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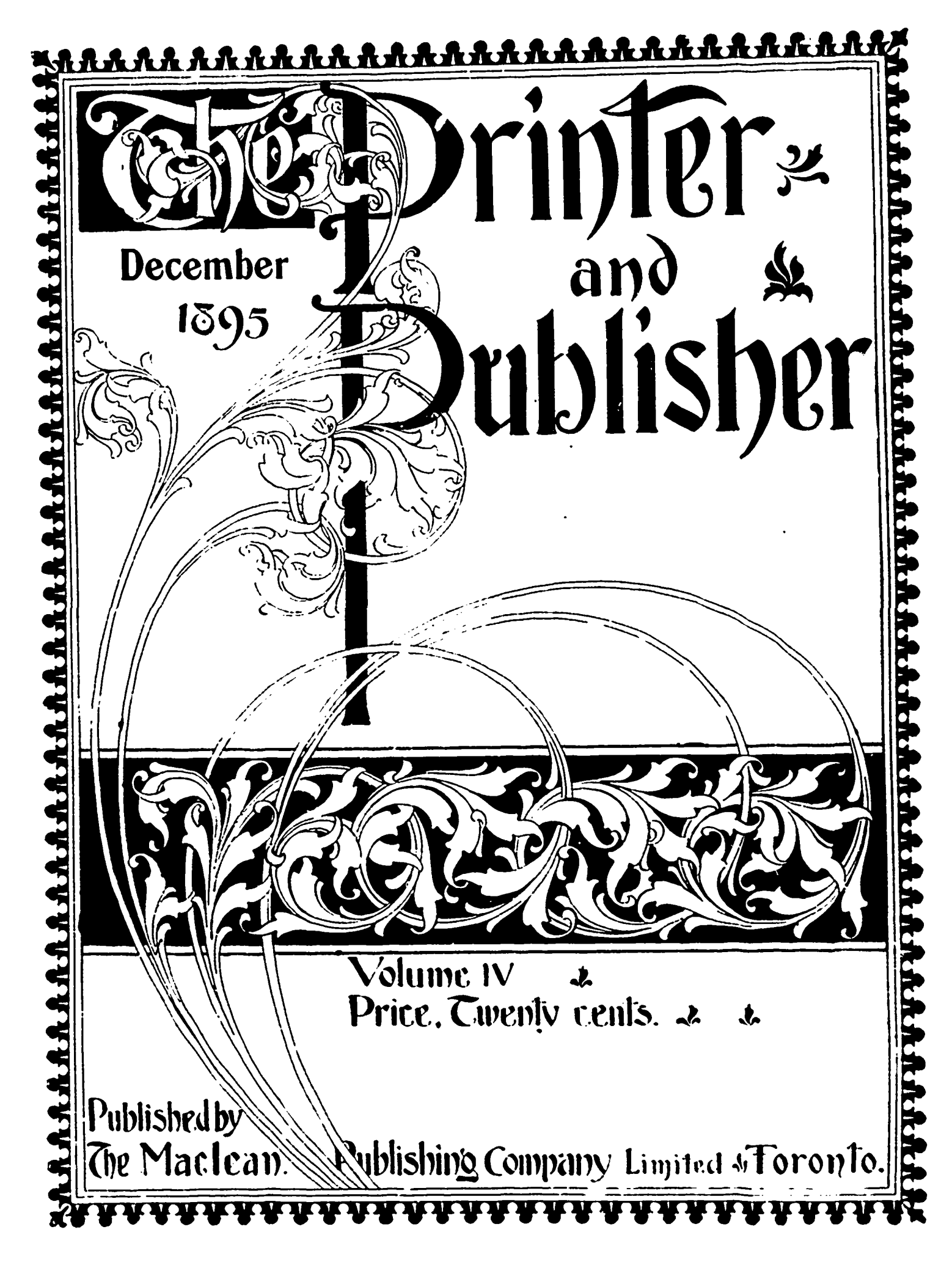
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December
1895

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Vol. IV.—No. 12

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 1895.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

A JOURNAL FOR PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

THE MACLEAN PUB. CO., LTD.

TRADE JOURNAL PUBLISHERS AND
FINE MAGAZINE PRINTERS

NO. 26 FRONT ST. WEST, TORONTO

Subscription \$2.00 per annum.

Single copies 20 cents.

J. B. MACLEAN,
President

HUGH C. MACLEAN,
Sec.-Treas.

TOPICS OF THE MONTH.

THE two big Toronto dailies, The Globe and Mail, have had a good year's business. Both have earned dividends. The companies may, however, devote the surplus to improving their properties rather than to paying the dividends.

Mr. Cooper, secretary of the Canadian Press Association, has sent out notices to members that the railway privilege certificates for 1896 are ready, and will be issued on payment of the annual fee.

The Canadian Magazine scores a good point in securing a Canadian artist of merit to draw for the magazine during 1896. Mr. A. H. H. Heming, of Hamilton, is one of the Harpers' illustrators, and is capable of doing excellent work.

Since last month a change of management has taken place in The Montreal Herald office. When Messrs. McLean and Roger went from Ottawa to assume the direction of affairs they contributed their services for fixed salaries, and had the option of taking stock in the company after a time. This period having recently expired, Messrs. McLean and Roger decided to retire, which they did. The Board of Directors met and asked one of their number, Mr. Edward G. O'Connor, formerly secretary-treasurer of the company, to manage the paper. Mr. John McLean resigned from the staff, and Mr. Garvin was appointed chief editor. Mr. Duncan McLean is assisting Mr. Garvin, and Mr. Allan succeeds Mr. Dean at the advertising. There have

been rumors that some Ontario newspaper men may take an interest in The Herald, and the name of Mr. Andrew Pattullo, of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review, has been mentioned in this connection. But there is nothing definite to report.

