letter from W. Templeman, manager of the Times Printing Company, Victoria, B.C., under date of March 10th, 1894: "The greatest grievance that I have is that I cannot get enough work for the machines. We put in the paper more reading matter than we ought to these bad

times. As a matter of fact, three machines would be ample for either McLagan or ourselves, and we could, by a little overtime, get along with two very well."

THE MONOLINE MACHINE.

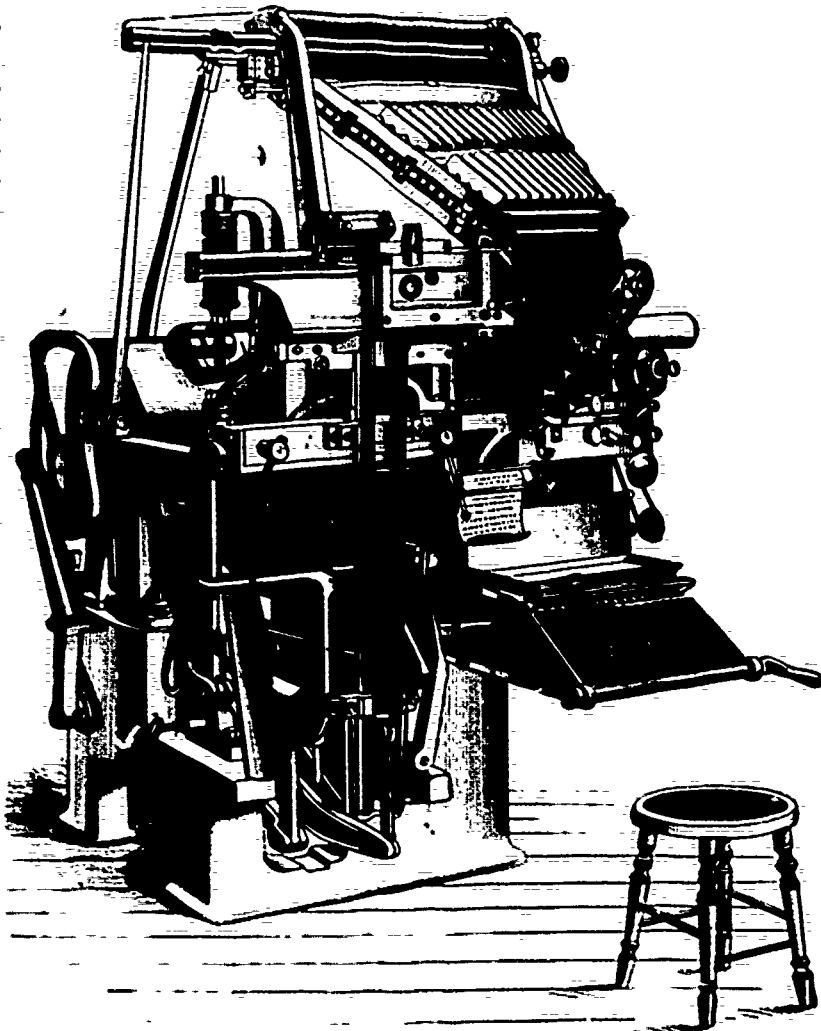
ACCORDING to many of the leading publishers in this country, the coming machine is the Monoline. The inventor of the Monoline has been at work on his machine for about two years. One was built in the Garvin Machine Works in New York, and was got to run sufficiently to show that there was a working idea behind it. It was then sent to Montreal, where the inventor has spent some ten months

with a large staff of assistants in the endeavor to perfect it. A second machine was built, which was sent to Chicago, where it obtained high honors; a third is doing experimental work in Montreal, but it is not yet in position to put on the market. A great many different claims are made about the capacity of this machine, but as yet they have not been demonstrated by actual work in a printing office. No doubt as soon as the machine is capable of substantiating these claims, satisfactory evidence will be given. The machine is light, compact, very ingenious, and well built, and from present appearances will be well adapted for the smaller offices. \$1,000 and \$1,500 have been each quoted as the price of the machine when completed.

The print yet shows some slight imperfections in the first set of hand-cut type punches now used for manufacturing the matrices. These inaccuracies are being rapidly and carefully corrected, and in a short time this company will have completed the special tools necessary for their accurate and economical manufacture. This done, there will be no cause for complaint in regard to the time within which the demand will be supplied.

In about two months fuller information concerning this machine will be obtainable.

The general average of the eight operators in the Globe, Toronto, during January was 4,141 ems per hour in days of seven hours. For fifteen nights during the month every machine ran perfectly without any stop. The highest daily amount set on one machine was 46,600 in seven hours.



THE LINOTYPE.

Buntin, Reid & Co.

Wholesale Stationers

Warehouse and

Envelope Factory,

29 Wellington Street West

Paper and Envelope

Manufacturers

Mills at Valleyfield

on River St. Lawrence



PRINTERS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY

No. 1 and 2 Papers in White, Toned, Cream and Natural. - All regular sizes and weights kept in stock. Odd sizes made to order on short notice.



American and Canadian Strawboard

IN REGULAR WEIGHTS AND SIZES



Litho. Papers

Coated Book Papers

Inks for
Printing

Writing

Lithographing

and Illuminating

Poster Papers

Colored Prints in No. 1 & 2 Qualities

Flat Papers, at prices to suit

Write to us for Samples

and Prices before placing

your orders elsewhere.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE
LISTS ON INKS

BUNTING, REID & CO.

Stationers' Supplies

Wellington St. West

Toronto

A full assortment of all Stationers' Novelties always kept in stock.

Patent Blackboards

in following sizes:

Double Sided 24" x 36" 30" x 48" 36" x 60" 42" x 72" 48" x 84" 54" x 96" 60" x 108" 66" x 120"

Concure Erasers

The most useful Eraser on the market cleans a blackboard and to new.

Rubber Tipped Pointers

And all the necessaries of the schoolroom.

