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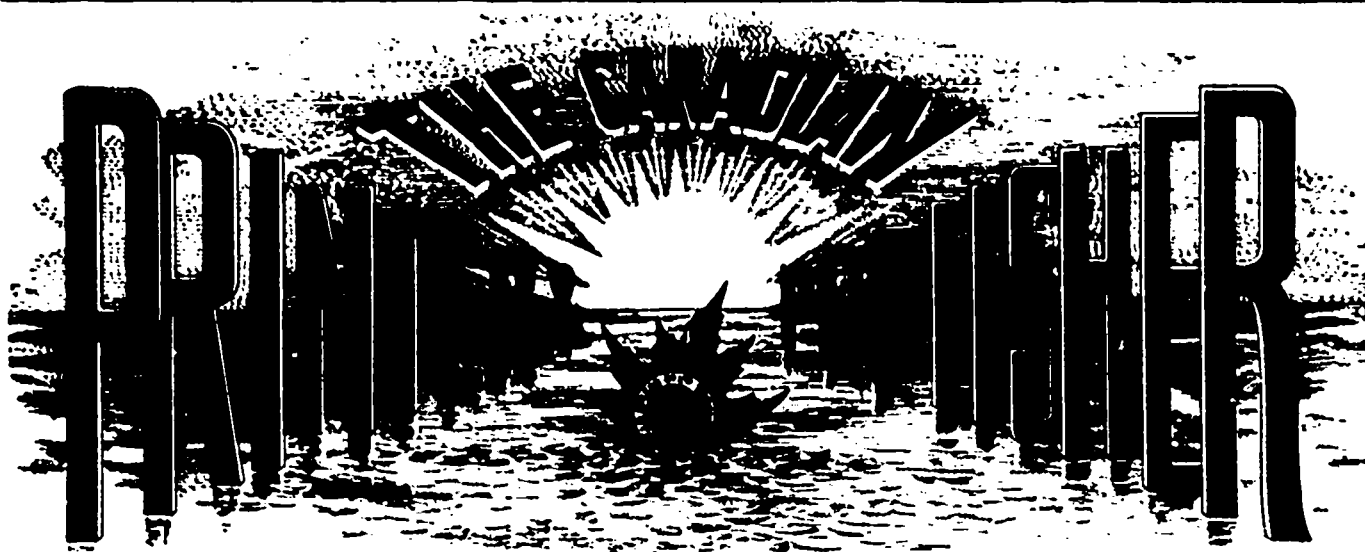
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Vol. IV. No. 1]

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Vol. IV—No. 1

TORONTO, JANUARY, 1895

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

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## EDITORIAL NOTES.

**T**HE Executive of the Canadian Press Association desire to have it widely known and distinctly understood that the annual meeting on January 31st and February 1st is open to all Ontario journalists and ex-journalists, whether members or non-members of the association, and whether formally invited or not. It has been almost impossible to invite all ex-journalists, but the lack of an invitation should not prevent any person from attending, as all are welcome. It is hoped that the country

press generally will make this widely known through their columns and by letters to special friends.

La Presse, Montreal, has been doing some good work in the cause of charity. On Christmas Eve Christmas presents were distributed to every poor English-speaking child in the city, and on New Year's Eve the French children received help. It was an evidence of kindness, but the newspapers of Canada should aid in a movement which would make these damnable charity systems unnecessary. Charity degrades the recipient and lies at the root of much laziness and improvidence. An economic system in which charity finds a part is based on wrong principles.

Newspaper men usually eschew politics except in their editorial columns,—exceptions are not numerous. But in municipal affairs they are well to the front. The Executive of the Canadian Press Association contains some men who hold important positions in their towns. The first Vice, L. W. Shannon, has been elected alderman of Kingston on his first attempt, and in the face of very strong opposition. There is little doubt that Mr. Shannon will be the unanimous choice, at the annual meeting, for president of the C. P. A. For the second time, Robert Holmes has been elected Mayor of Clinton, and this time without opposition. Quite a number of newspaper men throughout Canada hold important municipal positions, and in these towns there is no boodling.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has received many honors during the past few months, and his fellow-craftsmen are delighted. That a Canadian printer should raise himself from the case to the highest position in the gift of the Canadian people and to Imperial knighthood, is but another example of Canada's free democracy. The Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, passed, last Saturday night, the following resolution: "That Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, takes this, the first opportunity in regular meeting, to congratulate Sir Mackenzie Bowell, a fellow craftsman, one who always prided himself on being a printer, on being elevated to the highest position in the gift of the people of this Dominion, viz., Premier of Canada." The motion was moved by John Armstrong, seconded by James H. Gilmour, and carried unanimously by a standing vote.

The Montreal Star of the 4th inst. contained some excellent illustrations of scenes at the funeral of Sir John Thompson, in

Halifax. The Star is to be congratulated on possessing men whose enterprise is unexcelled by those of any other paper in Canada. There are two or three who follow it closely, one of which is The Toronto Globe, but if there is any difference, the Star leads. The Globe is stronger editorially, but is weaker in some other points which, perhaps, would be better unmentioned.

\* \* \*

As a Canadian, I was especially pleased to see The Star's illustration, on that day, of the Governor-General's wreath of maple leaves contributed to the memory of the late Premier. The leaves were gathered from patriotic citizens all over the country, and Canada's national leaf was thus prominent among the floral offerings at the funeral of Canada's national hero. Some of the leaves were contributed by Mr. Muir, who has immortalized himself as the author of "The Mapie Leaf," the chorus of which is familiar to every boy and girl in Canada:

The maple leaf, our emblem dear,  
The maple leaf forever!  
God save our Queen, and Heaven bless  
The maple leaf forever!

\* \* \*

When The Toronto Globe was burned out on the 6th inst., every other daily paper in the city offered The Globe the use of its premises. The Empire won the coveted honor of helping a political enemy in the hour of its affliction. As The Montreal

Gazette says: "The spirit of old time chivalry that led a man to deal kindly with a stricken foe still survives, and shows itself among newspapers and politicians quite as frequently as anywhere."

\* \* \*

Another point in connection with this fire worthy of note was, that on Monday morning, or within 24 hours after the fire, The Globe had in its columns a telegram from the Potter Press Co., of Plainfield, New Jersey, offering to supply presses, and saying that a representative would call at once. That man and another arrived on the 7th, and four other United States travelers were in Toronto on the 8th. The business men in that country do not seem to sleep, nor do they all close their offices on Sunday. Untiring, restless, enterprising and snappy business men are what send life surging through a nation's arteries.

\* \* \*

For the eleven months ending Nov. 30th, 1894, Great Britain sent to Canada £38,539 worth of writings, printings and envelopes, as against £47,982 in 1893. In other descriptions of paper, the value for 1894 is £8,521 as against £10,717 last year. In the same period Australia took, of both classes, £463,000, as against £465,000 in 1893. The difference in the amounts exported to Canada and to Australia indicates the difference in the self-supplying strength of each nation. Canada has a printing trade which needs no foreign help, and a paper-making trade which produces nearly all that the country requires. Canada is rapidly becoming self-dependent.



### THE NUTS THEY HAVE TO CRACK.

THE GREAT AND LITTLE TROUBLES THAT THE CANADIAN PRESS ASSOCIATION MUST FACE ON JAN. 31ST AND FEB. 1ST.



HOWEVER pleasant may be the gathering of Ontario's journalists and ex-journalists in Ontario's beautiful Legislative buildings—owned by and in the possession of the omnivorous Toronto—there are some questions to be decided which will require a considerable amount of time, thought and care to arrive at satisfactory solutions. The time given up

to business is much too short, but perhaps it is all that can be spared. If the president guides his meetings well, hustles matters, and keeps down the members who get up to air their eighteenth century wit about cabbage and pumpkins, a considerable amount of business may be done.

\* \* \*

The time when the Press Association met for a grand general "bumm" has gone by, as one of our correspondents writes. And in our opinion, he is "dead right." Business must be the prime, pleasure the secondary, object. Life is too earnest, too real, as our friend Longfellow once reminded us, to pass the whole of two days in idly worshipping "the Has-Beens," no matter how great they were in the June time of their lives. When business is over, however, let it be over. When the banquet

comes on, business be forgotten, and let genial fellowship and good-will evidence the largeness of heart and the greatness of mind of Ontario's most brainy fraternity.

\* \* \*

There may be some trouble as to the great body of advertising agents and canvassers who are now refused admission into the society. There is a cloud on the horizon now about the size of two men's right hands, and they seem to have been elevated to that lofty height because of the wicked thoughts their owners are holding on certain matters connected with railway privilege certificates.

\* \* \*

Then the letters "C. P. A." must go. They are entirely too delicately suggestive of hidden treachery and after-dark machinations. They are, also, decidedly untruthful. The substitutes should be "O. P. A." and these should be adopted without any further delay. The society is too large, too important, to travel under false colors any longer. This is a point of vital importance.

\* \* \*

The onward march of the type-setting machine will need to be considered. Is it to be received as a friend or an enemy? Which portion of the brigade will be billeted in the rural districts and which in the civic districts? What are the impres-

sions of those who have come into close contact with this conquering hero? These are some of the questions to be answered in this connection.

Did somebody say "Libel Law"? Well, this is a delicate question. You see, it is like this. A good many of us are friends of the Ontario Government, and the Ontario Government are friends of the legal profession and the rich Law Society, presided over by the Blakes and the Mosses. It isn't always policy to fall out with your friends, even when you have justice on your side. A big push for libel reform was made last year. This resulted in a bill being put through the Legislature—a bill which was a slight on a profession which can distinguish between empty form and substance. Quebec journalists seem to be much more fortunate in point of the courtesy of the law-makers which the province has elected. But Ontario will suffer in silence this year, and her legislators will be loved for the good they have done in other ways or are still expected to do—e.g., registrarships, etc.

But it is to be hoped that the Protective Association, which was mooted last year, will again be discussed. A permanent counsel hired by this protective or insurance association would be a great and present help in time of trouble. Moreover, a number of libel suits by the same plaintiff against several defendants would be blessed with only one set of expenses, one decision and one settlement. This matter fell through last year because of its novelty. Many who refused to sign last year are ready now if the promoters of the scheme will but bring it forward again.

A correspondent writes: "I hope that the standard of admission to membership will be placed high, and that ability, integrity, respectability and experience, as well as cash, will be the basis of qualification for admission to the charmed circle. A modicum of prison experience would do much to elevate the standard, but I object to cash, unlimited cheek and libel suits being the only limit, of qualification, and I regret that members of such calibre have crept in, void of brains enough to freeze at a temperature of six hundred and twenty below zero." This is a somewhat roundabout way of saying that triviality, frivolity, and gas-blowing on the part of members should be tabooed. The rich experience of the members, the trouble-trying result of long years of patient and thoughtful labor, is the one thing that will make the meetings successful. This should be drawn out and disseminated to the greatest possible advantage.

The members of the Press Association would do well to read an article on "The Ethics of Journalism," by the editor of The Week, which article is reproduced in this issue. He says: "But the special point to which we set out to call attention is the absence, among the members of the great fraternity of journalists, of anything like uniformity touching certain great questions of principle and practice in cases which must almost daily arise to perplex the wise and conscientious journalist." The questions of suppressing or shortening reports of certain kinds, of refraining from giving prominence to that which is degrading, and of acting so that one paper will try to take no mean advantage of another, are questions which "The Ethics of Journalism" should

regulate. Will the Canadian Press Association lay down this code? Will they enforce it, when they do lay it down?

Seeing that the power of the press is one of the most wonderful and far-reaching of the influences which work upon the complicated civilization of this nineteenth century, the members of the Fourth Estate have a grave responsibility. As is the tone of the Canadian press, so will be the tone of the moral and social life of the Canadian people. The newspaper wields a greater influence over a man between 21 and 50 than religion, relations, and friends. Before he grows to manhood, his mother, the church, and the school teacher mould him—if they are existent in his case. After he becomes a man, he is led by the newspaper and the magazine. To be a good journalist is never to abuse the power which one possesses, but to always carefully, persistently, and conscientiously aim to elevate as well as interest. It is only as the Press Association recognizes its importance that these aims will be carried into a greater degree of action.