Mr. M. O. Scott, of The Ottawa Journal, is severing his connection with that paper January 1, to set up for himself as a Parliamentary, news and political correspondent at the Capital. Mr. Scott will furnish Parliamentary letters to the weekly press, and any paper not now represented at Ottawa will find in him an accurate, trustworthy correspondent. He has a good news connection, and PRINTER AND PUBLISHER wishes him well.

Mr. Lawton, who lately took hold of The Paris Review, is indulging in bright editorial paragraphs. Years ago his writing in The Beeton World made the paper famous.

The Republic-Times, of Springfield, Ohio, allowed the public school pupils to get out a Thanksgiving edition. This is something similar to the women's editions we have been having in Canada. Except as an object lesson to the reading community, showing how much better professional newspaper men can do the business themselves, the purpose of these editions is not visible to the naked eye.

Montreal newspaperdom has been surprised this month by the sudden severance of Mr. Watson Griffin's connection with The Star. It was due to a disagreement with the management. Mr. Griffin went from The Toronto News to Montreal about 1883, and after filling several positions in The Star office with acceptance was made editor of the weekly in 1887, a position he has since held with much success. Mr. Watson Griffin is one of the most capable and industrious writers on the Canadian press. His novel "Twok," and numerous magazine articles are the product of his leisure. His post in The Star office is being filled temporarily by Mr. Dafeo, the assistant to Mr. Hugh Graham, the managing proprietor, but it is understood that this is not a permanent arrangement, and that a successor to Mr. Griffin has been chosen, who will, after an interval, assume the duties.

Mr. F. A. Passmore, the present city editor of The Toronto World, has had a rather varied life. Born in Victoria, B.C., in 1863, he was educated in California, finishing at Trinity

College school, Port Hope. In 1884 he returned to California, where he entered journalism, and the next eleven years he spent on the staffs of San Francisco's two big dailies, *The Chronicle* and *The Examiner*, *The Fresno Republican* and *The Denver Republican*. Coming to Toronto in July of the present year, he engaged as reporter on *The World*, succeeding to the city editorship when Mr. Claude Lawton vacated that position to purchase *The Paris Review*.

The purchase of *The Toronto Star* by Edmund E. Sheppard brings back to daily journalism one of the brightest men in the profession. The price paid is said to be about \$25,000. The same staff remains in charge. Mr. Crabbe, who has conducted from the first a manly and dignified newspaper, continues manager. Mr. Colin Campbell is editor, and Mr. Sheppard's contributions will be signed. *Saturday Night* is not affected by the deal. Mr. Sheppard, Mr. J. T. Clark and their coadjutors will give it the same attention as heretofore.

Two signed articles in this issue of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* by experienced newspaper men will be read with interest. Mr. Nichol writes sound doctrine on the tone of the press. Mr. Dufoc's views on make-up are commended to the attention of all and sundry. He has been pegging away at this reform from almost pre-historic times.

A COPYRIGHT VICTORY IN SIGHT.

AFTER a sustained and gallant fight the promoters of Canadian copyright begin to see victory ahead. In 1888 the Copyright Association was formed, with Mr. John Ross Robertson as president, vice presidents from all the provinces, and a council consisting of the following: James Murray, W. D. Gillean, A. W. Croll, J. T. Gilmour, Richard Brown, D. A. Rose, A. S. Irving, W. Bryce, A. F. Rutter, G. M. Adam, D. T. McAmsh and George H. Suckling. The chief labors have necessarily fallen to a few, like Messrs. Robertson, Rutter, Irving, Rose, etc., and nobly have they done their work. There is every probability that the Canadian Act of 1889, modified by inconsiderable amendments, will shortly obtain the Royal sanction and that with the consent of nearly all parties concerned.

The Ottawa conference was thoroughly representative. Sir Hibbert Tupper appeared for the Dominion Government, Mr. Hall Caine as the authorized delegate of the British authors, and unofficial agent of the Imperial Government, Mr. Daldy for the British Publishers' Association, and Messrs. Dan. A. Rose, A. S. Irving, A. F. Rutter and John Ross Robertson for the Canadian publishers, book jobbers, printers and proprietors of serial publications respectively. There is, therefore, the more cause for rejoicing that an agreement was practically reached by those assembled.

Of course, a great deal of discussion occurred before an understanding was arrived at. The advocates of Canadian rights, however, endeavored to divest the question of all side issues and to place it in a simplified form. This being done, Messrs. Caine and Daldy both agreed that the existing regulations were wrong, inasmuch as after an Englishman, an American and a Canadian had each taken out a copyright in his own country, the two first-named were allowed to compete in the Canadian market, while the latter had no compensating privilege whatever.

This much having been granted, the matter of arranging

details was taken up and slight concessions were made on either side. It was agreed, for instance, that the author should have 90 instead of 30 days within which to secure a copyright on a work, before the right so to do should revert to any Canadian publishers.

The hitch came when the clause allowing the importation by any private person of two copies of the original English edition was reached. It may be here stated by way of parenthesis that this section of the draft bill was inserted merely to comply with the letter of the Berne treaty, while evading the spirit of it. At any rate, as stated above, this proved the rock upon which the conference almost split. Both Mr. Caine and Mr. Daldy agreed that the cheap British Colonial editions should not be sold in the country, but while Mr. Caine allowed Canada's right to extend the prohibition to the original English edition, Mr. Daldy did not see it that way. He thought that the British publishers would object to such a provision, and asked that the Canadian booksellers be placed upon the same footing as the general public. Thus the matter stood when the conference broke up, and it is expected that the authors and publishers of England will agree to allow the clause to stand as it is. But even if the right of selling the original English edition of any work here is insisted upon, the real object of the Act will have been obtained, viz.: The shutting out of cheaper literature, for a high-priced English publication could not very well compete with a much less costly Canadian edition.