Serpentine Cover

This is a Sample of our newest Thing in Cover Paper; kept in stock in the following colors and sizes:

DUPLEX, 18" x 24" 50 lbs.; and 20" x 28" 57 lbs.

Terra Cotta and Old Gold

SINGLE (Cover one side)

Cardinal and Green

Sizes 18" x 24" 50 lbs.

Cardinal and Old Gold

20" x 28" 57 lbs.

Terra Cotta and Green

In Green, Blue, Terra Cotta, Old Gold, and Cardinal

GET PRICES AND SAMPLES

THE THORNE TYPE SETTER.

NO Thorne machines have as yet found their way into Canada. They are made by the Thorne Typesetting Machine Co., at 581 Capitol avenue, Hartford, Conn., and are used in the following United States publishing establishments. Daily Post, N. Y., American Press Association, 47 Park Place, N. Y., Publishers' Printing Co., 132 West 14th street, N. Y., Evangelist, N. Y., Post, Hartford, Conn., Daily Times, Watertown. Daily Press, Portland, Maine, etc.

This fall operations will undoubtedly be commenced in Canada, and in due time the merits of the machine will be given to the readers of this journal.

The makers claim that it is superior to all others because it produces perfect typographical results by setting movable type. It has automatic distribution, does not require a machinist, saves 50 per cent. over hand work, is simple in construction, perfect in production, it is in use in the leading cities in this country and England, also in Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, etc. They claim that fifty firms are now using over two hundred Thorne typesetting machines, having a capacity of over forty million ems per week, or more than two billion ems per annum.

LANSTON MONOTYPE MACHINE.

AT Washington, D.C., is being manufactured the Lanston Monotype machine, but no attempt has been made to introduce it into Canada. Still the company intend to organize a Canadian branch, and will sometime soon make themselves known in this country.

All interested should notice that, in the Lanston system, the work of the compositor the manual part is separated from that of the engineer operating the casting machine. The latter, being a skilled machinist, will be at all times present to care for his machines, to keep them in operating condition and to make such minor repairs and adjustments from time to time as may be required, without extra expense. The engineer need know nothing whatever of typesetting, nor need the compositor know anything of the mechanism of the typesetting machine. Each is relegated to his proper sphere, and the annoying troubles and delays incident to imposing upon a compositor the care of important machinery is avoided, and no extra expense is incurred in the employment of machinists simply to make repairs after the unskilled operator has done the damage. In the quadruple machine, three operators and one machinist are required for one machine, and it is estimated to set 120,000 ems in ten hours.

In this method the length of the line is determined at the key-board, and it can be changed in thirty seconds to any length desired, from 1/2 inch to 6 inches. The engineer at the type-machine need not be informed as to the length of line he is to run, and the machine will set any number of lines of differing lengths in one galley. The importance of this feature in over-running to insert cuts, etc., is manifest.

The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades' Register, of London, England, adopted a new attire in its January issue, and is now the finest of its kind in Great Britain. It has been steadily growing in size, and its aim has seemingly been to keep size and appearance on a par hence the improvement. It is printed on a pale green toned paper which has an exceedingly pleasing and soothing effect on the eyes.

THE TYPOGRAPH.

A CUT accompanying this article represents the Rogers Typograph, a machine made in Windsor, Ont., by the Canadian Typograph Co., successors to the Dominion Typograph Co., which has a capital of \$250,000, and already has a revenue from rentals, etc., of about \$20,000, which is rapidly increasing. The Typograph has been used in Canada for upwards of three years, and has met with much success. When the machine was introduced three years ago not one publisher in fifty could be found who would acknowledge it as a practical success, yet within one year many offices were using them and making very favorable reports. During the next year some very material changes and improvements were made in the machine and it now is equally well adapted to the small weekly as to the large daily. The rental has lately been reduced.

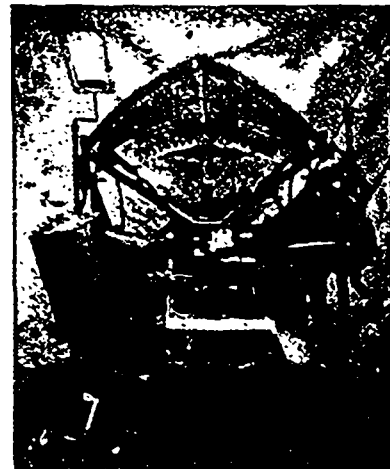
At first the machine was valued at \$2,000, and the rental was \$305 per year, the company making all repairs. Now this has been changed to \$1,500 and to \$300 per year for dailies and \$200 per year for weeklies, repairs being extras. The repairs are estimated to amount to \$10 or \$15 per year, and as people become more familiar with them and as the machine reaches greater perfection the amount required for repairs will be lessened.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating, and publishers desiring to purchase machines and desiring to know the merits of the different machines, should consult publishers who have been using them. Theoretical knowledge is always overtopped by practical knowledge in such cases. The Typograph is to be found in the following offices

Toronto Empire,	Eight	Machines.
Toronto News,	Seven	"
Ottawa Citizen,	Three	"
Vancouver News-Advertiser,	Four	"
Windsor Record,	Two	"
Windsor Review,	One	"
Hamilton Times,	Six	"
Chatham Planet,	Three	"
Chatham Banner,	Three	"
Goderich Star,	One	"
Port Hope Times,	One	"
Amherst Press,	One	"
Truro News,	One	"
Journal of Commerce, Montreal,	Three	"

They have orders for fourteen machines not yet delivered, mostly for weekly newspapers in Ontario. These will be delivered within the next two months, and thus by June they will have fifty-five machines in operation.

The Typograph people do not claim that they have a perfect machine, nor that they have the best machine in the market, but they do claim that their machine is as good as the best. That it has special features which make it extremely suit-



THE TYPOGRAPH

able for the purposes for which it is intended. For example, in many country offices no electric or steam power is used and their machine can be run by hand, and this difficulty overcome. Moreover, even where steam or electric power is available, the operators seem in many cases to be content to work it by hand in preference to taking the assistance of extraneous power.