The following article appeared in The Fourth Estate of January 3rd:

"Joe Howard, in The Recorder, writes:

The Fourth Estate, an admirably edited and most newsworthy publication, says: "The newspaper in its greatness is often unconsciously a medium of evil as well as of good." And our contemporary is dead right, as usual. A large majority of even well-edited newspapers do an immensity of good and evil unconsciously. With the fakir in journalism, who does evil with intent, we have nothing to do.

But that's different.

The unconscious evil done is incalculable. The publication of testimony, presumably necessary, as to the uncanny life led by the off-colored of our city opens the eyes of youthful readers to conditions of which they should ever be ignorant.

The daily newspaper comes regularly to the breakfast table in thousands of homes. Take a glance at yours this morning. Are narrations there which tell you of virtue, of elevated thought, of refining influences, of Christian methods, of honorable dealings?

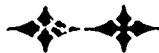
Or do you find its columns filled with records of crime, beastliness, wickedness of every sort and nature, defalcations, robberies, murder, arson, butcheries? These, it will be said, constitute the news of the day. Precisely so, it might be said that manure is the natural tenant of a barnyard.

Why go to the barnyard?

"If asked for an explanation as to why so much that is unclean is printed, the average editor will say 'The public wants it.'

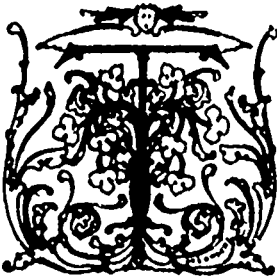
"Such, however, is not the case. From the newspaper that claims to educate the public and to mould public opinion, such an admission is puerile. The public will accept what is given to it, and is educated by what it reads.

"If it is the purpose of a newspaper to educate the public to all manner of crime, and to familiarize it with the particulars of crime and degradation, then it is proper that the news of all such should be given; but if its purpose is to elevate and enlighten and to make its readers better men and women, there is no excuse for the presentation of "news" that has its origin in crime."



## THE ETHICS OF JOURNALISM.

THE EDITOR OF THE TORONTO WEEK GIVES HIS VIEWS ON AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.



THE question whether the Fourth Estate is not really the most powerful of the four in these democratic days, is one which may well be left to the debating societies, but the great and still growing influence of the press, especially the periodical, and above all the daily press, is a truth so patent to everyone's observa-

tion that the mere statement of the fact seems a stale truism. There was force and suggestiveness in the sarcasm of the man who, when the mighty London Times was under discussion in its mightiest days, said to his admiring friends that having seen several of the leader-writers of the Thunderer, he could assure them that not one of them was more than ten feet high. Yet so far as he meant to convey the impression that the influence of their leaders upon the world of thought and action bore the same proportion to that of other men as their physical stature to that of others, he was conveying a wrong impression. Everyone knows that this is not the case, that a writer of moderate abilities, given access to the editorial columns of any of the great dailies in either hemisphere, at once gains a hearing, and an influence upon the popular mind and will out of all proportion to that which can be wielded by many a writer and thinker of greater ability who is obliged to come before the public in his own name, or over a fictitious signature.

It is not any part of our purpose just now to inquire into the cause or causes of this phenomenon. It may be, and, as a rule, probably is, largely due to the fact that there is usually at the head of such a paper one or more minds of unusual force and penetration, and of large acquaintance with public affairs, and that the staff writer, when not himself a man of this description, generally does but put into good newspaper English, or whatever the language may chance to be, the thoughts and opinions of this leading mind. We say "newspaper English" advisedly, because it must be admitted that the style of the great newspaper is *sui generis*, and is not to be acquired in a day or a year by any but those who have a special natural aptitude of a very marked kind. To a certain extent, too, it must be admitted that the great party newspaper derives much of its weight from the fact that it has, or is supposed to have, access to sources of information and inspiration which are denied to others. It is, however, one of the signs of the times, and a most healthful one, we believe, that the inspired party organ, which plays for the public delectation only the tunes which are set for it in high places, is fast falling into disuse. The tendency towards independent journalism has been especially marked in Canada within the last few years, and it goes without saying that a corresponding improvement is taking place in the character of the newspaper themselves.

But the special point to which we set out to call attention is the absence, among the members of the great fraternity of journalists, of anything like uniformity touching certain great questions of principle and practice in cases which must almost daily arise to perplex the wise and conscientious journalist. The members of other learned professions have usually their codes of professional ethics more or less clearly defined. Some

of these, it is true, may seem arbitrary, unnecessary, or even inane, to the minority and to the public, but none the less their observance is decreed, sometimes by a visible, sometimes by an invisible decree, or a well understood custom which has all the force of law. But in the wide field of newspaperdom every journal is, to a great degree, a law unto itself, amenable only to the judgments and tastes of the classes of readers for whom it caters. The writer remembers having, on one occasion, suggested to the manager and editor-in-chief of one of the most influential dailies in a large city, the propriety of suppressing reports of a certain kind, or at least of curtailing the amount of space given to them. The reply—and it was made by a man of principle, who, no doubt, sincerely desired to keep his paper upon a high plane—was to the effect that it had been found, or was believed to be, better, even from the ethical point of view, to keep up the large circulation of the paper for the sake of the good influence it would exert on the whole, and upon all classes of readers, than to adopt a course which would result in a large reduction in the number of its readers, and, consequently, a material narrowing of its sphere of influence. This was the obvious meaning, though these were not the exact words of the reply. We do not here undertake to show that there was fallacy or self-deception in them. We are not, in fact, attempting to lay down any system of ethics for journalists, but only to point out the need for such a code, covering at least some of the more prominent questions, to be accepted and followed by those who claim a place among reputable journalists.

We are by no means of the number of those who think it a comparatively easy matter to determine, having regard solely to the highest moral considerations, just what ought and ought not to be admitted to the columns of a newspaper or other periodical. The questions constantly arising are many and complicated. Merely to instance two or three of the most common: those touching the character of the advertisements which should be admitted, whether and to what extent the records of the police courts, the details of evidence given in the criminal courts, in divorce cases in court, or Parliament, the descriptions of horrible cases of murder, suicide, etc., should be published. On the one hand, parents and guardians must instinctively shrink from allowing children to defile their imaginations with such debasing pictures; on the other, no thoughtful person can deny that the prompt publication of the ascertainable facts with reference to a crime committed is often a most valuable aid in the detection and apprehension of the criminal. Moreover, it may be said, with some force, that to suppress the facts in criminal cases, and to forbid the publication of evidence in the courts, would be distinctly dangerous to society, as tending to the re-establishment of secret tribunals and star-chamber procedure. The light of publicity, say these reasoners, is the best and only sure safeguard of the liberties of the people, and of equality in the administration of justice.

One thing may be said with a good deal of confidence. There are certain classes of vicious and demoralizing practices whose success depends altogether upon publicity. For instance, the newspaper report is the very life of the revolting pugilism which from time to time occupies so large a place in the columns of almost all the dailies, without exception. It is difficult

to see what possible good can result from the publication of the disgusting and brutalizing details of such encounters. Probably a great many of the papers, which do thus publish them as a matter of business, would greatly prefer not to do so, could they only be sure that their business rivals would not reap an advantage from their refusal.

All these questions and difficulties go to show the need for some code of ethics to be agreed on by all the reputable papers

in a given community. We are glad to know that the Press Association is becoming an influential organization in Canada. These observations have been made largely with a view to suggesting whether it might not be an appropriate and noble work for this association to discuss some of these more complex questions and seek to reach an agreement which would be binding upon all members of the association.



### NEWS FROM THE LOWER PROVINCES.

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

**T**HE Westmoreland Free Press is the name of a weekly journal published at Moncton, N.S., by J. W. Gay. The first number appeared on Saturday last. It is Liberal in politics.

The News, at Springhill, N.S., is no more. A disastrous fire demolished it the other day.

The Carleton Sentinel, Carleton, N.B., has just begun the publication of the 47th volume.

The Pictou Advocate celebrated its entry on its second year with a nicely printed and newsy twelve-page paper.

The Halifax Herald issued a special number of sixteen pages on the morning after the funeral of Sir John Thompson.

The Western Chronicle, printed at Kentville, N.S., has changed its management. The new man at the helm is Mr. Percy Borden, son of the late Rev. J. R. Borden, of Canning, N.S.

The best printed and newsiest country weekly in Nova Scotia is the Guysboro' Gazette. Guysboro' is a small county, with a few small villages; and Guysboro' town, in which The Gazette is printed, is only a hamlet. The only big feature about the county is its Dominion representative, Mr. D. C. Fraser. For all that, Mr. M. S. Davidson, who ran a job office in New Glasgow, went there a few months ago and established his paper. The matter is arranged in a novel and altogether original manner. For instance, there is a department devoted to Antigonish news. The heading runs across two columns, and in the centre thereof is a cut of the Cathedral at Antigonish. On

the whole, the paper is a marvel of neatness, and shows what can be done in a small place by a competent, enterprising publisher.

Halifax was a busy place for the newspaper men during the funeral of the late Premier. The local papers devoted nearly their entire space to the proceedings. The Upper Canadian papers who had members of their staffs on the spot were: Toronto Empire and Mail; Montreal Star, Herald and Gazette; Quebec Chronicle.

Mr. Harry Putnam has been succeeded by Mr. A. C. Mills as editor and publisher of The Times, at Truro, N.S. The Times was formerly The Guardian, and was started by Robert McConnell, now editor of The Halifax Chronicle, and for some time editor of The Montreal Herald. Mr. Mills succeeded Mr. McConnell, but removed to New York about three years ago.

The St. Andrews, N.B., Beacon is what President Preston, of the Canadian Press Association, would call a Double Royal paper in a Double Demy town. R. E. Armstrong, editor and proprietor, is a live man with daily newspaper training, and his work deserves better results. St. Andrews is a quaint old town, with only two or three live men in it, but it is beginning to improve, and before many years, if it is properly worked, it should be a crowded summer resort. Mr. Armstrong, who is one of the most enterprising men in the place, is cultivating his field and getting good results from it. He gets quite a lot of advertising from St. Stephen, St. John and other distant points. The same work expended on some Ontario papers would materially increase the receipts.



### DOES GOOD PRESSWORK PAY?

WILLIAM J. KELLY, IN THE INLAND PRINTER.

**B**Y way of introduction it may not be amiss to state in a brief manner what constitutes good presswork. Of course, there are many varieties of forms of work coming under this head which cannot be noticed now in doing this. Let us, therefore, speak of the more general forms, such as art journals, magazines, books and commercial jobbing.

In the case of art journals, where text and illustration form an essential whole to harmony and beauty, whether these appear in toned ink colors or in the more durable one—black—there should be positiveness in the coloring, without harshness,

even to the fading off of the most delicate toning. The impression should be as light as is consistent with the possibility of solidity, and no more. It should also be uniform throughout in this respect, and particularly in that of color, for nothing mars the good effect of a piece of printing more than defective coloring. In register, every form should be made to harmonize with the other, for here also the critical eye looks for perfection. Of course, the composition and make-up of the text must be in consonance with the end in view—artistic. The paper used to secure such a result should be the most suitable; likewise the ink,



rollers and press. With the facilities just mentioned, in the hands of a competent pressman who will carry out what has been here but briefly outlined, there will be no room for disputing the merits of what may be classed as good art journal presswork.

Magazine work, especially the standard weeklies and monthlies, may be classed as good when their uniformity is maintained in successive order, and when they bear resemblance, entire, to the standard book publication. In this respect we allude more particularly to the coloring: that leaf and page throughout appear alike to the eye. Indeed, it is as necessary that this feature should be observed as it is in the case of uniform bookwork, for their issues are but serial to the volume which, sooner or later, is placed in the hands of the book-binder for completion. True, we cannot look for so high a degree of printing as that expected to be expended on art journals; still the presswork should be clear, color solid, and the impression light and uniform. Good bookwork should have all these characteristics, coupled with durable ink and paper, in order that it be considered a thing of beauty and a lasting enjoyment.

Commercial jobwork, to be good, should possess perspicuity in detail, and be totally devoid of imperfect letters. The color, whatever it may be, ought to challenge admiration by reason of its depth or brilliancy, and be free from off-set of any kind. It is only necessary to add, in conjunction with what we have just described as coming under the heading of good presswork, that the work should be free from all blemishes of whatever kind when sent from the pressroom.