It is thought that if the result of Mr. Caine's visit materializes as soon as is expected, a revised bill, founded upon the draft before the recent conference, will probably be brought down in the Dominion House at the coming session.

Now that this question is nearing so satisfactory a conclusion, we should like to make an observation or two regarding some popular objections to the bill, which seem to us to be founded upon fallacious conceptions.

In the first place, it has been said that the constituency of readers in Canada is too small to support publishers of our own. In answer to this we would simply ask: How is it then that the publishers of the British Colonial editions, who, as is well known, depend for circulation largely upon Canada, manage to make a success of their enterprises?

On behalf of the reading public another exception has been taken to the bill, to the effect that it will give Canadian publishers a monopoly, and that they can ask what prices they like for their books. Those who raise this objection must either know not whereof they speak, or they must consider Canadian publishers a brilliant lot of asses. They will certainly not be so foolish as to put the cost of their books above the people's heads. On the contrary, it will obviously be to their interests to publish at paying figures. Besides, it is to be borne in mind that only the exceptional books will ever be copyrighted by either author or publisher in Canada, and, not being copyrighted, will come in as freely as they do now.

In fact, as far as the public are concerned, it is easy to show how they will be not only not injured, but actually benefitted by the Act. We have only to instance DuMaurier's "Trilby," thousands of copies of which were sold in Canada at an outrageously high figure, simply because nothing but the original English-American edition was obtainable for some months here. For upwards of a year Canadians had to pay \$1.75 for the book, the Canadian market having been thrown in "to boot"

with the American by the author. Had the proposed Act then been in force an edition suitable to the demands of the country would have been brought out, say for 75c. or \$1.

Moreover, it has been asked: How is the author to be insured his royalty in case his book is brought out by a Canadian publisher? This has been fully and carefully provided for. On the title page of every book thus published in Canada is to be embossed by a Government official a statement that all such royalty has been duly paid. In case anyone is found selling a book minus this embossed certificate he is to be liable to a heavy fine.

So, taking everything into consideration, we are of the opinion that the new regulations, if adopted, will prove beneficent all around. The bill will protect the author, put money into the Canadian publisher's pocket, give the public cheap literature promptly, and we think that at our showing it will, at least, not injure the bookseller.

THE OLD METHOD AND THE NEW.

BY W. C. NICHOL, HAMILTON HERALD.

NO one who reads contemporary Canadian newspapers with any degree of care can fail to be impressed with the remarkable change in tone which has come over them during the last decade. The old snarling, cantankerous, slang-whanging tone has largely, if not entirely, disappeared, and the great mass of Canadian papers, and especially the more important among them, are written in a strain of dignified courtesy that is a great relief from the abuse and misrepresentation of the past. The party journals have learned to discuss questions on their merits, to give each other a fair hearing, and to credit each other with an honest desire to establish an honest conclusion from a given fact, or series of facts. It is possible that this faith is occasionally misplaced, for there are few of us who do not know of occasions when party papers follow party policies without being at all convinced of their wisdom or soundness; but it is surely much better to give the other fellow credit for sincerity and ability than to dismiss him contemptuously as a liar, or fool, or both. The lines of parliamentary discussion should be observed by editorial writers; and it goes without saying that they add materially to the strength of their own position when they give the other fellow a fair show and answer his arguments point by point.

The Globe is to be credited with being largely responsible for the notable and agreeable change. Under Mr. Willison's direction it has been a model of high-class partisan journalism. It has been studiously courteous and even generous in its treatment of opponents. It has printed both sides of the case in its news columns, thus taking care to make the reader familiar with all the facts before pointing the political moral. Conservative gatherings have been more fully and fairly reported in The Globe than in the late Empire, which was the party organ, and no one could fail to admire the patience, skill and infinite good nature with which The Globe has combated the arguments of the opposition press and the opposition speakers. All the while it could never be fairly accused of being a disciple of namby-pamby, milk-sop journalism. On the contrary, it has been vigorous and incisive, with plenty of snap, and now and again a touch of humor. It is a good deal to be able to say for Mr. Willison that he has never been accused of overstepping the bounds of good taste or self-respecting dignity.

Probably, too, the annual meetings of the Canadian Press

Association have had not a little to do with the consigning of the Pott and Slurk methods to the rubbish heap, nor must we forget to acknowledge that modern Canadian journalism owes a distinct debt of gratitude to Goldwin Smith, who has made us all realize that abuse is not argument, and that independence of thought and utterance are a newspaper's proudest possessions. The yearly meetings of pressmen have brought them in close touch with each other, have caused and cemented life-long friendships, and have led them to see that they are all plain human beings, with the common faults and virtues of their kind, and are not necessarily hide-bound hypocrites and deep-dyed scoundrels merely because they are working in some other publishing office. This in turn has led to a kindlier and more generous style of writing, which cannot but result in a wider respect and regard for newspapers and the men who make them on the part of the public.

In the States and England there are newspapers which never attempt to directly controvert the opinions of their contemporaries. They content themselves with printing their own views or with crediting the arguments they wish to answer to "a contemporary," the object being of course to avoid vulgar controversy. In the opinion of many students of journalistic methods this is by far the best plan to adopt, but on the other hand it must not be forgotten that a newspaper is a public enterprise, and that its columns are fair subjects for criticism. No reasonable man can object to an honest criticism of his published opinions or of his newspaper methods. But he has every right to complain when his critics overstep the mark, and instead of confining themselves to his published work indulge in offensive and impertinent personal reflections which have their rise in jealousy or the mad malice of prejudice.

THE PROGRAMME FOR 1896.

THE programme for the 1896 meeting of the Canadian Press Association in February is now being made up, and promises to be unusually interesting. The subjects already arranged for include:

"Estimating in Job Work," by Atwood Fleming, Toronto.