They are putting new faces on their machines, so that the type produced will have a neater appearance than was procured from the matrices put on the first machines. This will be a considerable improvement and one which should be carefully noted.

In another column will be found a letter from Doane Bros., of Truro, N.S., who have had a Typograph in operation for nearly a year. They speak very highly of it, and believe that they have effected a saving of nearly \$450 already by its use. The letter speaks for itself, and was not given at the request of this company, but through a request from PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

An advertisement of this machine may be found on another page, and in it some extremely instructive cuts showing the working of the machine.

The Vancouver News Advertiser has been using the Typograph for over a year, and has recently renewed its contract. Mr. Evans, the secretary-treasurer of the company, says that they are still using the original set of matrices on their machines. A run of fifteen months on one set of matrices is uncommon, and yet recent issues of that paper show that good work is still being done on the machines.

The cost of setting by the Typograph in country offices varies from 12 cents per thousand up to 20 cents. A low

estimate for an operator is 90,000 per week, which is not by any means their capacity, but is all such papers require. The cost is: \$5 rent, \$5 wages and \$1 for gas total \$11, or 12¼ cents per thousand. If the wages are \$10 per week, the total cost would be \$16, or 18 cents per thousand ems. In city offices the cost increases, and varies according to wages paid to operator.

EMPIRE TYPESETTING MACHINE.

NO Empire typesetting machine is found in Canada, nor have the company formed any settled plan for introducing them into this country. In a recent letter they say: "We have not as yet tried to put our machine into Canada, as we are very busy filling orders in the United States at present. Our machines are in use in this city in the offices of P. F. Collier, George Munroe, Street & Smiths, Burr Printing House, and others."

In a circular they say: "In the first place the distribution is entirely automatic. There is no breakage of type. The face of the type at no time during its passage through the distributor or setter comes in contact with any part of the machinery, consequently there is no injury to the face. The mechanical parts of the machine are so simple that there is no need of a machinist, and the operators can readily adjust all parts and do all necessary repairs themselves. The speed obtained on the Empire we can readily promise to be from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than on any other machine. Taking into consideration that each machine sets two sizes of type, it is the cheapest on the market."

Boom Your Circulation

The Coupon system, in connection with a highly-illustrated part book at low prices, has been the hit of the year. The best of these schemes is

MASTERPIECES

FROM THE

ART GALLERIES

OF THE WORLD

A COLLECTION of about 1,200 photographed reproductions of the best pictures in the public galleries and private collections of the world. They were originally intended to be issued in a part book, as is now being done, but at \$2.50 a part or \$100 in all, but they were purchased by a syndicate of newspaper publishers, and are being issued at 10 cents a part, to boom circulation.

The newspapers that have taken up the "Masterpieces" have every one of them had a wonderful success, increasing their circulation, and making much money at the same time. They are so far ahead of anything else that has been offered that publishers who have the franchise can afford to smile upon opposition.

The subscription price is \$15 a year, or 35 cents for single copies, but papers can sell them, and make big profits, at 10 cents. No guarantee of numbers or money is required. We supply the books as papers, English or German, need them. Advertising matter, reading notices, etc., supplied. There are still a few cities and towns open in the United States and Canada. If you want the franchise write at once

Address _____

ART ENGRAVING CO.

Times Building, NEW YORK

GODSON TYPE-CASTING AND SETTING MACHINE.

IN the city of Minneapolis is being perfected a machine which is well spoken of, because it promises to be cheap. Full particulars regarding this machine will not be procurable for some months, but a strong company has been formed with a capital of \$1,000,000, and the work of perfecting the machine goes forward rapidly. The special features of the machines have not yet been given to the public. Fred. H. Wendell is secretary of the company, and his address is Suite 619, Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis.

LINOTYPES IN USE.

The following list shows the number of Linotypes in use in Canada, the length of line and the date of shipment from factory:

GLOBE PRINTING COMPANY, TORONTO.

No.	Type	Length of line	Date of Shipment
No. 428	Minion	2,159"	March 12th
No. 429	Minion	" " 2,159"	" 14th
No. 430	Minion	" " 2,159"	" 22nd
No. 431	Minion	" " 2,159"	" 22nd
No. 432	Minion	" " 2,159"	April 9th
No. 433	Minion	" " 2,159"	" 1st
No. 434	Nonpareil	" " 13 ems	Sept. 2nd
No. 435	Nonpareil	" " 13 ems	" 2nd

GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU, OTTAWA.

No. 427	Long Prim.	15 ems	July 23rd
No. 436	Nonpareil	" " 15 ems	" 23rd
No. 437	Brevier	" " 15 ems	Sept. 30th
No. 438	Long Prim.	" " 30 ems	Nov. 14th

SPECTATOR PRINTING COMPANY, HAMILTON.

No. 439	Minion	13 ems	Dec. 19th
No. 441	Minion	" " 13 ems	Nov. 29th
No. 443	Minion	" " 13 ems	Dec. 17th
No. 444	Minion	" " 13 ems	Nov. 29th

TIMES PRINTING COMPANY, VICTORIA, B.C.

No. 440	Minion	13 ems	January 31st
No. 442	Minion	" " 13 ems	" 31st
No. 445	Minion	" " 13 ems	" 31st
No. 447	Nonpareil	" " 13 ems	" 31st

WITNESS PRINTING COMPANY, MONTREAL.

No. 448	Minion	12 1/2 ems	April 26th
No. 449	Minion	" " 12 1/2 ems	" 26th
No. 450	Minion	" " 12 1/2 ems	" 26th
No. 452	Minion	" " 12 1/2 ems	" 26th
No. 453	Minion	" " 12 1/2 ems	" 26th
No. 454	Minion	" " 12 1/2 ems	" 26th
No. 451	Nonpareil	" " 12 1/2 ems	June 31st

WORLD PRINTING COMPANY, VANCOUVER, B.C.