If what we have here designated as "good presswork" is a satisfactory conclusion, does it pay to do such work? We have heard this question answered in the negative and in the affirmative. In the negative, by those incapable of reaching the standard, either through lack of skill or facilities, or of both. In the absence of one or the other it would not be a felicitous undertaking, and certainly not a paying one. Then there are the harpers for "rush work," who see more money in a dollar job than a good workman may expect out of a ten-dollar one, believing in the saying, "Quick sales and small profits make long friends."

By the term good presswork we do not mean that only work of the highest merit should be so considered; but that that done in the general order of business should be mainly our theme. It is of the great bulk of presswork done throughout the country that we inquire: "Does good presswork pay?" We believe it does pay; and the success of establishments doing this kind of work verifies this belief. Let us take, for example, the history of such concerns as are now engaged in

printing the standard weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies. A few years ago only a few of these made pretence to more than ordinary presswork in getting out the publications entrusted to them. Then the patronage received by the publications was far from satisfactory. A few of the publishers realizing that something must be done to increase their circulations, hit upon the expedient that to do this they must enhance the artistic value of the mechanical part; and that besides the use of more suitable type faces and attractive embellishment, they would secure the best possible talent to beautify their presswork. They succeeded in all these essentials, and the public, ready for such improvements, manifested their appreciation by more than trebling their circulation. As a consequence, we now have journals and additional magazines representative of nearly every mechanical art and literary calling. This has come about chiefly through attractive and good presswork. This feature has stimulated other branches and departments, as it has exemplified the possibilities of the pressroom. Were it not so, where would we find such monthlies as Harpers', The Century, The Cosmopolitan, and others of more or less importance?

But good presswork also pays in the book and job departments. In the case of bookwork, we find that publishers who maintain a standard of presswork in their productions rarely "go to the wall," while those who make "anything do" are seldom out of financial trouble. Excessively cheap books have never enriched their publisher; while those of a meritorious standard always maintain and do yield a remunerative profit.

In the job-printing department, we will always find that the man who insists on good presswork for his patrons has laid down the very best rule to secure a continuance of their trade. Nothing so disgusts a patron as does poor presswork; for no matter how appropriately the composition has been done, if the printing is inferior, the entire job partakes of this defect, and shabbiness is the result. On the other hand, if the presswork is good, it will hide even a multitude of otherwise unpardonable defects in taste.

Yes, it pays to do good presswork; but it pays better to have a workman who can do such work advantageously. In no department of the printery lies so much importance as in the pressroom. Here the actual merit of the work turned out by the concern is depreciated or enhanced, and employers are beginning to recognize this fact and to place much of their reliance for success in this very department. But if we desire success through good pressmen we must also surround them with some of the practical facilities in keeping with their requirements. It pays to do this, too. Clean and airy rooms, suitable stock, inks, rollers and presses—these, in the hands of a competent workman, are sure factors to good presswork at the lowest rate of cost.

#### THE PROGRAM OF THE O. P. A.

THE following is the program of the annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association to be held in Toronto this month:

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31ST.

Meet at 11 a.m.

Reports of Executive and Secretary-Treasurer.

President's Address.

Appointment of Committee on Resolutions.

Presentation to John King, Q.C.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Meet at 2 p.m.

2 p.m.—Nomination of officers and members of Executive for 1895.

2.30—The reception of "Old-Timers."—Five minute addresses from Past Presidents, including Sir Mackenzie Bowell, E. Jackson, Rev. W. F. Clarke, H. Hough, C. D. Barr, James

Innes, M.P., James Shannon, George Tye, C. B. Robinson, J. A. Davidson, W. Watt, jr., J. J. Crabbe and E. H. Dewart.

3.45—"Symposium on Type Machines."—P. D. Ross, Ottawa; S. S. Stephenson, Chatham; W. S. Dingman, Stratford.

4.15—"Law Reform as it Affects the Ontario Press."—J. S. Willison, Toronto.

4.30—"Newspaper Accounting."—A. O. Kittridge, New York.

Adjourn at 5 p.m.

#### THE BANQUET.

The banquet will be held at the Rotunda, Board of Trade, beginning at 6 p.m., sharp.

#### TOAST LIST.

By the Chairman—T. H. Preston, Brantford, President.

1. "The Queen."

2. "The Lt.-Governor of Ontario." Lt.-Gov. Kirkpatrick. Song—Mr. J. E. Atkinson.

Proposed by Mr. John Cameron, of London.

3. "Canada." Hon. M. Bowell, Hon. G. W. Ross. Mr. Goldwin Smith.

Proposed by Hon. T. W. Anglin.

4. "Dominion and Provincial Parliaments." N. F. Davin, M.P.; W. D. Balfour, M.P.P.

Recitation—Mr. J. W. Bengough.

By the First Vice-Chairman—Mr. L. W. Shannon, Kingston.

5. "In Memoriam." (Hon. George Brown) W. Buckingham. (Hon. Thomas White) W. F. Maclean, M.P.

6. "Early Journals and Journalism." Hon. James Young.

Proposed by Mr. W. Houston, Toronto.

7. "The Press of To-day, Its Position and Aspirations." C. W. Bunting, J. S. Willison, D. Creighton, E. E. Sheppard, H. F. Gardiner, A. Pattullo.

Song—Mr. A. C. Campbell.

Proposed by Mr. G. R. Pattullo, Woodstock.

8. "The Canadian Press Association." Mr. T. H. Preston, President.

By the Second Vice Chairman—J. S. Brierley, St. Thomas.

9. "The Country Press." A. F. Pirie, H. P. Moore.

Song—Mr. J. L. Payne.

10. "The Patriots." W. T. R. Preston, R. Mathison.

11. "Sister Associations." The President Quebec Press Association.

12. "The Press Gallery." L. P. Kribs, J. E. Atkinson.

13. "Ladies in Journalism." Mr. Frank Veigh.

#### FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1ST.

Meet at 10 a.m.

10 a.m.—Election of officers and members of Executive Committee.

10.30—"Copyright." Mr. A. F. Rutter, Toronto.

11—"Advertising Fakes and the Abuse of Mail Privileges." Mr. J. C. Jamieson, Belleville.

11.30—"Newspaper Subscription Prices." Mr. J. B. MacLean, Toronto.

12—Report of Committee on Resolutions.

General business.

All newspaper men, past or present, are invited to be present.

Tickets for the banquet (\$2) can now be obtained from the secretary or president, and it will greatly assist the committee if those desiring to attend would purchase their tickets early. By so doing the number of plates to be laid will be ascertained early.



### QUEBEC'S NEW LIBEL LAW.

BY W. A. RITCHIE.



BY the action of the Quebec Legislature on the 25th of January, newspapers in that province stand a chance of some amelioration in their position. On that date the bill submitted by Attorney-General Casgrain, governing suits for libel, passed its third reading, and in a year's time will become law, provided it is not vetoed by the Lieutenant-Governor—a very unlikely occurrence.

The bill passed, with two important exceptions, almost as it was submitted by the Hon. Attorney-General. These two exceptions were the clause relating to a deposit providing for costs by the party suing, and the one whereby, in the case of the publication of a signed letter, the newspaper publisher could make the writer of the letter responsible as well as himself. As there was a danger of these two clauses defeating the bill, the Hon. Mr. Casgrain withdrew them.

It is satisfactory to note, however, that the sentiment of the more intelligent members of the House was strongly in favor of

the suing party depositing costs, Mr. Fitzpatrick, a leading lawyer, and one of the brightest lights of the Liberal party, making a strong speech in favor of its retention. Unfortunately, however, the members for backwoods country districts have a voting strength, and this important clause had to be dropped.

Still Quebec pressmen have reason to be thankful. Until this bill was submitted they stood in a very unenviable position, being open to an action from any of the number of money-seeking scallawag lawyers that disgrace the bar. In the majority of cases, therefore, to avoid annoyance and trouble, publishers compromised matters, and it is pretty strong proof of the low calibre of some limbs of the law that a cheque for \$50 frequently was sufficient to stop all proceedings.

The great fault of the existing libel law of Quebec is that it belongs to a past stage of existence—the time when there were no newspapers. And it does not speak much for the understanding of some of the members at Quebec that they were willing to continue this state of things.

However, the new libel law, when it becomes law, will permit a newspaper to plead that the libel was inserted "without actual malice and without gross negligence," and that a full ap-

ology was inserted at the earliest opportunity. To this there can be no possible objection on the part of any one.

And the important advantage is the one which prevents the plaintiff from recovering more than the actual damages he can prove. This privilege is very carefully hedged in, and rightly so, to prevent abuse by irresponsible publishers. To take advantage of it the newspaper must satisfy the court, (1) that the article was published in good faith; (2) that there was reasonable ground to believe that the same was for the public benefit, (3) that it did not involve a criminal charge; (4) that the publication took place in mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and (5) that a full and a fair retraction of any statement therein, alleged to be erroneous, was published at the earliest opportunity. These provisions effectually safeguard against any abuse of privilege.

It is also wisely provided that the provision shall not apply to the case of any libel against any candidate for public office unless the retraction of the charge was made editorially in a prominent manner five days before the election. This is calculated to do away with a lot of the filth that is thrown about at election time by excited editors and will tend to produce a more polished plane of editorial discussion.

Reports of public meetings are privileged on certain conditions: (1) that it was fair and accurate; (2) published without malice; (3) publication was for the public benefit; (4) the editor has not refused to insert a reasonable letter of explanation or contradiction from the person complaining. No one can take exception to these provisions, which secure to the person aggrieved all that he has the right to expect, and grant to the newspaper what it has a just claim to and no more.

Another section of considerable importance is that: "All reports of proceedings in any court of justice published in a

newspaper shall be privileged, provided that they are fair and authentic and without comment, unless the defendant has refused or neglected to insert, in the newspaper in which the report complained of appeared, a reasonable letter or statement of explanation or contradiction, by or on behalf of the plaintiff."

The only other section that calls for comment is the following: "In any action for libel contained in a newspaper, the defendant may plead, as an absolute defence to such action, that the defamatory matter published by him was true, and that it was for the public benefit that the matters charged should be published in the manner and at the time when they were published.

"2. Every such plea must set forth the particular fact or facts by reason whereof it was for the public good that such matters should be published.

"3. If, when justification is so pleaded, the defendant is condemned, the court or jury, as the case may be, in pronouncing judgment or giving a verdict, should consider whether the injury done to the plaintiff is aggravated or mitigated by the plea."

The rules regarding justification are rather hard and fast in the above, but, on the whole, the bill is a highly commendable one, and even allowing that the provisions regarding costs have been erased, the chances of actions for libel as a source of profit are greatly reduced. As it stands, it will be welcomed by newspaper men as a measure of justice, and a step in the right direction.

[N.B.—Since the above was in type, a despatch says that the bill was killed in the Legislative Council by Mr. Gilman, who expressed the intention, if necessary, of discussing every clause of it separately.—EDITOR.]



#### TWO DISASTROUS FIRES IN TORONTO.



ALTHOUGH protected by what was thought to be the finest fire-extinguishing service in Canada, Toronto has suffered severely by two fires which occurred last week. These fires proved that a waterworks system in a large city should be supplemented by steam engines; that every warehouse four stories in height, or

over, should be fitted up with water pipes and hose on every flat; that elevator shafts should be made fireproof; and that newspaper offices should have duplicate mailing and subscription lists deposited in fireproof vaults.

The first fire broke out about 3 a.m. on the morning of Sunday, the 6th inst., in The Globe building, on the corner of Melinda and Yonge street. The Globe stated, in its account of the fire, that this was the first in the fifty years of its existence. This is not the case. Mr. E. Holmes, of St. Catharines, says he was engaged in the composing room of The Globe about the year 1855-6, when a fire broke out in the press room just after the forms were put on the press. Some damage was done to the forms, and someone remarked to Mr. George Brown that he supposed The Globe could not be issued that day. Mr. Brown replied that, "Fire or no fire, The Globe

has got to come out every day." Fortunately, only a small portion of the forms were injured, and they were soon repaired and the paper issued.