"An Eight-Page Daily in a Four-Page Town," by C. A. Abraham, Woodstock Sentinel-Review

"A Brief Say on the 'Circulation Canvasser,'" by J. F. McKay, Chatham Banner.

"The Country Weekly; Its Field, Work and Management," by John H. Thompson, Thorold Post.

"The Press and Religious and Charitable Institutions," by D. McGillicuddy, Goderich Signal.

"Country Correspondents," by F. Fawcett, Toronto Junction Leader.

"Advertising as an Art," by W. C. Nichol, Hamilton Herald.

"The Relations of Political Parties to the Press," by J. T. Clark, Toronto Saturday Night.

"Newspapers and the Mail Privileges," by John Bayne MacLean, MacLeans' Trade Journals, Toronto.

"Small Local Ads. in Local Papers," by M. Y. McLean, M.P.P., Seaforth Expositor.

"The Cable Service," by A. H. U. Colquhoun, PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, Toronto.

Other subjects are being arranged for, and the meeting will be well provided with practical discussions on all branches of newspaper work.

paper was put on a better basis in every way. The typographical appearance was made equal to any metropolitan journal in the Dominion. The news facilities were amplified, and the reporting of local and district events was made a special feature. The editorial writing was also brought into touch with the standard now set by the best journals in Great Britain and Canada—dignified in tone, free from abusive personalities, but with a spice of the good-humored satire which enlivens discussion of public issues. Mr. R. W. Shannon had been for some years a barrister in Kingston before taking hold of *The Citizen*, but he was a trained journalist previous to that, from his connection with *The Kingston News*, and possesses in addition a cultivated literary style which has shown itself in *The Citizen*. A few months ago Mr. Lewis W. Shannon sold out a half-interest in *The Kingston News*, which his talent and industry have placed in a foremost position, and joined his brother in Ottawa. With the business and editorial departments in such strong hands *The Citizen* has undoubtedly a great future before it. The paper has a monopoly of the morning field in the Ottawa district. The counties about Ottawa contain a prosperous farming population which looks to the Capital only as the centre of retail trade. The dominant sentiment in the city and locality around is Conservative. *The Citizen* is delivered early in the day over a wide area of country before any other paper can reach the reading community. Neither the Montreal nor Toronto dailies are able to cover the field, and this cannot be said to the same extent of any other city in the two central provinces of Canada. *The Citizen's* advertising patronage is therefore large, and growing larger. This seems natural when one reflects how the paper can appeal to a wide constituency where it has no competitor. A morning journal has from time immemorial been in favor with the advertiser, and the unique conditions that surround *The Citizen* increase its hold in this respect.

THE GLOBE STAFF'S DINNER.

The *Globe* staff had a jolly dinner at the Board of Trade restaurant, Saturday evening, Dec. 7. Mr. J. S. Willison presided, and a feature of the evening was the presentation by Mr. Acland, city editor, of a finely-bound address from the staff to Mr. Robert Jaffray, president of the company. Among the guests were: Hon. G. W. Ross, John King, Q.C., Peter Ryan, T. C. Irving, J. C. Walsh, J. L. Murray, W. G. Jaffray, Alex. Smith, the Liberal organizer, the editor of *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER*, Mr. Woods, of *The Mail*, and three past presidents of the Young Liberal Association; Messrs. Gregory, Macintosh and Macrimmon. The toast to the guests proposed by Mr. Lewis brought out several sincere tributes to the greatness of *The Globe* as a newspaper, and to the satisfaction with which the announcement that it had had a splendid year's business was heard. Mr. Ryan, in a witty speech, said *The Globe* had perceptibly improved since taking up its quarters in Richmond street, opposite his office. Mr. King recalled the early days of the paper and spoke in warm terms of its present tone and efficiency. Mr. Irving related a dream of a visitor to Paradise, who found there the staffs of all the Toronto papers except *The Globe*, and on inquiring the reason, was told that *The Globe* staff was the only one Providence could trust out of sight. The toast of Mr. Willison's health was drunk with honors, the company giving three cheers (likewise a tiger) and singing "For he's a jolly good fellow." The evening's programme also included songs, recita-

tions and instrumental music. The entertainment was one of the most enjoyable *PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* has attended for a very long time.

EXECUTIVE OF C. P. A.

ON Nov. 22nd, at the Queen's Hotel, Toronto, was held a meeting of the Executive of the Canadian Press Association. There were present: L. W. Shannon, J. S. Brierley, C. W. Young, J. B. MacLean, W. S. Dingman and J. A. Cooper. Regrets were read from several other members showing reasons for their absence.

The minutes of the previous meeting were accepted and communications read. J. W. Eady, of St. Mary's, was accepted as a new member, as was Richard Armstrong, Toronto.

The copyright question was introduced by a deputation from the Copyright Association consisting of John Ross Robertson and R. Lancefield. It was pointed out that the association had arrived at an understanding with Mr. Hall Caine, and the draft bill was outlined. After a long discussion, it was moved by W. S. Dingman and seconded by C. W. Young, "that the Executive of the Canadian Press Association, having heard the outline of the proposed Canadian Copyright Act, after mutual concessions on the part of Canadians interested and by the English authors as represented by Mr. Hall Caine, does express its approval of the same, and its pleasure at so satisfactory and amicable a solution of an intricate question, and it hereby deposes President Shannon to represent this association at the conference with the Dominion Government at Ottawa next Monday." This carried.

Then followed several hours, hard work preparing a programme for the annual meeting to be held on February 6th and 7th. A draft programme was ordered to be prepared and sent to the members. It was decided to hold a smoking concert on the evening of the first day as being more sociable and less costly than a banquet.

Before adjourning a committee consisting of Messrs. Shannon, MacLean and Young was appointed to look into the matter of an excursion for the summer of 1896.

THE MIS-USES OF LITERATURE.