No. 455	Minion	13 ems	July 31st
No. 456	Nonpareil	" " 13 ems	" 31st
No. 457	Minion	" " 13 ems	" 31st
No. 458	Minion	" " 13 ems	" 31st

MAH PRINTING COMPANY, TORONTO.

No. 459	Minion	13 ems	Nov. 6th
No. 460	Minion	" " 13 ems	" 6th
No. 461	Minion	" " 13 ems	" 17th
No. 462	Minion	" " 13 ems	" 6th
No. 463	Minion	" " 13 ems	" 17th
No. 464	Minion	" " 13 ems	Dec. 16th
No. 465	Nonpareil	" " 13 ems	" 16th
No. 466	Nonpareil	" " 13 ems	" 16th

THE LINOTYPE COMPANY.

No. 446. Experimental machine, now fitted long primer 24 ems.

Buntin, Reid & Co.

Wholesale Stationers

29 Wellington St. West . .

TORONTO



CARRY IN STOCK :-

Everything in the several lines required in the Printing trade.

WRITE FOR PRICES AND SAMPLES

All correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered. . .

QUEER THINGS AROUND.

BY SIVG 19.

I PICKED up a copy of the Clinton News-Record the other day and was forced to smile. I seldom smile when I saw this "The News Record is Canadian from stern to stern, and is always pleased to chronicle the success of Canadians, Canadian manufacturers and all Canadian citizens." The ship with two sterns will hardly make much progress but that is the least asinine part of the joke.

The Toronto Evening News had a new man. He was well educated and had taught school for some years. He was given a few small things and did his work well. One day he was sent out to report a convention lasting a week. Three or four days passed, but he "never came back." About the end of the week he put in an appearance, bearing an armful of manuscript his full report of the convention. He was sat on.

I am a member of the Canadian Press Association which lives in Ontario, and a few days ago I got a report of the convention from which I was unavoidably absent through pecuniary indisposition. The front cover struck me as being good. Several advertisements appeared, leading me to think that the old days when the reports were paid for by the advertisements were coming back. Either the president or the secretary must have got a hump on. But when I got inside I was disappointed, then I grew more disappointed, and finally I became disgusted and mad. I had read the essays and papers in the Globe and PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, and I expected that in the report the discussions would have been interesting and profitable as in former years; but only one discussion appeared, and the rest of the report was simply what had already been doubly published. Then, the editor seemed to know nothing about paragraphing whatever, or perhaps it was the fault of the essayists. The printers in the Expositor office ought to make long strings with such spacing as was shown there. Mr. Wallis' paper was so spaced out that the reading of it was perfectly galling. But, I suppose, it is only natural with us printers: I have been guilty myself. Then, again, the membership roll was a daisy conglomeration. Joe "Atkinson" heads the list with two "i's", although everybody knows that Joe was born with only one, and "Acton" comes alphabetically ahead of "Atkinson." This is only an example of the admirable arrangement of the list of names. Here is another: McN, McE, McG, McL, McG, McG, McN, McK, McP. It was bad this year, it was worse last year. The association should accompany its next year's order by an A. B. C. card.

Another point I would like to mention is that the name of the year did not appear on the front page. This is a serious omission, I think. It enables one to get any particular report out of his collection without opening any one or all.

I have made these criticisms not for this particular instance, but because I have felt for several years that our reports could be improved upon. My opinions I respectfully lay before the succeeding ministry, hoping that they, as well as the present one, will take my remarks in the fraternal spirit in which they are given. I might also add that I have been suffering from dyspepsia for over a week.

"The Mission of the Newspaper" was Dr. Dewart's subject. Allow me to supply omissions. The mission of the newspaper

is to collect cabbage and cordwood from the farmers (vide, Dan. McGillicuddy); to sell silverware of doubtful character (vide, R. Herring, Petrolia); to sell picture books (vide, Charlie Taylor and Mr. Willison, Mr. Bunting and Mr. Dyas, David Creighton, Hugh Graham, J. A. McKay, etc.); to advertise Christmas numbers (vide, Hugh Graham and E. E. Sheppard); to advertise our books (vide, Wm. Briggs, D.D., E. H. Dewart, D.D., W. H. Withrow, D.D.); to boom scientific dairying, good roads and other people (vide, Andrew Pattullo); to distribute bread, meat, old cloaks, gloves and prints to the lazy and the prostitute (vide, J. J. Crabbe and The Star, Mr. Douglas and The News); to sell flower seed (vide, The Globe); to find the most popular man in any profession or locality (vide, The Mail); to kick the Press Association and everything else (vide, Hamilton Spectator); to surpass the good looks of the other editor (vide, Walter C. Nichol and A. F. Pirie); to quote and make more familiar the Gaelic and the Latin (vide, Mr. Gardner, Hamilton Times); to have libel suits and friends who contribute the costs (vide, E. R. Smith, of St. John News, and J. V. Ellis, of St. John Globe); to teach the use of the pronouns "we" and "us," and how to dot the "i's" of an opponent (vide, Sam Hughes, Lindsay Warder); to show the rest how to escape damages in a libel suit (vide, W. F. Maclean, Toronto World); to show the rest how to keep in the newspaper swim (vide, W. F. Luxton, The Nor'Wester); to establish hospitals for sick children and to pour vitriol on the tender spots of aldermen (vide, J. Ross Robertson, Telegram); to be owned by an athlete (P. D. Ross, Journal).

These are a few of the "Queer Things Around," but I can tell a great many more, and will try to continue next month.

Memorial Cards

We have just opened up a large shipment of the latest English designs. The new patterns are the most chaste and tasteful lines we have yet seen, and Printers will do well to send for samples.

Wedding Stationery

Our stock is always complete, and we can ship any number at a moment's notice. Note paper is being more largely used than ever for weddings, and we carry a large assortment in wedding cabinets.

Prompt Shipment; careful attention to letter orders.

CANADA PAPER CO.

15 Front St. West, TORONTO.
578 Craig St., MONTREAL.

LIMITED

SPECIAL MONTREAL NEWS.