It was the same on this occasion. The managing editor Mr. Willison, and his able staff turned out a paper on Monday morning containing two extra pages, a number of illustrations, and an amount of news which was not surpassed by any other paper in the city. It was enabled to do this partly by the kindness of The Empire management, which placed its offices and presses at The Globe's disposal.

The building, a picture of which is given in this issue, was built between four and five years ago, and consisted of five stories and a basement, surmounted by a high, round tower. It was heated by two boilers of 75 to 100 horse power respectively, and the machinery driven by a 75 horse-power engine. Two Bullock presses, with a combined capacity of 30,000 per hour, were used. Two No. 3 Gordons and a large flat bed Campbell were also used. Although they had a big engine, electrical power was generally used. Eight Linotype machines were destroyed, along with all the valuable machinery mentioned.

#### FORMER NEWSPAPER FIRES.

The history of newspapers in Toronto is comparatively free from fires of a disastrous character, the present one being the



**THE GLOBE BUILDING.**

VIEW AFTER THE FIRE OF CHICAGO, LOOKING DOWN MELINDA STREET FROM YONGE

fifth in a period covering more than ten years' time. Of the others, three occurred in The Mail building and one in The World office. The most serious of these happened in The Mail building on the 24th of May, 1884, at 9.30 o'clock in the morning. At that time the Bell Telephone Co. occupied offices in that building, and a number of the girls employed to answer calls were nearly losing their lives in the attempt to escape. The origin of the fire has never been discovered, but the flames started in the paper room in the basement, and spread to the elevator shaft, which they flew up with great rapidity. In this fire The Mail tower fell, and crushed in a considerable part of the roof of the building. The Mail plant was slightly injured, but not to such an extent that they were unable next day to get out their issue. The damage cost The Mail Printing Co. from \$20,000 to \$30,000. On April 1st, 1886, The Mail building was again singed, but not seriously so. The fire in The World office five years ago endangered the lives of several newspaper men, but no fatality took place.

The Globe estimates its net loss above insurance to be \$50,000. One fireman was killed and four injured. Had the staff been at work there would undoubtedly have been a serious loss of life, as the building seems to have been a fire trap.

THE TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING CO.

The Globe building was partly occupied by the Toronto Lithographing Co., with a plant which was, perhaps, the most complete in Canada. It was totally destroyed, with a lot of valuable finished and partly finished work, and a costly collection of designs and specimens. The total loss will be nearly \$50,000.

The company consisted of William Stone, William C. Jephcott, and Frederick W. Heath. All were popular business men, and much sympathy has been expressed for them in their misfortune. It will take them a considerable time to replace their valuable machinery, lithographic stones, presses and tools. Their stock of engravings and artists' designs will be hard to replace. But they have pluckily opened up a new office on Front street, and are already at work again. Even this terrible blow cannot down them.

OTHERS WHO LOST.

The Brough Printing Co. were among the sufferers by this fire. Their premises at 11 Jordan street were completely destroyed. Some extensive catalogue work on hand was consumed, together with their plant, valued at \$24,000. A double cylinder Huber, a large Cottrell double revolving press, a Cranston pony and six smaller presses were destroyed. The firm have opened up in temporary offices on Wellington street.

Mr. Caswell, publisher of The Christian Endeavor Herald and The Christian Observer, was in the same building as the Brough Printing Co., and his loss in this connection will total up over \$1,000.

Miller & Richard's building was saved, although only a brick wall stood between them and the fire-swept district. Mr. R. L. Patterson, the manager, estimates their loss, from smoke and water, at about \$1,000. The fire did not interfere with their business, however.

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE SAME WEEK.

Toronto was again disturbed by the fire fiend on the night of the 10th. The conflagration started in the Osgoodby building on Melinda street, and went south to the building facing on Wellington street. Crossing Wellington street, it destroyed two buildings on the south side of this thoroughfare. The total loss in the two fires will be over a million and a quarter.

W. S. Johnston & Co. occupied the whole of the basement of the large Osgoodby building. They did an extensive business as job printers and blank book manufacturers. Their fine outfit of presses and ruling machinery was fully destroyed and their loss will be about \$18,000. Mr. Johnston was at work in the office when the fire broke out two flats above him, but he saved only his books. Their loss will be heavy, but they are again at work in new premises.

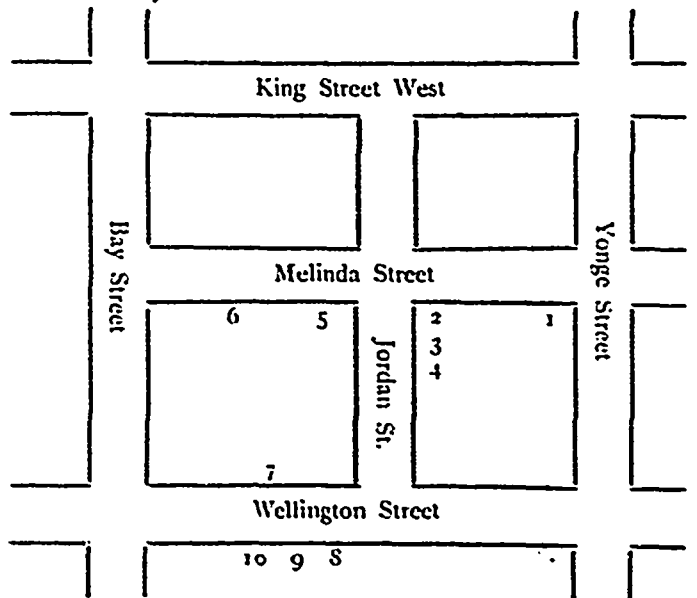
The Cobbett Printing Co. were also in this building, and their plant was destroyed.

Hart & Riddell were very heavy losers, their loss being placed at \$35,000 and their insurance at \$25,000. They had a beautiful five storey building, well fitted up for jobbing in commercial stationery and for printing, lithographing and bookbinding. It was an up to date establishment, and its destruction is a great loss to the city.

Buntin, Reid & Co. were housed in a splendid fireproof building, and the fire was kept out of it, except a little in the upper storey. However, about \$50,000 damage was done by water. They carried an immense stock of stationery and paper, all of which was more or less damaged. This will, however, interfere with their business for a few days only. Their loss is fully covered by insurance.

The veterans in the Toronto printing trade, Hunter, Rose & Co., lose considerably by water and smoke, but their loss is fully covered by insurance. The loss on bookbinding leathers was considerable, as these were in the upper flat, where the destructive fire fiend tried to make an entrance.

The building in which were housed Buntin, Reid & Co. and Hart & Riddell belongs to John Y. Reid, and the damage is estimated at about \$20,000. The insurance on it is \$40,000. The three upper storeys of the part occupied by Hart & Riddell were the worst damaged of the structure. It was this strong building which prevented the fire spreading to the large wholesale houses by which it was surrounded.



PLAN OF THE BURST DISTRICT.

1. Globe office. 2. Toronto Lithographing Co. 3. Brough & Caswell. 4. Miller & Richard. 5. McKinnon's. 6. The Osgoodby Building. 7. Three large wholesale houses burned. S. Hunter, Rose & Co. 9. Hart & Riddell. 10. Buntin, Reid & Co. 1 to 5 burned on Sunday. 6 to 10 burned on Thursday.

**JOHN ROBSON CAMERON.**

W. C. NICHOL, OF THE HAMILTON HERALD.

TAKE a pair of keen but kindly blue eyes set in a round, fat, good natured and heavily mustached face, and beneath a brow so lofty that it almost reaches over to the back of the neck; take a figure that is slightly inclined to embonpoint and is apt to tip the scales anywhere between two and three hundred pounds; attire this figure in plain, unostentatious garb, crown it with a wide brimmed, soft felt hat, creased down the middle and set a bit rakishly on one side of the head, and you have a fairly accurate idea of John Robson Cameron, editor of The Hamilton Spectator, and author of more clever skits than perhaps any writer who has ever contributed to the Canadian press. Mr. Cameron is an accomplished and capable all round newspaper man, but he has one talent in which he is unique in Canada—the construction of satirical newspaper paragraphs. We have, and have had, other paragraphers on the Canadian press whose work shows a fine development of the humorous faculty, but in these skits that have made Mr. Cameron famous among newspaper workers, there is a quality of satire that gives them an absolute individuality. This satirical strain is, indeed, so strongly developed that those who do not know the man might gather from it that it came from a sour and embittered nature, but, like Thackeray, who was always misunderstood, save by those who knew him best, he has a kind and generous heart, and a disposition that is sweet and gentle to a fault.

Mr. Cameron was born in Perth, Ont., on the 19th of April, 1845, and, as a consequence, he is at this writing within a stone's throw of his fiftieth birthday. He began life in earnest without any more education than the law allows by sweeping floors and washing rollers in a printing office. It was no joke to be boss devil in a country printing office fifty years ago, but Cameron grew fat and healthy on the kicks and cuffs with which his arduous services and his love of mischief were rewarded. The boy had an alert, enquiring mind, the ability to see things, and the further ability to tell other people what he had seen and what he thought about it, and these are qualities without which no man can be a successful journalist. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that after an extended experience as a practical printer his fingers began to itch for a pencil and a pad of paper. It was while he was employed upon The Sarnia Canadian some time in 1865 that he got his first opportunity to show what he really could do.

He had written many odds and ends for The Canadian before then, but on this occasion the editor of the paper was called suddenly away on some important business and young Cameron was left in charge. For three weeks the editor was absent, and those three weeks were perhaps the liveliest newspaper weeks that Sarnia has ever known. Left to himself, Cameron kicked about with all the abandon and delight of a three year old colt turned out to pasture. He stirred up the dry bones of the municipality with the eagerness of a boy and a pencil that ran riot in brightness. Staid old Sarnia wondered what was up. Such a journalistic cyclone had never struck the town before. So great was the demand for the paper that the presses could hardly print it fast enough. When the editor returned three weeks later Cameron owned the town, and had taken to parting his hair in the middle, but he had a less exalted opinion of himself when he found what a hard time the editor was having to get back in the good graces of his Tory friends, many of whom had been mortally offended by the free and easy manner in which the young man had trampled over their pet corns.

But his three weeks' experience as an editor had given Cameron the newspaper fever, which licks up the blood, and is only cured with death. For a while he broke away from journalism to go with Wolseley on the Red River rebellion expedition, where he covered himself with mud and glory. But he soon grew tired of soldiering, and went to Winnipeg, and assisted at the birth of The Free Press, with which he was connected for many years. The Free Press was a success from the start, and so was Cameron. He ran for alderman, was elected, and



THE EDITOR OF THE HAMILTON SPECTATOR.

it is related of him that while he sat in the Council Chamber, he would busy himself writing editorials for his paper when not engaged in making speeches. As he made it a point of speaking on every subject that came up, it will be seen that his time was fairly well occupied.

Before coming to Hamilton to work upon The Spectator, Mr. Cameron was employed for some time upon The Guelph Herald. To such an extent did he impress his individuality upon the Guelph people that his name is a household word there to this day. In conjunction with E. F. B. Johnston, the well-known Toronto lawyer, he started a weekly paper in Guelph, called, if I mistake not, "The Critic." It was a model of brightness. Unfortunately for their dreams of fortune, however, the treasurer collected all the advertising accounts on the day the

paper appeared and went upon a prolonged debauch which wrecked his system and the treasury, and after that one consecutive issue the paper was heard of no more.

Another experience of Cameron's was in Toronto, where he and A. W. Wright started *The Commonwealth*. It ran about three months, and at the end of that time they had their experience and their last year's clothes to fall back on.

But Cameron is best known through his connection with *The Hamilton Spectator*, which covers a period of fourteen years. In that time he has been respectively city editor, managing editor and editor-in-chief, and in each capacity he has brought to his work a wide and accurate knowledge of men and measures, a keen, caustic, slightly cynical, ever satirical, and ever-ready wit, together with a strong sense of the ludicrous and a capacity for grinding out copy by the yard. He is a big man mentally as well as physically, and while he can, when occasion seems to call for it, write paragraphs that are as cruel and cutting as a butcher's knife, his heart is as tender as the heart of a child. He has the honor of being the father of a large family, and the tenderness of the man is shown by the fact that he has never at any time struck one of his children. There are not many fathers of whom that can be said.