In a daily newspaper report of the proceedings of the Theological Conference, recently held in Toronto, the following paragraph appears:

"Continuing, he dealt first with the class of books which might be defined as 'books of knowledge.' Ben Johnson's English Dictionary was classed with these, although the reader caused some merriment by reading several quaint definitions from that work. One definition in particular, that of the word pension, which Johnson observes is 'pay given to a State hiring for treason to his country,' was applauded."

In the interests of bibliography, and even bookselling, we offer a respectful protest against Mr. Samuel Johnson's name being suppressed, and "Ben" substituted, in connection with the great Dictionary, and in the interests of literary history it is to be hoped that Mr. Johnson's definition of "pension" was not applauded by anybody with any claim to ordinary intelligence. Mr. Johnson was both pleased and proud to have a pension conferred on himself; and, not content with that, he also asked to have rooms at Hampton Court Palace given to him, and was very properly refused.

AN ARTISTIC CANADIAN PRODUCTION.

IN THIS issue will be found some illustrations taken from "96," one of the annual art calendars which have been published with great success since 1893 by the members of the Toronto Art Students' League.

It is a unique production in that all the drawings are contributed gratis by present and past members of the League, and this year they were fortunate in enlisting, on the same basis, two of Canada's most popular verse writers - Chas. S. D. Roberts and Bliss Carman - and the artistic setting given to their poems by C. W. Jeffreys and D. A. MacKellar are quite in line with the text. In addition to these interesting double pages are twenty-two others, each displaying a sketch of uniform excellence. The main theme followed throughout the book is "Canadian Highways and Byways," and the subject is touched upon in every phase, from the splendid sketch of "A Bit of the Old Kingston Road," by F. H. Brigden, to J. D. Kelly's

heartily commend it to every printer and publisher for his collection. The League are fortunate in having the mechanical production of the illustrations, etc., under the supervision of its members. Hence the excellence of the photo engravings by the Toronto Engraving Co. show the skilled hand of Fred. Brigden in careful touching up to give the best rendition of the artist's original. The lithographing of the very harmonious symphony of color of A. H. Howard's cover design had the critical eye of Will Alexander upon it as it passed from the presses of Alexander & Cable, and the Bryant Press are to be commended upon the excellence of the presswork.

HOW THE COLONEL MADE ROOM.

"Do you think," asked the colonel, as he cocked his revolver, "that you can make room to-morrow for that communication of mine which has lain on your desk for six weeks back?"

"Certainly!" gasped the editor; "if we're crowded we can enlarge the paper, or—"

"That is satisfactory," interrupted the colonel, still eyeing his weapon. "I heard you were crowded for space up here, and I thought that if I got you and the foreman out of the way there would be more room. Good morning."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

NEW PAPERS.

A new weekly paper, *The Wheatley Journal*, made its first appearance Thursday, the 12th inst. Mr. D. J. Kenyon, formerly of *Leamington*, is the proprietor.

The Highgate Monitor is the name

of a new weekly published by Mr. Henry Watson, formerly of *Clearville*. It is an eight-page and is well supplied with local news.

Mr. Wm. Colwell, late editor and proprietor of *The Brant Review*, is negotiating for the purchase of a plant with which to start a newspaper in *Wallaceburg*.

"Wee Willie Winkie" offered a picture of *Lady Marjorie Gordon* to every reader sending in a new subscriber. The result is 1,000 new subscribers.

A journalist! That means a grumbler, a censurer, a giver of advice, a regent of sovereigns, a tutor of nations! Four newspapers, hostile to our cause, are more to be dreaded than a hundred thousand bayonets.—*Napoleon the First.*



THE FOREST PATHWAY. J. D. KELLY.

"Forest Pathway," with the monarch of Canadian forests—the moose—in the foreground.

There are six designs for monthly calendar pages, which are appropriately emblematic of the seasons. These are contributed by Messrs. Howard, Crouch, Alexander, Jephcott, Manly and Thomson. The faithfully worked out double page calendar of Sundays and saint days in the centre of the book is by R. Holmes.

Did space permit we might take each individual page and commend the excellence of design and technique. Suffice it to say that as a production of Canadian artists and art students it deserves hearty recognition from the public, and as a specimen of artistic presswork, engraving and lithographing alone, we

THE BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR'S NEW HOME.

THE souvenir number of The Brantford Expositor is a handsome issue, finely printed on excellent paper, profusely embellished with engravings and with a literary programme of great merit. The whole number embodies the history of what brains, energy, and enterprise can do in the making of a newspaper. The story of The Expositor is told by William Watt, jr., in an entertaining article. The paper was first issued October 12, 1852, by Henry Racey as an independent Conservative weekly. In 1855 it was published twice a week. It passed into the hands of Stewart & Prior, and advocated the principles of the Reform party. For 40 years, therefore, The Expositor has been a staunch upholder of Liberalism. Mr. Robert Mathieson, now of Belleville, joined Mr. Stewart in the publishing of The Expositor in 1867. He retired five years later, and Mr. W. C. Trimble became manager. The daily was started April 3rd, 1873, with Mr. H. F. Gardiner, now of The Hamilton Times, as editor. On Mr. Stewart's death, in 1874, the paper was purchased by Mr. Trimble and Mr. Wm. Watt, Jr. The former retired in 1878, and after carrying on the business alone for five years, he admitted Mr. R. S. Shenston as partner. In 1890 Mr. T. H. Preston, its present proprietor and editor, bought The Expositor, and under him it has made marvellous progress, evidenced by the frank recognition on all hands of its fairness and

courage, and by the removal into the splendid new building shown in our illustration. The establishment is fitted up with all the facilities and equipment of a metropolitan daily's office. The plant has nearly all been renewed in the last six years. One of the latest additions is a press able to do half-tone work. The building is steam-heated, and elevators, telephone boxes, speaking tubes, etc., are provided. The newspapers of Canada have contained laudatory notices of The Souvenir Expositor and

the occasion which has called it forth. Not a word has been said which Mr. Preston does not richly deserve. He has shown as editor a disposition which other newspaper men admire, and the news columns of the paper have borne testimony to his grip of the business. In management and policy it has been proved that push, courage, honorable methods, and a spirit of live and let live meet with sure reward. Behind all has undoubtedly been the personality, experience, and method of

Mr. Preston himself, and his assistants, who, in the Souvenir number, are accorded the credit that is their due, must have felt that the concern they worked for supplied ample material for faithfulness and energy. The Expositor's principal officers are Mr. Keenleyside, business manager; J. Bruce Walker, city editor, Miss Hawke, accountant; J. J. Hurley, job room foreman; John Copeland, news room foreman; John Manley, foreman pressman, and James Walker, collector.