PRINTERS and lithographers generally in Montreal have complained that the last month was one of the duller in their experience for the season of the year. They attribute this to the question of tariff uncertainty, and confidently expect that next month will witness an increased volume of trade.

George Stewart, Miller & Richard's traveling representative, was in town the other week and placed some good orders.

Buntin, Gillies & Co.'s representative was in town recently, and, it is said, took away some nice orders for general printing supplies and paper.

Mr. Burland, of the British American Bank Note Co., said to the correspondent of this paper that the month of March was the duller his company had ever experienced.

The agent of a Toronto printing firm has secured the contract of J. O. Villeneuve & Co for their show cards, etc. It foots up to quite a respectable sum, being a couple of thousand dollars odd of work.

The *Prix Courant* got out a very creditable spring number last month. It contained besides a lot of special matter a lengthy review of Montreal commercial history for the past twenty years. The typographical work was excellent.

Mr. Flint of the Linotype Company has, it is understood, closed some negotiations with one of the French dailies here for the supply of two or three of his typesetting machines. These will be the first machines ever constructed suitable to composition in the French language.

The *Gazette* has been having quiet fun with the coupon papers by publishing extracts from the American press, showing up how entirely disinterested (?) such schemes are, and has evidently riled Brother Graham of the *Star*, for in reply his paper insinuates that its morning contemporary is jealous. The *Witness* has also taken up the coupon scheme, giving away (?) a work entitled *Illustrated Canada*, and now the *Gazette* is the only English daily in Montreal not in line.

There have been considerable changes in the staff of the *Sunday Morning News*. Mr. Granville, whose free thought predilections did not suit the stockholders, has been replaced in the managing editor's chair by John A. Boyd, the *Toronto Mail's* correspondent, who, it is also reported, has acquired a monetary interest in the property. Mr. Granville, however, is not to be downed, for he has secured backing to start an opposition Sunday paper entitled *The Dispatch*. This is backed by Ex-Ald. James and a few others. The *Dominion Type Foundry* supplied its dress of type, and it came out as large as life on the Sunday following St. Patrick's Day.

The announcement toward the close of the month that a meeting of the creditors of the *Canada Bank Note Co.* had been called was a considerable surprise to the trade. At this meeting, which was held on the 22nd, a statement of the affairs of the company was submitted, showing liabilities of \$70,000, of which about \$20,000 is owing to the trade, and nominal assets fixed at \$90,000. The two principal creditors are Mr. Elmenhorst, of the *St. Lawrence Sugar Co.*, a director, and Mr. Smuler, of *Poughkeepsie, N.Y.*, the president of the company. At the meeting in question a compromise was effected of 50c. on the dollar, 40c. to be paid in cash and the remaining 10c. in the course of the ensuing twelve months. It is understood that the

BUNTIN, GILLIES & CO.

HAMILTON, = ONT.

FLAT PAPERS

- Ivory (White Wove)
- Crystal (White Wove)
- Springside (White Laid)
- Fernside (Cream Laid)
- Lakeside (White Wove)
- Boyd Brook (White Wove)
- Arlington (White Wove)
- Westlock (White Wove)
- Pirie's Super Satin (White Wove)
- Pirie's Fine (White Wove)

TINTED.	LINEN.
Delaware Laid, 6 colors	Oxford
Scotch Wove, 5 "	Silver
Agawam Bond, 4 "	Standard
	Century

Agawam Bond.

"Japan Linen Bond."

STATIONERS' SUNDRIES
BOXMAKERS SUPPLIES
BOOKBINDERS' MATERIALS

Special Attention Guaranteed to Mail Orders.

method of raising the 40 per cent. cash is the issue of a certain amount of new debentures, which will pay this off and also give the company a working capital to go on with. These debentures have, it is understood, all been taken up by Mr. Smiley.

Montreal Illustrated is the title of another fake advertising scheme recently got out by a company known as the Consolidated Publishing Company, which as far as is known consists of two enterprising gentlemen from the west. The workmanship of the book is excellent, and the amount of advertising considerable, but where the advertisers locate their drawback in the way of benefits derived from such schemes for the money expended is hard to understand. But humanity was always inexplicable. It will throw away \$50 on a worthless thing because it thinks it is getting a bargain and hesitate over an expenditure of \$60 for advertising space in a bona fide and legitimate medium.

The shareholders of the Canada Paper Co. held their annual meeting during the month at the company's offices, 580 Craig street. The year's business was reported to be very satisfactory, and the shareholders tendered a vote of thanks to the directors of the company, who were re-elected for the new year as follows: Andrew Allan, John Macfarlane, Hugh McLennan, H. Montagu Allan, Robert Anderson and W. D. Gillean. At a subsequent meeting of the directors Mr. Macfarlane was elected president; Andrew Allan, vice-president, and J. G. Young, secretary-treasurer.

THE COUPON BUSINESS.

COUPONS are hateful to some publishers, but, nevertheless, many others have adopted the system, and in nearly every case it has been a marked success in increasing circulation. Nearly all the leading papers in Canada have fallen into line.

In this issue will be found an advertisement from the Art Engraving Co., of New York, telling of their series of illustrated books entitled, "Masterpieces from the Art Galleries of the World." This series has taken wonderfully well, and is perhaps the most superb thing of the kind now offered to publishers. It is the only series supplied in either English or German. Fuller information may be secured from the advertisement.

THE LIBEL SUITS.

Dan McGilbruddy, of the Godenich Signal, won his libel suit by the jury bringing in a verdict declaring "no damages."

The Windsor Record was mulcted for \$400 in a recent libel suit, and now the plaintiffs are mad because the paper will not publish a retraction. But the agreement did not call for it.