My recollection of Cameron goes back to the day that he came to Hamilton. At that time he wore his hair so long that the ends of it curled up over his coat collar. His upper lip was adorned with a fine blond mustache and his nether one with a small imperial. In this fashion, with his big head—he finds it hard work to get hats big enough for him—he looked like a nineteenth century edition of William Shakespeare, and it was a fancy of mine in those days that he knew and prided himself on the resemblance. For years I worked with him on *The Spectator* staff. He gave me my first assignment, and made readable sense out of the rambling rubbish that I turned in to do duty as my first report. In all the years that I was with him, I found him ever the best and most considerate of teachers and chiefs, and my only regret is that his patient, kindly instruction should have been thrown away upon so poor a pupil. He was equal to every emergency. No event of importance, however unexpected, found him unprepared. He knew exactly what to do and how to do it, and even when he was up to his ears with his own work, he found time to turn with a cheery smile to his boys, as he called the staff, and solve for them the problems over which they had been worrying. He is one of the most modest and retiring men of my acquaintance, and divides his time between his office and his country home, where he lives as happy as a man may live in the sunshine of the love of wife and children and friends.

As a newspaper man pure and simple, he has few superiors. He knows news as a hen knows her own chickens, and he knows how to see that his readers get it in bright, attractive shape

*The Glengarry News*, under the managership of A. G. F. Macdonald, is a neat paper. The advertisements are fairly well set, but one or two old cuts and old borders should be thrown away. Its Christmas supplement was an exceedingly clean piece of work. A sketch of the rise and progress of Alexandria was illustrated with seventeen large pen and ink sketches. It is one of the best attempts of this kind that have been made outside of Toronto and Montreal.

#### TRADE AND PERSONAL GOSSIP.

SOME persons are raising a row because the C.P.A. banquet is to be graced by a speech from Goldwin Smith on "Canada." Hon. Mr. Bowell and Hon. G. W. Ross are also to speak to this toast. To object to Mr. Smith is to be narrow-minded, which the association is not. Canada fears nothing from Mr. Smith's opinions, but is liberal enough to let him say what he wishes.

A debutante—*The Bancroft Times*, published by John Bremner.

*The Daily Calgary Herald* has been revived and its appearance is encouraging.

W. Montepenny, of *The London, Eng., Times*, is on a visit to his mother in Toronto.

The personal estate left by John Walter, of *The London Times*, amounts to £277,575.

*The Berlin Weekly Telegraph*, the oldest paper in the county of Waterloo, Ont., is offered for sale.

Sporting Editor Garrett, of *The Toronto World*, received a handsome New Year's gift from his wife—a son.

Mrs. W. Colwell, wife of the editor of *The Paris Review*, has received a legacy from an aunt in the Isle of Wight.

It is reported that Mr. Walter Scott will dispose of *The Moose Jaw Times* to manage *The Moosomin Spectator*.

Hon. L. P. Pelletier's suit against *The Montreal Witness* was settled by an explanation and a nominal judgment for \$150.

So far Ex-Lieut.-Gov. Royal seems to be a splendid editor for *The Minerve*. Senator Tasse is not enjoying good health.

F. J. Snetsinger, B.A., who has been editing *The Toronto Saturday Ledger* for some time, has resigned. He will leave the profession.

*The Winchester (Ont.) Press* was a double number on December 20th. Winchester is a small place, but there is nothing small about *The Press*.

Last week Mr. R. Holmes, of *The Clinton New Era*, lost his eldest son, 12 years of age, by blood poisoning. He was a very promising youth.

*The Sheppard Publishing Co.*, of Toronto, publishers of *The Toronto Saturday Night*, will erect a \$15,000 building at 24 Adelaide street west.

Mr. R. H. Reville, one of the proprietors of *The Brantford Courier*, was married on the 10th inst. Miss Helen Gould was the name of the lucky lady.

Twelve illustrations embellished the front page of *The Windsor (Ont.) Times*, of Jan. 12th. They were mostly faces of the new mayor and aldermen.

The city papers in Toronto have become scared of fire, and *The Empire* has posted notices all through its building that there is "no smoking allowed."

Mr. C. P. Rason, the popular representative of Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, was married last month to Miss Jennie M. Lorimer, of Simcoe, Ont.

Mr. George Ham, of Montreal, assumed the editorial control of *The Nor' Wester*, Winnipeg, on the 10th inst. This is the third editor in less than three months.

Summonses were issued in Toronto last week, at the instance of Inspector Archibald, charging W. F. Maclean and four news-

boys with a breach of the Lord's Day Act, in respectively publishing and selling the special edition of *The Sunday World*, containing the story of *The Globe* fire on Sunday last.

*The Toronto Globe's* new editorial and mechanical offices will be on Richmond street west. The business offices will be at 20 King east.

*The Canadian Druggist* is now published in Toronto, at 20 Bay street. Strathroy has lost a live journal, and a live publisher in the person of Wm. J. Dyas.

*L'Essai* is the name of a new French paper in Montreal devoted to poetry and literature. A paper of this class may go in Montreal, but it would not in boorish Toronto.

*The Brussels Herald* has been sold to James Moore, a school teacher. It is said the late editor will return to the dry goods business. This mixing of drinks is bad.

Mrs. H. S. Keys, son of the proprietor of *The Colborne Express*, has been elected councilman of that town. Although a very young man, he polled the second highest vote.

Mr. J. A. Thomson has purchased *The Gananoque Journal* from Mr. E. G. Hart, and assumed control Jan. 1st. Mr. Thomson had been foreman of the office for some years.

Mr. Weidman, editor of *The Rat Portage Record*, met with an accident, resulting in a severe burn on one side of his face. His son was somewhat more seriously injured at the same time.

*The Clinton News-Record* celebrated its seventeenth anniversary by a twenty-four page paper. It has improved very much during the past year. How many can say the same of themselves?

Manager Rugg, of *Winnipeg Saturday Night*, is issuing his paper from temporary quarters in the Richardson Block. This newspaper suffered by its second fire within a year on December 27th.

At the meeting of the *Toronto Public Library Board* last week, it was decided that a duplicate unbound set of *The Globe* from 1876 to the present time would be presented to *The Globe Printing Co.*

Ed. Coombe, an ex-city editor of *The Toronto Star*, and a very popular newspaper man, was presented with a souvenir by the fraternity before leaving, recently, as press agent for an English pantomimist.

Geo. S. Holt, a printer doing business at 1863 *Notre Dame* street, Montreal, disappeared on December 25th, and part of his stock also disappeared. The chief creditor is the *Dominion Type Foundry.*

*The St. Thomas Journal* issued a trade edition on December 15th. It was a handsome thing, full of well printed half tones and generous descriptions. There may not have been much in it for the publisher, but it is the best advertisement *St. Thomas* ever had.

*The Bulletin*, the only journal in Canada exclusively devoted to insurance, has made a most daring step by changing from a monthly to a weekly. A class paper that will do this in Canada deserves special encouragement, and the Messrs. Campbell will no doubt receive it.

Charles A. Dana, the editor of *The New York Sun*, thinks that the British Empire will soon fall to pieces and Canada and the British West Indies "would fall to us in recognition of the undisguised delight with which we would survey the ruin of our hereditary foe." This writer is over 75 years of age, and a

hater of everything British, but the sun will not commence to set on the British Empire in time for the eyes of Charles A. Dana to behold this wonderful event which he has so long desired.

*The Clarksburg Reflector* has dropped a load of care and a job lot of subscribers who would not pay in advance. The *Reflector* is not a large paper, but it is bright, newsy, and well-printed, and the publisher is only asking for his just dues when he demands his subscriptions in advance.

*The Owen Sound Times* issued a Xmas number. The outside four pages were printed on a cadet blue, which may be accounted artistic in Owen Sound, but is not where the writer lives. Still, it is a matter of taste, and too small an item to render valueless an exceedingly well gotten up number.

A new sporting magazine was started in Toronto recently, and after one issue was burned out, losing its new subscription lists, and all its pleasant notices clipped from other Canadian journals. The name of the magazine was *Athletic Life*, and this wiry title will survive the attack and appear again on the front cover in February.

#### TO IMPROVE THE LOCAL PAGE.

The value of the local page to the reader is greatest when the publisher brings to this branch of his work something of that enthusiasm which wins success to the artist, the mechanic, or the specialist in any calling, writes J. D. Reeves, in *Newspaperdom*. There is no royal road to public favor for the local page, but I will jot down a few rules which seem to me to be essential:

Let no legitimate item of local news escape you.

Don't discuss politics through the local columns.

Tell the news in the plainest language at your command, and use no more words than are necessary to tell all about it.

Have a certain hour for going to press.

Get the paper out on time, whatever happens.

If you mix local advertising with your news items, let the ratio of mixture be about ten news items to one advertising local, and don't try to fool the reader by having them look alike.

Adopt a form of make-up, and don't make frequent changes. The average reader doesn't take kindly to new-fangled notions in make-up.

If you have something of a personal character to say about anyone, something especially mean, write it out in full and pigeon-hole it until after the paper is printed.

Don't let a word or a thought enter its columns that you would blush to teach to a child. A majority of children form the first taste for reading newspapers from reading the local columns.

If you possess a vein of humor, don't plug it. To be able to occasionally turn a thought that will provoke a smile, is a gift worthy of cultivation. But don't be disappointed if a discriminating public waits until you are dead before recognizing in you the genius of a Carruth or a Burdette.

After you have made the local page of the greatest value in your power to the public, and its financial value to you falls short, there is something wrong with you or your locality. The permanent benefit from the local page must come from the subscriptions and advertising attracted by its merits, and from the job printing which its standing in the community will command.





### CHEAPER NEWSPAPERS.

EDITOR, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER:

SIR, Never in the history of journalism were newspapers so cheap as they are to-day, and it is generally conceded that the time will soon come when they will be universally sold at one cent.

In many of our towns and cities they are now being sold at one cent; in fact, more than ever before.

News-print was never so cheap as now, and type-setting machines are lessening the cost of composition, so that to-day a paper can be produced at almost one-half the cost it could a decade ago.

Quite a number of the country weeklies are clubbing with the city weeklies for \$1.25 and \$1.35, and several have gone as low as \$1.

The Montreal Weekly Witness advertises three papers, from November 1 to January, 1896, for only \$2, which is practically 1 cent a copy.

Then look at The Toronto Weekly Mail, which is advertised at 50 cents a year, and The Farm and Fireside the same price. These papers are almost entirely filled with reading matter, so that subscribers get big value for their money.

If the paper of the future is to be sold at the above price it must be for cash, and not pay any-time you like, and sometimes never-pay-at-all.

A BELIEVER IN THE ONE CENT PAPER.

[PRINTER AND PUBLISHER is not an advocate of cheaper newspapers. The publishers of country weeklies who are reducing prices are making a great mistake. They cannot expect to compete with the big city weeklies, whose reading matter costs them nothing, for it is simply transferred from their daily. The publisher of the country weekly has his editorial and composing room expenses to pay, and these cannot be reduced without injuring his paper. A good live local paper need never reduce its rates; people will have it at any reasonable price. It is better to charge old prices and make up the difference by improving the character of the paper. We have a well edited weekly paper on our desk now, four pages, each about the size of this one; they have no difficulty in getting \$15 a year for it. Another paper of a similar character, 16 pages, and badly edited, has a less number of subscribers, though it is only \$1 a year.—ED.]

### RESOLUTIONS BY THE Q. P. A.

On December 15th the Quebec Press Association passed two resolutions, as follows:

"That we, the members of the Press Association of the Province of Quebec, hereby join with other citizens in expressing our sense of sorrow that the Premier of the Dominion has been removed by death so suddenly from his career of usefulness to the Dominion and honor to himself; and, further, that our heartfelt sympathy be extended to Lady Thompson and her family in their bereavement.

"Resolved, that this association tender to the Hon. Macenzie Bowell their congratulation that he has been called to

the high position of Premier of Canada, and that as a member of the press he has done credit to the profession during a long career of public service, crowned by sterling qualities, which have for their foundation the patriotic desire of a Canadian citizen to do his duty.