CLIPPINGS.

I find it convenient to keep them after the manner of a card catalogue. A box, such as envelopes come in by the five hundred, is excellent to hold them. I cut a number of cards the width of the box and a little less than its height. On the top edge of each I write the name of a subject, such as "Books to buy," "Books to read," "Anecdotes," "History," etc.

Between the front of the box and one of these cards I put all

my scraps that refer to the subject on the top edge of the card. Between this card and the second I put all the scraps referring to the subject on the second card, and so on. I can have in this way as many divisions as I like. I keep the subjects in alphabetical order. I have kept a scrap-book for ten years, and since I adopted this plan it has never been a bother, nor have scraps accumulated, since it takes hardly a minute to drop each one in its proper place.—Outlook.



THE NEW BUILDING OF THE BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR.

THE NEWS OF THE MONTH IN BRIEF.

ONTARIO.

JAS. McCALLUM, editor and proprietor of The Windsor Times, died in the Detroit Hospital Dec. 11. He leaves a widow and three young children.

John S. Fry has succeeded C. Lynch-Staunton as proprietor of The Dundas Star.

The Independence Club of Windsor are talking of starting a weekly to advocate their cause.

Editor Dickinson, of The Port Arthur Sentinel, had a little physical dispute with a bailiff, and won.

London Typographical Union, No. 133, celebrated its twenty-sixth anniversary by a big "at home."

R. H. Foggerty, operator on a type-casting machine in The Guelph Herald office, had his finger smashed while at work.

James D. Stewart, M.A., chief editor of Queen's College Journal, died of heart failure at Kingston at the early age of 28.

Hugh MacIvor, The Ottawa Journal's missing reporter, supposed to have committed suicide last summer, is in Cleveland, Ohio.

Joseph Abbott, foreman of The Woodstock Times, formerly of The Port Perry Standard office, died suddenly of heart disease.

A suggestion has been made to reprint in book form the proceedings of the Upper Canada Legislature from 1792 to 1820.

The tenth birthday of The Milton Reformer has just been celebrated. The publisher, R. White, has the good wishes of his confreres.

An enlarged issue of The Huron News-Record, twelve pages, contained interesting material concerning the new House of Refuge at Clinton.

F. N. Leavens, editor of The Bolton Enterprise, was married at Kleinburg, Dec. 5, to Miss Alberta Snider, daughter of the late Walter Snider, of Nobleton.

Major Shannon, late proprietor of The Kingston News, was given a farewell dinner at the British American hotel by his friends before leaving for Ottawa.

The St. Thomas Journal's "history competition" is succeeding well. Sketches have already been received from about 50 school sections in Elgin County, and a fine history of the county will result.

A twelve page historical edition of The St. Catharines Star appeared last week, and is a creditable representative of the Niagara district. Mr. McClelland is to be congratulated.

Judge Bell has dismissed the action of Allan vs. The Wallaceburg Herald for libel on account of the plaintiff's failure to comply with an order of the court to give security for costs.

Mr. Andrew Pattullo, of The Woodstock Sentinel-Review, has returned from his trip to Italy. His numerous friends all over Canada will be glad to know that his health is much improved.

The imposing stone of the first printing office in Niagara was for years in the Canadian Institute, Toronto, and, through the blunder of a builder, was actually built into the foundation of the present Institute on Richmond street.

On Thanksgiving evening Mr. Pense, proprietor of The Kingston Whig, was presented by his employes with an address

and a handsome silver and gold inkstand on the occasion of an entertainment in the fine new Whig building.

During a recent fancy fair in connection with St. Columba's Church, Cornwall, a little paper, The Daily Echo, was printed at The Standard office. Subsequently the issues were bound together in a stiff, colored paper cover, neatly tied with white silk thread and tassel. A dainty piece of work altogether.

The Orillia Packet celebrated its 25th anniversary Nov. 15 by issuing a double number containing portraits of many well-known local men. They also reproduced views of the town and vicinity 41 years ago. The Packet has for years carried more than the average amount of news, for its staff has the faculty of condensing the matter to the smallest possible space, yet giving all the facts.

TORONTO.

R. H. Coats is chief editor of Varsity this term.

The Presbyterian Review Co., Ltd., is applying for Dominion incorporation.

The Week has entered on its thirteenth year. It is now very vigorously conducted.

A. J. Macdonald, city editor of The Denver (Col.) Times, formerly of Stratford, has been visiting relatives here.

The first printing office west of Yonge street, Toronto, was in the old Mercer cottage, corner Bay and Wellington streets.

Wm. Banks, of The Mail staff, has been appointed news editor, to superintend the insertion of matter and arrange the make-up of the paper.

George H. Peart, for a year or more past a member of The World's reportorial staff, has been appointed assistant editor of The Chatham Banner.

The wife of W. L. Argue, of The Star, died suddenly here, and was buried in Whitby, her former home. Deep sympathy is felt for Mr. Argue, who had only been married a year.