Newspapers seem doomed to get the worst of the libel law, whether they appear in court as defendant or plaintiff. The Ottawa Journal has just had a peculiar experience in illustration of this. In a recent discussion over civic affairs Ald. MacLean made some statements which the publishers regarded as implying that they had been moved by corrupt considerations in the course they were pursuing, and which Mr. MacLean opposed. Such allegations by a man of repute would naturally be damaging, and the proprietors of the Journal, so regarding them, brought suit against their accuser. The Journal is owned by a joint stock company, and on a point raised by Mr. McCarthy for the defence, Judge Falconbridge ruled that a joint stock company could not in its corporate capacity be corrupt, what

ever its individual members might be, and, therefore, a person who alleged that the company was actuated by corrupt or unworthy motives could not be libelling it. There is, therefore, a distinction in law between damaging an institution and libelling it.

CENTRAL PRESS AGENCY

F. DIVER, Manager.

83 YONGE ST.,
TORONTO.

**ELECTRO and STEREOTYPERS READY SET NEWS PLATES
DESIGNERS PHOTO ENGRAVERS, Etc.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT LEADS AND SLUGS**

JOSEPH B. LOVELL,

ELECTROTYPING

FIRST-CLASS WORK AT
MODERATE PRICES.

25 St. Nicholas St.,
MONTREAL.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,

By subscribers who are hamboozled by canvassers and agents and induced to place their announcements in shady trade columns.

Ours is Known all Over the Globe

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

We have a large advertising connection, and those who once try our columns stick fast to us.

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

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

Specimen copy cheerfully sent on application to

THE EDITOR,

"The Stationer, Printer and Fancy Trades Register,"

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

BOOKS FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

The Most Useful Works Ever Published.

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

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METROPOLITAN

6 1/2 A--\$6 25

**Capital Cities of the World
Printers 1893**

TRADE AND OTHER CHAT.

AFTER a long struggle A. C. Campbell has been appointed by the Hansard Committee to the very lucrative position on the Hansard staff of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Campbell is well worthy of the confidence thus reposed in him.

T. H. Race, editor of the Mitchell Recorder, will take the field as a Patron candidate for South Perth.

H. Gummer, of the Guelph Herald, is in the city attending the meeting of the Order of Chosen Friends.

J. N. McDonald, editor of the Virden Chronicle, has taken the position of editor of the Regina Leader during Mr. Davin's absence at Ottawa.

M. St. John, formerly connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway advertising department, but at present manager of the Winnipeg Free Press, was in Montreal recently.

J. W. Prescott, who has filled the position of business manager of the Vancouver News-Advertiser for the past two years, has been appointed agent of the Sun Life Assurance Company.

Hugh Graham, of the Montreal Star, arrived in town the other day, bringing with him the two little daughters of the late John Livingston, who are to be educated at Coligny College.—Ottawa Ex.

Norman L. Munro, the Nova Scotian who acquired a fortune in New York as a publisher, did not forget his Canadian relatives. He left \$10,000 each to his sisters, all of whom live in Pictou county, N.S.

The partnership hitherto existing between R. R. C. Hill and Laurance Hill-Grahame as publishers of the Paris Star-Transcript, has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Grahame continues as editor and publisher.

THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER for March simply surpasses itself. The printer that does not subscribe for this journal and keep in touch with the profession makes a big mistake. Newmarket Era.

An article appeared in the March issue of this journal on the trimming of all cuts to nonpareils in order to avoid having many pieces of lead about a cut in the form, and to save time. This plan has since been adopted by the Grip Engraving Co., of Toronto.

The Canadian Typograph Co. placed six machines in the Hamilton Spectator office on March 24th, and the Spectator is now set by "the machine" although it is said that the Spectator was never before controlled by "the machine."

Mortimer & Co., blank book manufacturers, at Ottawa, Ont., are asking an extension. They have been hard pressed for ready money for several months past. The business was established thirty years ago, and they heretofore valued their stock and plant at \$30,000.

J. J. Dingwell, a native of Cape Breton, formerly of the North Sydney Herald, later of the New Glasgow Chronicle, and now associate editor of the semi weekly edition of the New York World, is to be heartily congratulated upon the event of his marriage. Mr. Dingwell is a live newspaper man, and since he went to New York he has struck a winning gait.

Among the passengers on the west bound express on Saturday was Mrs. E. J. Watkins, editor of the woman's department in the Toronto Mail, whose nom de plume is "Kit." This lady is one of the most widely read writers in America. She is on her way to San Francisco to write up the midwinter fair, and

expects to remain on the Pacific coast during the summer. She spent several months teaching school a few years ago in the vicinity of Morden.—Winnipeg Free Press.

After the new tariff was announced certain evening papers in Toronto published bogus interviews with manufacturers and merchants. This is a despicable course for any journal to pursue and one which cannot be too strongly condemned as being unprofessional and dishonest.

The Chatham Banner is now to be issued as a daily. Some new type has been procured from Miller & Richard, and the Typograph is also to be used. Mr. Gemmill remains for a time as editor, and a joint stock company owns the paper. Among the stockholders is J. S. Brierley, of the St. Thomas Journal, a gentleman who seems to be making money very fast and who is one of Ontario's most successful publishers.

Broadview, Man., has now two weekly papers—both conducted under the same name, and both published on the same day of the week. The offices of the rival papers are next door to one another, and the editors will use the same street door. The original paper, now ten weeks old, is the property of the Broadview Sentinel Publishing Company, and the other is owned by this company's late editor, A. W. Buchanan.

Hon. G. W. Ross some time ago published a volume of patriotic and Arbor Day recitations. Amongst the selections given were three from Tennyson's works. McMillan & Co., the London and New York publishers, own the copyright on most of Lord Tennyson's works, and they communicated with Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter, the publishers of the volume, calling their attention to this fact. The result was that several hundred dollars changed hands, and some pieces will not be published again. "The Charge of the Light Brigade" was the thorn in the flesh.

The typos are about to experience the truth of the maxim that a torrent repressed rushes with all the greater impetus when it once breaks through the dam. Long after all other trades were invaded by the machine did the typos remain unaffected by this labor-displacing revolutionizer. During the last few years the storm of the machine finally struck the typos, and that storm has now become a cyclone. An electric type-setting affair has now been invented whereby one worker at a machine situated in one town can set up the type in a dozen or more!!! Will you talk Socialism, or won't you?—The People.