"Resolved, that the secretary forward to the press and to Mr. Bowell the above resolution."

These resolutions were carried unanimously, and a copy of the first was ordered to be sent to Lady Thompson. Mr. Tre-sidder, the new president, presided.

### CHEAP ADVERTISING.

CREME DE LA CREME CIGAR CO.

MONTREAL, DEC. 19, '94.

DEAR SIR,—We write to ascertain your lowest cash price for our six inch cut in every issue of all editions of your journal for one year.

We are advertising in a few papers through an advertising agency here; have also bargained with a lot of country papers to run this advertisement one year for a box of cigars, and of course, would prefer to pay all our advertising in trade, nevertheless, if your figure is low enough we will pay cash.

Business generally has been so dull during the last year that manufacturers' profits are cut down to almost nothing; for instance, we are at present manufacturing a line of cigars, five for ten cents, so you see there is little margin for advertising, much less for agents' commissions, therefore, we go to you direct. If your price is not such as we can afford the correspondence must end here, as we are getting quotations from a greater number of papers than we expect to use, and will, quite naturally, select those that give us most for the money. The advertising must start before the 15th January, if at all.

In your reply be good enough to state your actual circulation.

Your respectfully,

CREME DE LA CREME CIGAR CO.

This letter has been received by a number of newspapers in Canada from the Creme de la Creme Cigar Co., 145-151 Maurice street, Montreal. A box of cigars will probably cost, say, \$1.50. It will be interesting to note what papers value their space at \$1.50 for six inches, which is equivalent to 25c. an inch for 52 insertions. Unlike most firms which make such ridiculously low offers, this company is thoroughly reputable. No doubt they have heard that there were publishers who had no idea of the value of their space—who would refuse no offer, no matter how low. Happily, such publishers are gradually disappearing, and their places are being taken by men who run their papers on business principles.

### THE BROWN BROS., LTD.

The Brown Bros., Ltd., Toronto, are doing a rushing business in account books. Despite the fact that they had already on hand a big stock to meet the demand at the first of the year, their factory is still pushed to keep up with the orders coming in.

The "Buff Bazil" backed letter book is a new and handsomely gotten up article they are just now offering the trade. The paper in this book is of superfine quality.

Their stock of flat papers and printers' supplies are well assorted, as usual.

**THREE THOUGHTS.**

**M**OVED beyond the ordinary by the thought of The Empire and Globe being in the same building, printed on the same presses, L. P. Kribs, the editor of Canada's only liquor journal, thus speaks to Canada's paper of the opposite sex: "When The Templar burns out, or the mountain falls upon it, Bro. Buchanan will understand that The Advocate office is at his disposal."

\*

There is a railway near Hamilton known as the T., H. & B. The Spectator, of that city, has always a number of expressions on tap which make a man feel uncomfortable when they get into his cup, and when it offered a few of these to the T., H. & B. Company, the latter at once got mad, and has instituted a suit.

\*

Patrick McGrath, news editor of The St. John's (Nfld.) Herald, and some of the foreign correspondents have got mixed up with the riots there. They have been accused of inciting riots by improper despatches. These disturbances are to be followed by suits for libel, for assault, and for false arrest. Everything in Newfoundland seems to have got topsy-turvy, and, of course, the newspaper men are bound to be in the muss.

**AN INCIDENT OF THE FIRE.**

The following incident of the recent Toronto fire speaks for itself:

Twenty-three of the employes of Warwick Bros. & Rutter reported at the warehouse shortly after the commencement of the fire and stayed there until all danger was past. Each one of these was agreeably surprised the next afternoon to receive the following letter and enclosure from his employers:

"DEAR SIR,—As a recognition of your promptness in coming to the warehouse and tendering assistance last night, we enclose \$5, assuring you that we highly appreciate your thoughtfulness.

"Yours truly,

"WARWICK, BROS. & RUTTER."

**A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE**

The New York state correspondent of The Paper Trade Journal of New York recently wrote his paper as follows:

"The situation of the pulp market is particularly depressing, especially for Canadians. There has been some discussion among the Canadian producers of having a general shut-down throughout the Dominion, but whether this can be brought about is at present purely problematical. It is hoped by so doing to bring the Canadian Government to see that that industry must be protected. It looks very much, unless some united action and of a marked character is taken, that the death knell of the pulp industry of Canada is sounded. Americans have commenced the building of pulp mills in Canada to supply their paper mills on this side.

"Several American companies secure their wood pulp in Canada. They have now come to the conclusion that they can just as well pay freight on wood pulp as they can on pulp wood, and the profit is all in their favor, for the cost of production is much less in the forests and on streams, furnishing water-power almost free, you might say, than to erect mills in the States, where they have to pay big prices for power. It is to protect

themselves that the pulp manufacturers of Canada intend to have a meeting and decide on some concerted movement. That the Government will be importuned to take some decided stand in the matter is evident."

[We doubt the truth of this. Canadians are very anxious to see more pulp mills started, and Canadian pulp manufacturers fear no competition.—EDITOR.]

**MACHINE COMPOSITION.**

The work of machines in composition work is steadily spreading in Montreal and the east. Of late there has been even more talk about the Monoline machine than any of its competitors. The Herald, in Montreal, which put in five of these machines, found them so satisfactory that they have ordered several more, and intend to do as little hand composition as possible; in fact they expect shortly to have not more than three or four men at hand work. PRINTER AND PUBLISHER learned in a talk with the management of the paper that the machines are very easily worked, while another fact was their comparative cheapness. It is understood that the Monoline company have secured contracts to supply two or three offices down in the Maritime provinces; one of them in St. John.

**THE MAIL AND THE EMPIRE.**

Three large dailies are too much for Toronto, and there is no money in the publishing business for any one of them. The Globe and Empire must exist, no matter what the financial result may be. The Mail can exist only because it is a paying concern, and it cannot be a very profitable venture with so much competition.

With these facts in mind, many people are talking amalgamation of The Mail and The Empire, and the selling of The Mail plant and building to The Globe, which has lost both. While this is desirable on economic grounds, it does not seem feasible, or even probable. Still, it is possible. At the time of writing (15th) the rumors are conflicting, and The Globe has ordered a new fast press, and new Linotypes.

The Toronto Telegram is preparing to put in typesetting machines. The shafting is up.

**PRINTING INKS**—Best in the world, Carmine, 12½ cents an ounce; best Job and Cut Black ever known, \$1.00 a pound. Best News Ink seen since the world began, 4 cents a pound. Illustrated price list free on application. Address, **William Johnston**, Manager Printers' Ink Press, 10 Spruce St., New York.

**"ENGLISH COMPOSITION"**

Now landing ex S.S. Madura, from London direct.

WE ARE AGENTS FOR...

## Geo. H. Morrill & Co.'s Celebrated Inks

OUR PRICE for Composition in 25 lb. lots will surprise you. . . .



TUBES, CANS AND KEGS.

### SCHOFIELD BROS.

Wholesale Paper Dealers and Printers' Warehouse.

P. O. BOX 331.

St. John, N.B.

Agents for the E. B. EDDY CO.

## THE JOB PRINTER'S CORNER.

SOME time ago a neat poster was received from the office of The Herald, Georgetown. It was on a light cardboard sheet, cut to  $13\frac{1}{2} \times 22\frac{1}{2}$ , and done in three colors. The best part of it was a huge open cut, showing all the ordinary paraphernalia and utensils of firemen—it was for a firemen's ball and supper—done faint in a green tint.

The best carrier boy's circular comes from The Intelligence office, Belleville. It is a four-page circular, quarto size. The front is well set, with a very pretty winter scene in the centre, the whole being done in three colors, a nice quiet effect being secured. But it is the third page which is worthy of notice. It is a long poem, which describes all the leading events of 1894. The poet begins with Japan's assertion of her nationality, tells of the great struggle between labor and capital in Columbia, Tammany's downfall, the Inter-Colonial Conference, Gladstone's retirement, Foster's loan, the death of Sir John Thompson, of Carnot and of Mercer, ending with a mention of Belleville's particular losses, and a panegyric of Bowell, "Belleville's Trusted Son."

On this page is reproduced an invoice heading from Medicine Hat, N.W.T. It is an odd piece of work, and quite strik-

which contains 21 pages and is stoutly and neatly bound, consists of well arranged samples of plain and fancy wedding stationery and similar goods. It is undoubtedly the most complete thing of the kind ever issued in Canada. The sheets of the book can be removed, when the dealer is informed that certain lines are sold out. The telegraphic code and other information printed in the book are very valuable.

## SPECIAL MONTREAL NEWS.

THE month has not been a very eventful one in newspaper or printing circles in Montreal. Most of the job printing establishments are winding up their calendar and other work customary to the close of the year. The workmanship exhibited in the different calendars issued does not call for special mention, being of the usual character. It is noticeable, however, that the day of glaring chromos seems to have gone by, for most of the calendars issued are got up in a quiet, business-like way. Depicting a semi-nude female may be all very well in its place, but that place is hardly on the front of a calendar got out by one of our leading insurance companies or business houses. In the past some of the cuts on the calendars were fitter for the pages of The Police Gazette or some kindred sheet than anywhere else.

THE  
NEWS...  
M  
MEDICINE HAT.

Published Thursdays.

The Newest  
Newspaper  
in the New  
Northwest.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

THE MEDICINE HAT PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

## JOB PRINTING.

Printer and Publisher.—"The Medicine Hat News sent in some samples recently that are surprising. . . The work is as neat and as artistic as anything turned out in the usual way from the best city offices. Their type is new in style, use best ink, pay strict attention to press work. . . up-to-date in display."

PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS.

ing. The two small ornaments before and after "in account with," are weakening, but otherwise it is almost faultless. The quotation from this journal shows that the printer knows how to turn every little circumstance to his own advantage.

## TRADE NOTES.

Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, have issued a handsome calendar for 1895.

Buntin, Reid & Co., Toronto, were slightly disabled by the recent fire, but are filling orders as usual.

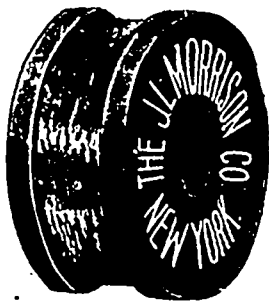
Messrs. Warwick Bros. & Rutter are just about to offer to the trade a new writing tablet. It is called the "Medieval," and is gotten up with a handsome cover done in black, red, and gold. The paper is very fine, parchment-wove, and put up in four sizes—large and small quarto, and large and small octavo—both ruled and unruled. The paper in these tablets is of a superfine English quality and hitherto has been obtainable only in papeteries, in which form it won great favor, both with the trade and the public. The covers of the tablets resemble in design the boxes in which this paper has heretofore been sold. This firm is also getting out a wedding stationery book, which the printers and large stationers will welcome. The book,

The newspapers, aside from the matter they had to handle in consequence of the death of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson, have had a quiet month of it. The Herald is still pushing for all it is worth, and, aside from the boiler plate which it still maintains, is a lively and interesting paper. It is now entirely printed on the Monoline, which machine is giving complete satisfaction.

It is understood in this connection that The Gazette, which still sticks to hand composition, has been made a very advantageous offer in the way of printing machines. At the terms proposed, it is approximated that if the offer is accepted a saving of \$5,000 per annum in expenditure is possible.

The Metropolitan, a weekly society paper here, has passed out of the hands of the Smiths, of The St. John's News. It has been acquired by Mr. Waldemar Wallack, late of the editorial staff of The Montreal Star. The purchase price was \$3,000.

A new monthly real estate paper, entitled The Indicator, has made a bid for public favor by appearing this month. It is well got up on toned paper, and well illustrated. A new departure with it is the illustration of properties for sale on its pages by photogravure work. Some of them which appeared in the last issue, and which were the work of The Herald office, were very creditable.



# THE J. L. MORRISON CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

THE "PERFECTION"

## Wire Stitching Machines

New York:  
17 Astor Place  
::  
Toronto:  
28 Front St. West  
::  
Chicago:  
328-334 Dearborn St.

And ROUND and FLAT WIRE, all sizes,  
FOR BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER BOX MAKERS.