Mr. John Ross Robertson, of The Telegram, in going over his papers the other day, found the original parchment proclamation issued in Toronto in 1820, signed by S. Smith, administrator, proclaiming George IV. king.

The department of practical accounting in J. S. Robertson's newspaper "Business" is now managed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants, and Mr. Tindall, a member of the Council of the Institute, has a paper on mortgage covenants in the December issue.

S. John Schulte, so well known in connection with sporting matters, has acquired an interest in Cycling, the fortnightly journal for wheelmen, and succeeds F. Bryers as editor. W. H. Miln is business manager, and the paper is published by the Cycling Publishing Co. Cycling is excellently gotten up, and will be greatly prized by all cyclists. There is a page for ladies, edited by a lady cyclist. We wish Mr. Schulte every success.

MARITIME PROVINCES.

The Albert (N. B.) Star has suspended publication.

The Westville Press has made an addition to its plant from Quebec.

The Amherst News has changed from an evening to a morning daily.

The St. John Globe has issued a very handsome "trade edition," containing sketches of the leading firms and establishments filled with information most interesting to the business

community. The edition is a credit to The Globe and the city of St. John. It is well printed on excellent paper.

M. H. Davison is now lessee of 'The Guysboro' (N. S.) Gazette.

Geo. M. Stewart, representing Miller & Richard, is doing the Lower Provinces.

Moses Nickerson intends to start a new paper at Clark's Harbor, Shelburne Co., N. S.

It is reported that The Campbellton, (N. B.) Enterprise is for sale. T. W. Brown, its publisher, is a Toronto boy.

A bad fire at Amherst, N.S., Dec. 1, destroyed The Sentinel office and injured The Gazette and Record office.

J. C. Parkhurst, of the Dominion Type Co., was in Guysboro recently looking after the interests of his firm.

Fred. E. Cox, of The Middleton Outlook, has been on the "outlook" some time, and as a result was married recently.

The P. E. Islander (semi-weekly) advertises itself with The Toronto Globe for only \$1.10, and liberal commission to agents.

The Moncton, N. B., Plaindealer, having suspended publication, Bruce McDougall has started a new paper called The Hornet.

J. T. Hawke, of The Moncton Transcript, has purchased the plant of the defunct Daily Leader—a sure sign of growing prosperity.

The Truro Weekly News is working up a very large circulation at 60 cents per year. The publishers say it pays them to give the paper for that low rate, but only for cash in advance: \$1 is charged on the "pay-as-you-please" plan.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

J. A. Chenevert, editor of Le Sorelois, Sorel, was presented by his friends on his 50th birthday with a handsome fur coat. Mayor Morrassé read the address.

Some time ago, as the result of a jury trial, Mr. Jacques, merchant, obtained a verdict against F. D. Shallow, of The Monteur du Commerce, for having erroneously reported him in business troubles, though the correction was made in the next number of the paper. Mr. Shallow appealed, and the Court of Review in Quebec has just granted Mr. Shallow's motion for a new trial and rejecting those of the opposite party for judgment in his favor according to the verdict.

The Province of Quebec Press Association held its annual meeting in Montreal, Dec. 6th. Mr. J. B. Tresidder, of The Star, declined re-election as president, preferring the one-term principle, and the following officers were chosen: Mr. Dunbar Browne, M.A., D.C.L., of The Shareholder, was elected president; Mr. T. B. Warren, Patriot, first vice-president; Mr. L. C. Belanger, Progres de l'Est, second vice-president; Mr. James Harper, Witness, secretary-treasurer. Executive Committee—Mr. Henry Mason, Trade Bulletin; Mr. Henry Harvey, Trade Review; Mr. J. K. Foran, True Witness; Mr. J. B. Tresidder, Star; Mr. La Salle, La Presse. The Executive Committee was directed to consider the best means of having a reunion of members of the association at an early date, and the meeting stood adjourned until the first week in February. A vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers.

MONTREAL.

Judge Delormier has dismissed the libel suit of Dr. Fortin against The Witness. The paper said that he had deliberately

run down bicyclists who tried to avoid him. The judge said the item was in the public interest.

The True Witness is ordering new type and will change its form.

The late Senator Murphy was a director and shareholder in The True Witness Co.

Westmount has its first newspaper, The Weekly News and West End Advocate.

Miss M. J. Sanborn, a talented artist, has joined the staff of The Witness as illustrator.

Mr. Henry Dalby, managing editor of The Star, is spending several weeks at Atlantic City, N.J., recruiting his health.

Miss Barry, late of Ottawa, who was for two years associate editor of Once-a-Week, New York, has joined The Weekly Star staff.

A. Filiatreault, editor of The Canada Revue, is appealing for funds to carry the case with Archbishop Fabre to the highest courts.

Faith Fenton, formerly editor of the woman's page of The Empire, is here for a few weeks. She is working up some matter for her new monthly paper, The Home Journal.

Mrs. Isabel Garrison Smith, of The Chicago Tribune, is here promoting the project of a monument to the American General Montgomery, who was killed at Quebec, Dec. 31, 1775.

James Crossley, assistant editor of The Journal of Commerce, has accepted the editorship of The Trade Review. Mr. Crossley is one of the brightest writers on the local press.

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DESIGNERS &
ENGRAVERS
BY ALL
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MANITOBA AND THE WEST.

E. G. Woodward, of Regina, has bought *The Moose Jaw Times*.

W. A. Jowett, formerly of Winnipeg, has bought *The Nelson (B. C.) Miner*.

The only Swedish paper in Canada has changed its name from "*Vaktaren*" to "*Canada*."

A \$2,000 fire occurred in *The Nor'Wester* office owing to the bursting of a stove used for warming the type.

The recent winding-up order applied for in Winnipeg against the *Nor'Wester Pub. Co.* relates to the old company, not the present one.