In the March number of THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, Canada's most excellent trade journal, published for the benefit of the printing fraternity by The J. B. McLean Co., Toronto, appears a full report of the recent meeting of the Canadian Press Association, with handsomely engraved illustrations of its officers. This journal is only in its infancy as yet, but is already a power in the land, and is now waging war on the iniquitous tariff which legislates with such gross unfairness against the printer and bookbinder. Its publishers are to be congratulated on its excellent typographical appearance, and the large amount of live news and timely editorial matter it contains each month.—Orillia Times.

In the Globe's report of the Young Liberal banquet at Hamilton, is the following: "When the editor of the Dundas Banner was asked to speak on behalf of 'The Ontario Legislature' the crowd sang 'He's a Daisy; see him smiling.'" Mr. Pirie, in an injured tone, informed the company that there was a "daisy churn" in existence, and he hoped there was no per-

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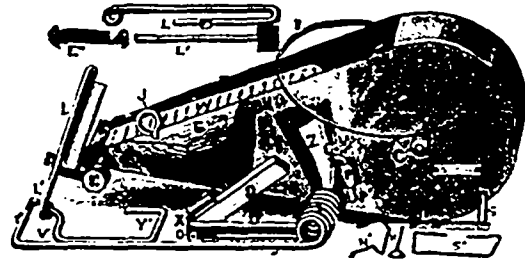
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OUR TABLET COMPOSITION IS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING ON THE MARKET.

STEPHEN McNAMARA, - - Chicago.

Clark and Van Buren Streets.

sonal inference. He had been asked to respond to the Ontario Legislature because he was not in it, but that was no fault of his own. Then Mr. Pirie said many funny things and illustrated them with appropriate anecdotes, and the young men about the board laughed immoderately."

The Port Hope Guide has a coupon scheme.

Revelstoke's new paper is called the Kootenay Mail.

E. E. Sheppard, of Saturday Night, Toronto, has returned from England.

Light is the name of a new weekly published by Scott & Fuller in Vancouver.

Toronto Typographical Union No. 91 recently held a very successful "at home."

T. Nesbit Robertson, one of the proprietors of the St. John (N.B.) Globe, lies at the point of death.

The Iroquois News has changed hands, R. D. Harkness, an old newspaper man, having assumed control.

It is said that the Empire has closed down one of its presses. This journal needs some new blood in its veins.

The Brantford Expositor stuck to the 2 cent rate for a long time, but it is now one cent per copy and \$3.00 per year.

Messrs. Chapman & Mooney, of the Ripley Enquirer, have dissolved partnership. The difference will be settled in court.

R. McBride, of the St. Thomas Journal, and J. F. McKay, of the Leamington Post, are now connected with the Chatham Banner.

The Toronto Evening News is being delivered in Western Ontario towns for \$1.00 per year (daily). It is booming its circulation.

The American Lithograph and Asbestos Co. will carry on their work at their lithograph mine, near Marmora, very extensively next summer.

W. R. Chmie, of the Bowmanville Sun, has been treated in Toronto quite successfully for ear trouble. He has returned to his vocation much improved.

Andrew Pattullo, of the Woodstock Sentinel-Review, and Mrs. Pattullo have been spending three or four weeks at New Orleans and other points in the south.

The Province is the name of a New British Columbia Journal. It will take the form of a sixteen page journal and will be issued every Saturday in Victoria, Vancouver and New Westminster.

For 18 years J. I. Laev has been editor of the Palmerston Telegraph, during 11 of which he was proprietor. Now, partial paralysis has driven him from active work. He was an energetic and popular journalist.

John Gray, jun., editor of the Coldwater News, and Robert Curran, of Orillia, editor of the News-Letter, recently filed suits against the Mail for \$10,000 for alleged libel in a sporting article published last September.

A. H. N. Colquhoun, editor of the Toronto Empire, who recently was made a widower by relentless death, and who has been in poor health for some time, has gone to England on a visit. He will return about May 1st.

J. J. Wilson, of Fort Erie, writes: "It is evident that harmony does not exist between the business office and the editorial sanctum of the Buffalo Express. The business manager is endeavoring to cultivate friendly relations with and build up a constituency for his paper among the people of Ontario. This

laudable undertaking is being frustrated by the unknown quantity in the editorial chair by nasty slurs, mean insinuations and barefaced lies about Canadians. Barring this feature in its editorial columns, the Express is a good newspaper, and otherwise worthy of the support of such of our people as may desire to take an American paper, but, unless the sanctum can be brought into line with the manager's office in this regard, Canadians would do well to transfer their patronage to a sheet which accords them decent treatment."

The chattel mortgage sale of the Canadian Typograph Works, Windsor, took place on Monday, March 26th. The purchaser was John A. Russell, of Detroit, who represents the holders of the \$25,000 note given some time ago.

R. W. Phipps, at one time compositor and then member of the Globe's staff, died on Sunday at his residence in Toronto. For the past ten years deceased was chief clerk in the Ontario Department of Forestry, which position he held at the time of his death. He leaves a brother and sister in Toronto.

The plant and business of the Medicine Hat Times has been sold to the Medicine Hat Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd. The transfer was made on March 1st, and the paper is known as the Medicine Hat News. Editor Drinnan retires from the Times with the satisfaction of knowing that he has edited a good paper.

Representative Root has introduced a bill in the Iowa Legislature for the protection of advertisers. It provides for fine or imprisonment of any canvasser or representative of any paper or advertising scheme, who, to secure advertising, shall misrepresent the circulation or number of copies to be printed, containing such advertising. Sioux City (Ia.) Tribune.

Among the oldest trade journals in the province are the Canada Lumberman and Canadian Miller, which, within the past few days, have been acquired by Charles H. Mortimer, who is well known in journalistic circles as the successful publisher of the Canadian Architect and Builder and Electrical News. Mr. Mortimer is sure of adding still further to the good reputation that the Lumberman and Miller have always enjoyed. The editorial and business staffs of both journals remain unchanged.