Perfection Wire

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

IF YOU WANT A FIRST-CLASS PURE LINEN PAPER, USE

### "SUPERFINE LINEN RECORD"

(Each sheet contains above water-mark)

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

SOLD BY THE LEADING WHOLESALE PAPER DEALERS THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION

USUAL WEIGHTS IN EACH SIZE

The following are the stock sizes (white or azure)

Cap 14x17	Royal 19x24	Dbl. Demy 21x32
Dbl. Cap 17x28	Supr. Royal 20x28	Dbl. Medium 23x36
Demy 16x21	Imperial 23x31	Dbl. Royal 24x38
Large Post 17x22		Dbl. Royal (long) 19x40
Medium 18x23		

### ELECTRICITY FOR REGISTERING SHEETS

Is something you ought to know about.

Highest Award at Columbian Exposition.

Highest Grade Machinery.

Largest Output of Folding Machines.

# DEXTER FOLDING MACHINES

Your own interests will suggest that you should at least send for our Catalogue before buying a Folding Machine.

## F. L. MONTAGUE & CO.

115 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.

Sole Agents

17 Astor Place, NEW YORK.

## Dexter Folder Co.

### 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,

ELECTROTYPERS

FIRST-CLASS WORK AT MODERATE PRICES.

25 St. Nicholas St., MONTREAL.

### THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS ARE LOST YEARLY,

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

### Ours is Known all Over the Globe

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

We have a large advertising connection, and THOSE WHO 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,"

160a 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. 113 pages in colors. Paper cover, \$1.00; cloth, \$1.50.

**Challen's Job Printer's Record.**—Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the customer's name and address, particulars of the job, date of order, and on opposite or right hand page, when wanted (189 ), size of paper or card, weight, price, quantity required, cost of stock, cost of composition, alterations, and press work, total cost, amount charged, remarks, so that in one slip all the essential items of a job can be quickly entered and instantly referred to. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-royal, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 in.

**Challen's Advertising Record.**—Indexed through to enter on the left hand page the advertiser's name alphabetically, agent, commission, space, position, rate, number of insertions, date beginning, date ending, amount, when payable. The right hand page, opposite the months (189 ), wide space for monthly, intervening spaces for weekly, and spaces down for daily, to check when an "ad" begins and ends. Prices: 52 pages, \$1.00; 100 pages, half-royal, \$2.00; 200 pages, \$3.00. Size, 9 x 12 inches.

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

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

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

10 Front Street East, Toronto.

# Paper and News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

## THE PRICE OF "NEWS" PRINT.

A PUBLISHER of a Western Ontario daily dropped into our office a few days ago and undertook to inform us that he considered our previous articles on the price of "news" print were just and timely. He stated that his own contract placed recently called for a price of 3 cents per pound with a discount. To get this price he had to make a two years' contract, but, nevertheless, this is another proof that domestic "news" print can be bought at less than 3 cents, when the consumer can take a fairly large quantity and makes the contract for one or two years.

The great feature in getting paper at a low price is to take a size that suits the machines of the maker with whom you are dealing, and also making a contract for this particular paper for a decent length of time. In cases where this feature is present a good price can always be obtained. It is an important matter with a manufacturer, that when his machine is running it should be turning off the widest sheet of which it is capable. When this is being done he is getting the greatest possible result from the least possible expense. To be running a 56-inch sheet on a 70-inch machine is not as paying a job as to be running a 66-inch sheet. Moreover, when once this sheet has been started running, the maker wants it to keep on without changes. An instance is related by the foreman of the E. B. Eddy Co.'s largest machine, that he ran some three days without a break on the paper for The Montreal Star, and in that time turned off a continuous sheet over 300 miles in length. A break means a loss. But this loss is not to be compared with the loss in changing from one sheet to another. If the runs are small and charges have to be made from six to ten times a week, the percentage of time lost and labor wasted is very materially increased.

In placing contracts, purchasers should always bear in mind that the larger the run the lower should be the price.

The great improvements that have been made in wood pulp grinders during the last ten years have been a great feature in reducing the price of paper. Only those who have been closely connected with pulp making know of the influence of this improvement. The world owes a great deal to the inventive Americans for the cheap supply of paper which it is now enjoying.

Paper-making machines have in the same period become larger, cheaper, and capable of turning out a greater product for the same amount of power and attention. This has materially lowered the "cost of production" with those mills who have kept abreast of the times in the matter of new machinery.

The consumption of paper during this period has also increased. The number of newspapers published in Canada is 25

per cent. higher than in 1885, and the larger papers have increased their circulation and size very materially. These three features of modern newspapers—increased number, increased circulation, increased size—are not without their influence on the price of paper. This is a newspaper age, and, as such, they are bound to gradually cheapen by force of the increased demand.

## A SUGGESTION.

The Toronto Empire of Jan. 11 says: "Newspaper reporters who had to visit last night's fire as part of their duty complain of the difficulty in getting past the policemen who keep the crowd back. We appreciate the position of the officers who cannot distinguish one person from another and are bound to carry out instructions in the absence of any proof that the reporter is what he claims to be. It would be well for the head of the fire brigade to issue badges which will enable the officers to admit within the line those who have right of entrance. The reporter owes a duty to the public, as well as the officers, and should be aided in the performance of it."

## NEW ENGLAND SULPHITE DIGESTER COMPANY.

THE New England Sulphite Digester Co., Boston, Mass., manufacturers of the Curtis & Jones Patent Sulphite Digester, whose advertisement appears on page 23 of this issue, refer to a number of successful sulphite manufactories in which have been placed the Curtis & Jones Digesters. To those interested in the manufacture of sulphite fibre this company state that there is no question but what a stronger and much higher grade of fibre is obtained by the use of the Curtis & Jones Digester, and at a less cost to the manufacturer.

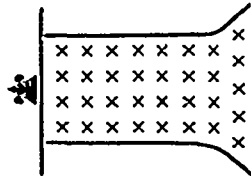
The company designed the entire plant of the J. & J. Rogers Co.'s mill at Au Sable Forks, N.Y., an illustration of which is shown here. It also furnished plans for the large sulphite mill at Fort Edwards, N.Y., owned by the Glens Falls Paper Mill Co. This mill produced by the aid of eight Curtis & Jones Digesters, for the week ending Oct. 20, 304 tons and 699 lbs. fibre (dry weight), which is said to be the best record ever made, and speaks well for these Digesters. The New England Sulphite Digester Co., practical experts on the manufacture of sulphite fibre, have recently issued a circular to the owners of sulphite mills, paper makers, and those intending to engage in the manufacture of sulphite fibre, in which they call attention to their sulphite digesters with the Curtis & Jones artificial stone linings, and state "that after experimenting with all processes of lining digesters

# Curtis & Jones

**S**ULPHITE FIBRE and  
PAPER MILL ARCHITECTS.

N. M. JONES, Pres. and Man.  
CHAS. CURTIS, Treas.

Practical  
Experts . . . .



ON THE  
MANUFACTURE  
OF . . . .



Digester Room, Glens Falls Paper Mill Co., Fort Edwards, N.Y.  
Eight Curtis & Jones Digesters.

## SULPHITE FIBRE

ALSO SOLE AGENTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Curtis & Jones Patent Sulphite Digester.  
Curtis & Jones Patent Blow-off Pipe.  
Jones & Craft Blow Pits.

Jones & Talbot Sulphur Reclaiming Process.  
N. M. Jones Hot Water Heating.  
Curtis & Jones Improved Acid Plant.

220 Devonshire Street, Boston, Mass.

known to us, we have succeeded in developing a method of producing artificial stone, which experience in a number of sulphite digesters (under very severe conditions for testing purposes) has shown to be a perfect lining for digesters, and other vessels used in making sulphite fibre, where resistance to heat, pressure, and both organic and sulphurous acids is essential.

"Porcelain tiles, glazed and vitrified blocks and tiles, etc., both imported and of domestic manufacture, have been tried and found troublesome and expensive to keep in order, as is well known to all acquainted with the vicissitudes of the sulphite fibre industry, and we would draw special attention to the following main points of difference between these and the Curtis & Jones Artificial Stone Linings.

"I. Compressed carbonized artificial stone is homogeneous, and has a coefficient of expansion not far removed from that of iron and steel, and the cubical expansion of this stone is approximately three times the linear; hence, when the digester is emptied and suddenly cooled, the shell and lining contract together and follow each other, this action resulting in the absence of injurious compressive strain. The tendency to chip is done away with, as there is no unsymmetrical expansion to break up the cohesion between the particles. A digester lining formed of burnt and vitrified elements will, on the other hand, cool very slowly, causing the metallic shell to force severe and injurious strain on the lining.

"II. The Curtis & Jones Artificial Stone Lining is comparatively elastic, whereas this property is absent from burnt blocks or tiles.

"III. Continuous cement linings either core-moulded or otherwise applied, are very liable to have defective or porous places, owing to want of uniform density and entailing endless stoppages and repairs, whereas with this lining the pressure during the moulding together with the carbonizing process does away with this element of weakness.

"We make the following claims for the Artificial Stone Lining of Curtis & Jones, and are prepared and willing to prove and demonstrate their accuracy to all bona fide interested parties.

(a) It is a perfect lining and entirely acid proof.

(b) Being a non-conductor, it saves a great deal of steam, reduces condensation and ensures cooking of the whole mass.

(c) The action of boiling sulphite liquor improves its density and acid-resisting power, so that it is sure of a long life.

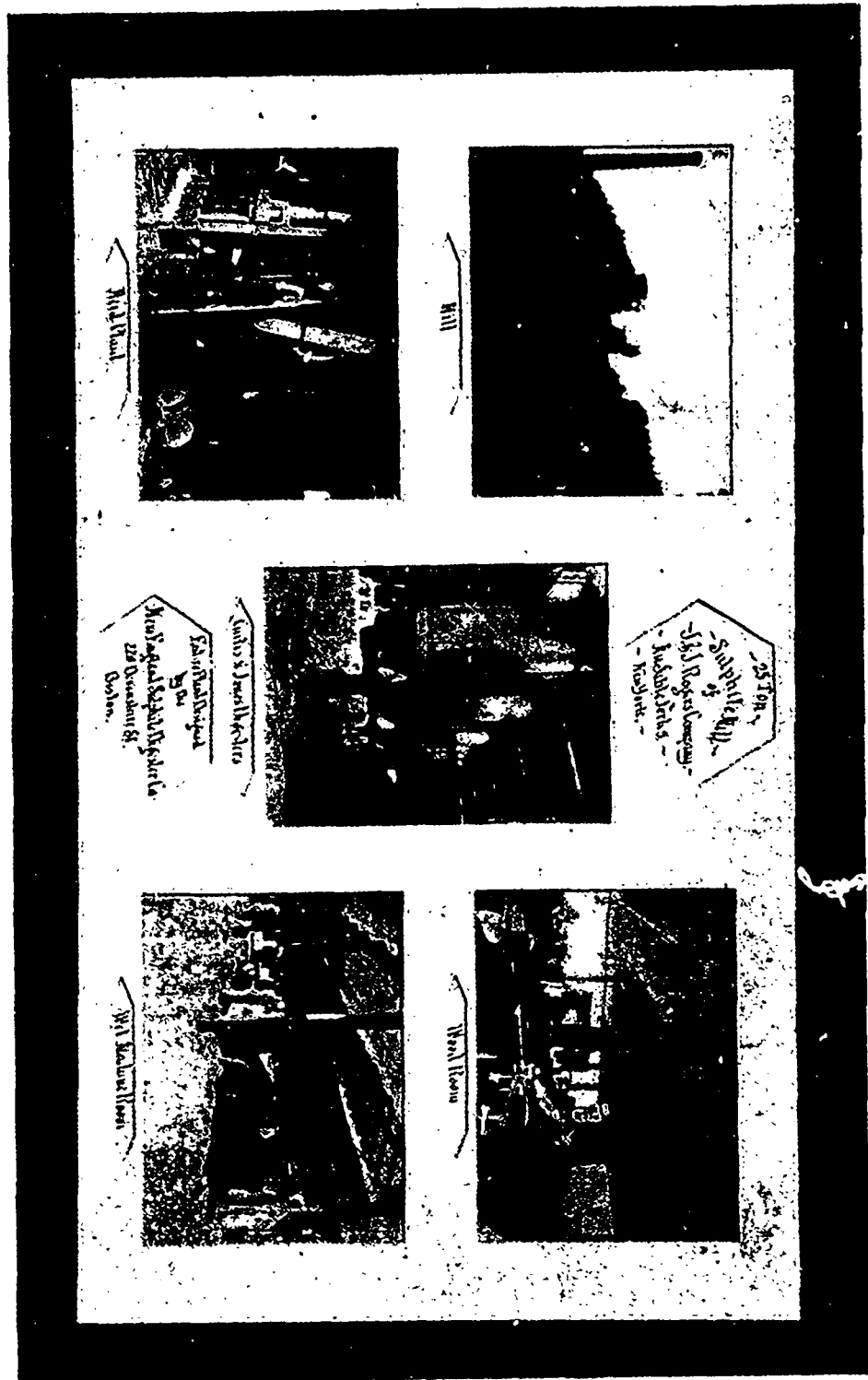
(d) It has not required repairs amounting to \$25 per year

per digester, and hence no loss of time and dropping of production through shut-down for repairing.

(e) It is the cheapest pulp-making machine in the market.

(f) It has a record unequalled for tonnage and durability by anything ever used for the purpose."

This company are also sole agents and manufacturers of



Curtis & Jones patent blow-off pipe, Jones & Craft blow pits, Jones & Talbot sulphur reclaiming process, N. M. Jones hot water heating and Curtis & Jones improved acid plant. Their office is 220 Devonshire street, Boston, Mass., while their works are at Bangor, Maine.

**NEW ENGLAND PAPER MILLS.**

NEW England paper manufacturers continue busy, though there is still the same complaint about low prices, especially for news. A representative of one of the largest mills complained recently that the mills were hardly being consulted in regard to prices, but that the buyers themselves were making the quotations at which they were purchasing their stock. And as these latter were not over generous in their allowances for profit, the manufacturers were making very little out of their transactions. Some mills are selling news paper at less than two cents per pound; a price that it is contended allows of no profit except it be to a mill that is equipped with all the most modern appliances in the way of labor-saving machinery, plenty of available working capital, etc.

Judging, however, from the remarks made by some of the best informed paper men of late, this state of things is not going to continue a great while longer. In fact, there is already a tendency on the part of manufacturers to demand a higher price for their product; and, though the season is against them, they expect to effect an advance soon after stock taking is through with. Paper stocks are low, both at the mills and in jobbers' and consumers' hands, so that the new values proposed by the makers will not affect any great amount of the material. At any rate, it is safe to predict that no lower prices will be quoted, and with the present outlook, which indicates a larger demand for paper, the manufacturers will be more likely to advance prices than to continue to sell at those quoted now.

Fortunately, a good many of the New England mills have been constructed within a few years, while those erected

previously have, as a rule, kept up their plants by the addition of improved machinery as it appeared, so that the section, as a whole, is well able to hold its own as against the competition of the middle and western states. —Boston Daily Advertiser.

**PULP WOOD IN CANADA.**

A Canadian who is engaged in the pulp wood business at Ogdensburg and Morristown, N.Y., writes The Paper Mill as follows. "I have been engaged in the lumber business all my life on the upper Ottawa river and its tributaries, and know every section of that territory intimately. The time is, I believe, very nearly at hand when there will be a wonderful development of the pulp and paper industry in that section.

"No export duty is needed to develop the industry in Canada, but Canucks need to acquire more confidence in the business, and get out and learn more from the enterprise shown in this line on this side. Then they need to lower the duties on the machinery, which must all be imported, and upon which the duties are now almost prohibitory. The trouble is, the trade is now in the hands of only a few in Canada, and these parties have labored hard to convince the public that an export duty is a necessity to keep down the price of their wood supplies, while under a high import duty on the products of mills, they keep the price of paper up so high that it has been possible for parties to whom I ship wood to manufacture it into news, and sell in Canada, after paying freight both ways and the Canadian duty of 25 per cent."

# WE RISE FROM THE ASHES



**O**F a fire which occurred on Sunday morning, Jan. 6th, and which cleaned us out of everything, except our reputation, energy, and progressive-ness. The following morning we were located in temporary premises and working as of old —minus the presses. These were telegraphed for and will be ready in a week or so. In the meantime, we are prepared to turn out our usual high-class work with promptness.

THE

# Toronto Lithographing Co.

TORONTO, ONTARIO



**TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA.**

A meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held some time ago, and at which Australian trade was considered, Mr. J. S. Larke said:

"To-day if you went to our paper manufacturers they would not talk of the export trade, although we manufacture as cheap as anywhere in the world. In exporting to Australia, the only competition we would have would come from Norway and Sweden, owing to their large number of resources, but we have the advantage of cheaper labor. Australia's import of paper amounted to \$2,500,000 per annum. Labor is expensive in that country, and in their present condition they are not likely to enter into manufacturing. The objection to that country is that it is distant. The advantage to be derived from this is, that the greater the distance the larger the profits. The Massey Manufacturing Co., of Toronto, were exporting their machines to Australia, and making a good thing out of it, although their first attempts were very costly. What is required is a proper organization to find out what are the requirements of the Australians, and then endeavor to supply them."

This journal has mooted this question before and advised export. There are not enough paper mills in Canada to force any of them to look abroad for trade. The home consumption is equal to the supply.

**AN IMPORTANT DECISION RE PULP.**

A Detroit despatch of January 7th says: A decision has been made by the United States Board of General Appraisers, which is of utmost interest to the pulp and paper making industry of both the United States and Canada, but more particularly the latter. Collector of Customs Hopkins, at Detroit, September 11, seized a carload of pulp entered by the Laurentide Pulp Company, of Three Rivers, Que., for alleged undervaluation, the company having entered it at \$13.44 per long ton of 2,240 lbs., while the collector held it at \$15.00 a short ton of 2,000 lbs. The company appealed to the Board of General Appraisers, in New York city. Not long after the Detroit collector seized another carload on the same grounds of undervaluation. The company appealed again to the general appraisers. Several hearings were given the matter, and the Board handed down a decision to the Treasury Department, ruling against the decision of the collector and in favor of the Laurentide Co., fixing the valuation of wood pulp at 60 cents per 100 lbs.

**PAPER MILL FOR SALE.**

A. de Martigny, of Montreal, liquidator of the Montreal Paper Mills Co., is advertising the mill of this company for sale. Up to the present it has been making news and manilla, and has also an apparatus for making Repp paper for hosiery.

**ENAMELING PAPER.**

An improvement in the art of enameling paper has just been patented. The coating is first applied to one side of the web, on which it is evenly spread or distributed. The web is then dried in a current of hot air, after which the uncoated side is tempered by subjecting it to a current of cold air. The coating is then applied to this side, uniformly distributed thereupon, and

the web dried. The foregoing operations are accomplished in a machine which has a tank, roll and brush for applying the coating to one side of the web; reciprocating brushes for spreading the enamel upon one side of the web; hot air boxes for drying; a cold air box for tempering; a trough, roll and brush for coating the other side of the web; reciprocating brushes for spreading the coating last applied; and guide and draft rolls.

**A GOVERNMENT NOTICE.**

A notice has been issued to postmasters pointing out that only newspapers sent direct from an office of publication to regular subscribers or news agents are entitled to free transmission, and that sample copies may be forwarded prepaid at the rate of one cent per pound, but subject to the requirement that each copy so sent shall be distinctly marked or stamped, "Sample Copy." It is, therefore, requested that whenever newspapers showing no sign of prepayment, and not marked "Sample Copy," are received at an office addressed to persons who are not, and do not claim to be, subscribers, the postmaster at the office of delivery will call the attention of the department to the matter, mentioning the name and place of publication of the newspaper.

**RUSSIA'S PAPER INDUSTRY.**

The Russian paper industry has succeeded in making great progress during the last three years, says a foreign exchange, though it has not greatly extended the field of its activity. In its outward appearance, in particular, the Russian paper has greatly improved. In the selection of the raw material, the bleaching and glazing of the paper. Russia has reached her foreign rivals. In other sorts, such as cheap writings, packings and news, Russian paper makers have done very well indeed, but the consumption is still considerably below that of other countries.

**A SUIT FOR STOCK.**

Fred. Nicholls, now manager of a Toronto electric light company, at one time owned The Canadian Manufacturer, a trade paper in this city in which the protected manufacturer advertises a great deal, and which consequently has a good patronage. About a year ago he sold out two-thirds of his interest to the editor, J. J. Cassidy, and the business manager, J. C. Gardner. Now he brings suit for the immediate return of 32 shares of stock and for the payment of \$2,083 for services rendered.

The agreement was that Mr. Nicholls was to remain as president on salary, but to retire from active management. This he claims has been violated and hence the sale invalidated.

**WOOD PULP IN SWEDEN.**

The Paper World says that a large new sulphite wood pulpmanufactory has just been completed at Forshaga, Sweden. The Flodgoist system has been adopted, the boiling taking place in rotary boilers, the largest of this construction which have hitherto been in use. The factory is being worked by six turbines, with an aggregate of 400 horse-power. Each turbine works a separate department. In Norway, electrical treatment is being adopted in bleaching pulp. The pulp being placed in the chloride solution, the electric current is turned on. From 20 to 40 minutes suffices for the operation. The process is patented.

*E. B. EDDY, President.*

*S. S. CUSHMAN, Vice-President.*

*W. H. ROWLEY, Sec.-Treas.*

*THE... E. B. EDDY CO.*

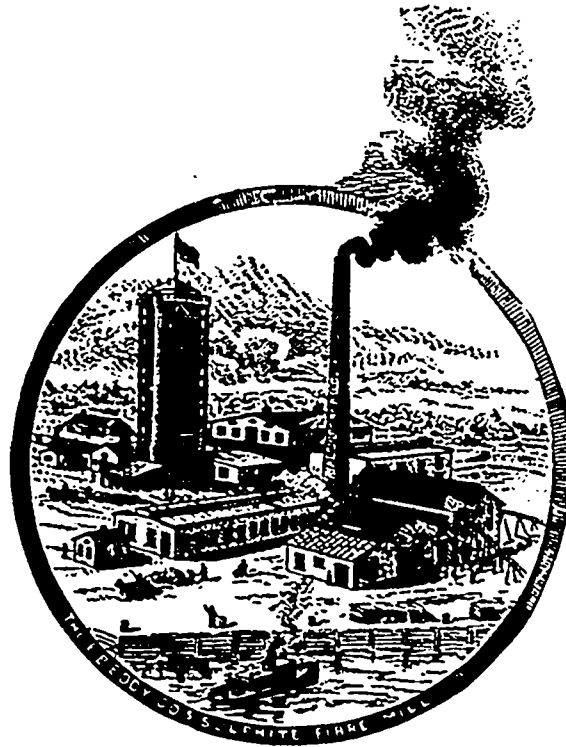
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**SULPHITE FIBRE AND WOOD PULP**

*Average  
Daily  
Output of  
Fibre and  
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40 Tons.*



*Sole Owners  
of the  
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Our Sulphite Fibre is noted for its uniformity of grade, its whiteness and brightness of color, length and strength of fibre. The economy of its use in paper making is unsurpassed.

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**HULL, CANADA.**

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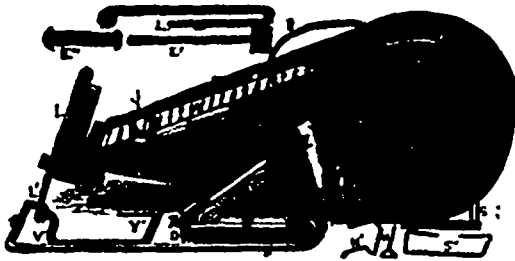
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Fine  
Writings  
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One 6-Cylinder 84 in. Machine  
One 72 in. Harper Machine  
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**250 TONS OF PAPER WEEKLY**

Our paper mills are the largest and best equipped in Canada, and besides carrying a heavy stock in regular sizes and weights, we are in a position to make paper and board of special sizes, weights, qualities, and colors at short notice. Write for samples.

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