Much interest was created in business circles, March 1st, by the announcement that John Y. Reid had retired from the firm of Buntin, Reid & Co. after nearly forty years' connection with that well-known stationery house. Mr. Reid, born in Berwickshire, Scotland, in 1823, came out to Canada in 1846, settled first in Hamilton, where he carried on a prosperous grocery business for ten years. In 1856 he removed to Toronto, and at once joined what was then the firm of Buntin Bros. & Co. In the early years of his connection he traveled extensively for the house, establishing and extending its trade and reputation. The firm was reorganized as Buntin, Reid & Co. some twelve years ago, when the late George Boyd retired. Though a very successful business man, Mr. Reid has never taken an active part in public affairs, devoting all his energy to his business, and it is through continued ill-health that he has now decided to seek the rest and leisure which only complete retirement can give. During the many years Mr. Reid has been in active commercial life he has made hosts of business and personal friends in this and many other places, all of whom will unite in the hope that he may be speedily restored to complete health and a full enjoyment of the rest which a long and busy commercial career has earned for him.

TRADE NOTICES.

MR. HUNTER, American representative for Alex. Pirie & Sons, Aberdeen, Scotland, was in Toronto recently, and called on PRINTER AND PUBLISHER. He was pleased with the way the firm's papers were taking in Canada, and spoke of some new things now being introduced. A papetrie of high grade paper, containing 60 sheets of note paper and 50 envelopes is now offered for ladies' use. It may be had with Pond Alabaster, Claudian, Augustan or Livania note. Another specialty they are offering is a very high-grade, strong paper for bankers' and lawyers' correspondence. It is water marked "official 100 A1," and is in large post, in cream and azure laid wove. It has the strength and feel of a hand-made paper at a smaller cost. They are also pushing several other leading lines which have already found great acceptance with the Canadian trade. Pirie's papers are known by every user of the best that the market affords.

The Canada Paper Co. have a large shipment of memorial cards of superb patterns and exquisite finish. In wedding stationery they have some specially fine notepaper in chamois

and kid finish. It is put up in cabinets of fifties with inside and outside envelopes. A new line now being manufactured by them is a chromo-lithograph paper, which they confidently expect will displace imported papers of this class. It has the special features of building up thick for its weight and being a superior ink-absorber. Like this company's other papers, its working qualities are unexcelled by any other make in the market.

Buntin, Reid & Co's advertisements in this issue are worthy of notice. This firm is showing some new and striking novelties in papers and stationery. New lines are being continually added. The envelope factory has been reorganized and a new price list issued.

The St. John (N.B.) Press Club is a reality. The election of officers was held, at which Major Markham was made president; John A. Bowes, first vice-president; James Hannay, second vice-president; A. Lindsay, secretary; Mr. McFarlane, treasurer; A. McLean, librarian; J. J. C. Cutler, T. Dunning, and E. S. Carter, with president, secretary and treasurer as trustees.

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MOTORS Two new Electric Motors, best make.

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We have a large line of Rebuilt Machinery, and desiring to reduce the same, offer the following bargains:

33 x 46 Cottrell Intermediate, air springs, tapeless delivery—a fine press.....	\$850 00	7 x 11 Universal	\$100 00
32 x 48 Campbell, thoroughly rebuilt	600 00	8 x 12 Globe	65 00
33 x 46 Chicago Stop Cylinder	400 00	9 Col. Washington Hand Press	115 00
19 x 24 Standard Babcock, air springs and tapeless—good as new	500 00	8 Col. Washington Hand Press.....	95 00
31 x 46 Improved Fairhaven	450 00	7 Col. Washington Hand Press.....	80 00
15 x 19½ O. S. Nonpareil, no throw-off.....	175 00	6 Col. Army Hand Press.....	45 00
13 x 19 Peerless, steam and fountain	300 00	30 Inch End Lever Peerless Cutter	120 00
13 x 19 O. S. Gordon, steam and throw-off.....	290 00	32 Inch Centennial Cutter.....	100 00
13 x 19 O. S. Gordon, steam, but no throw-off...	250 00		
9 x 13 Peerless, with steam	130 00		
8 x 12 Peerless	120 00		

In addition to the above we have many other especially good bargains in rebuilt machinery, and if you are in the market we shall be pleased to hear from you.

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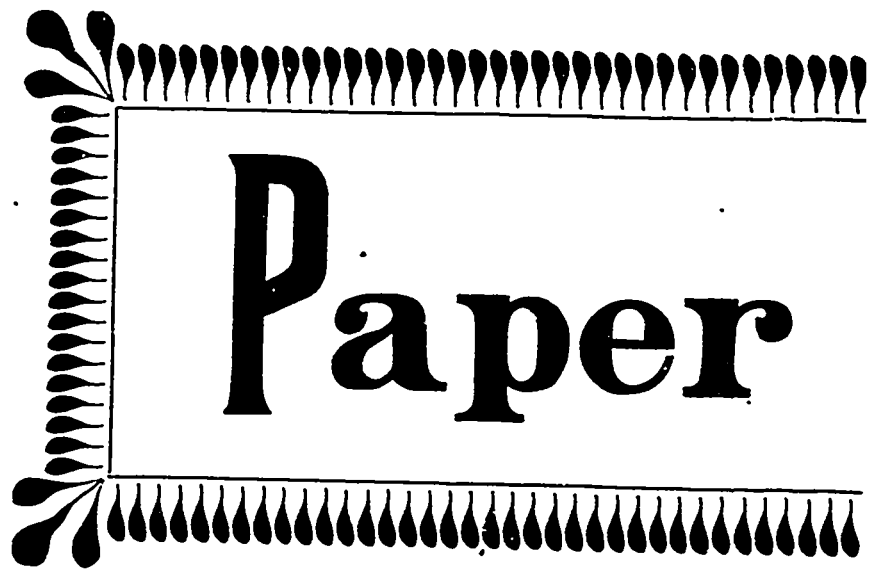


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