W. W. Beaton, who has been in Ontario for a couple of years, lately on the staff of *The Chatham Banner*, is returning to Winnipeg and will go on *The Free Press*.

WHERE THE BEST NEWS SHOULD GO.

By JOHN W. DADGE, MONTREAL STAR.

IT WAS *THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER*, was it not, that, in a late issue, wanted to know why some Canadian dailies published in large cities gave up their first page exclusively to telegraphic despatches, leaving the home news to find a place elsewhere in the paper?

The reason is not difficult to find. It is because man is so built that he follows custom even when through change of circumstances it loses the virtues that first made it acceptable. The first page of a newspaper is, if given up wholly or in part to news, the best page in the newspaper, and one would think the best news, no matter where it came from, would be placed there. In the newspapers referred to by *THE PRINTER AND PUBLISHER* it is assumed that news received by telegraph is made by that fact alone the best. This is a tradition in the offices, coming down from the time when the telegraph, being a novelty, news from the outside world excited more interest than the home happenings, which in those days, the cities being small, were generally pretty well known before the paper came out. Thirty years ago the few hundred words of telegrams, leaded out and put on the first page under the line "*Telegraphic*," set in the blackest type in the office, were assuredly the most interesting feature of the paper.

But times changed; and to-day when the newspapers, through their own correspondents and by the means of press associations, gather up the news of the whole Dominion, good, bad and indifferent, this no longer holds good; and the papers that still cling to the old idea make funny exhibitions of themselves sometimes. Let us suppose a case, the like of which happens in reality many times every year: At two o'clock in the morning of a certain night the fog-horn voice of the make-up man of a Toronto paper roars down the tube this message to the night editor:

"Say, d'ye think we'll ever get to press if ye don't get a move on. What'll I start the first page with?"

"I guess that we'll use that Montreal fire," is the answer.

"What kind of a heading?"

"Scare. It's big news. Million dollars' worth of property destroyed. A life lost."

"Very well, write yer heading and fire it up."

Five minutes later the night editor whistles up the tube and

asks: "Where are you putting that murder story?" and answers "all right" when he is told it is on page 6.

At this very moment in Montreal the night editor of a newspaper is in consultation with the foreman. "Got a good item for the front page," he says. "Murder in Toronto. It's a corker. I told our correspondent to spread on it and we'll have two columns of it. I'll head it up to beat the band. By the way, where did you put the fire?"

"Oh, I squeezed it in on the local page; there was just room for it."

And next morning the Toronto merchant, who had only time to run his eye over the front page of his paper, didn't hear until he got down town that a very sensational murder had taken place and that the city was ringing with it. The news, which was considered second rate in Toronto, was esteemed as first-class in Montreal, while Montreal news, treated with contumely at home, was made the chief corner stone of that issue of a Toronto daily. And the determining factor in the decision in both cases was not the actual merit of the news itself so much as the fact that it came in on flimsy in place of in the scribbling hand writing of the local reporters. Is it not ridiculous that it should be so?

First page for the best news: and the best news is that which will interest the greatest proportion of readers. That is the modern, sensible plan. Four times out of five the best news, under this rule, will be local news. Of course, its adoption would destroy the elaborate system of news classification resorted to by some newspapers; but this would be a good thing for the newspaper, and its patrons two. The newspaper that insists upon putting everything in just such a place is the newspaper that prints items like this: "St. George Society held its regular monthly meeting last night; Mr. Jones in the chair. There were present (here follow the names of twelve or thirteen citizens); and the monthly accounts were passed." Anything that will shake up such a newspaper is a good thing.

PULP BOARD COMBINE.

A dispatch from Chicago says: Emulating the example of the Standard Straw Board Company, the pulp board manufacturers have formed a combination under the name of the National Pulp Board Company, with J. W. French as president. The first price list of the company was sent out from New York under date of December 2. The agreement is said to include every wood pulp mill in the country. Prices have been raised to \$40 a ton. It is understood that the new concern has entered into an agreement with the Standard Straw Board Company whereby there shall be no friction between the two.

PAPER GUNS.

The wonders in the use of paper and wood pulp seem not likely to cease soon. The latest application of paper is for the manufacture of large guns. Guns have been made from leather pulp, and these are bound with hoops of metal. The leather pulp is, of course, hardened. There is also a core of metal set inside of the gun. The lightness of the leather cannon is an essential feature. The principal aim, however, is to secure a material which has some elasticity, so that the force of a heavy discharge will be broken gradually. This seems to be obtained in cannon made from a pulpy substance. Paper pulp answers the purpose, as numerous trials and experiments have proved.

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ADS. IN THE LOCAL PAGE.

THE habit of sandwiching too many paid notices into the local news page is one that grows. It is hard to get rid of without hurting the feelings of your advertisers and, perhaps, driving them out altogether. The publisher who has steered clear of the practice altogether is the luckiest of all. But once you have admitted the custom, it is, we know, hard to break. One way of partially reforming is to limit the number of special briefs given to any one man. This will be a good first step. Then stiffen prices a little, and you will get as much revenue from the smaller number of notices as the larger. Never give a special position without a special price. And the local page in a weekly is certainly a specially valuable position.

ACCIDENTS WILL HAPPEN.

The paper was late. The first part of an obituary had been dumped in the form and the next handful of type described a recent fire. It read like this in the newspaper: "The pallbearers lowered the body into the grave and it was consigned to the roaring flames. There were few, if any, regrets, for the old wreck had been an eyesore to the town for years. The loss was fully covered by insurance."—Picked Up Without Permission.

THE TONE OF THE WEEKLY.

Mr. W. C. Nichol's remarks elsewhere on the improved tone of our press applies justly to the weeklies. They never were as great sinners in this respect as the dailies, though here and there cases of pretty angry controversy between neighboring journals occasionally discover themselves. This is doubly a mistake in the weekly. The daily is able to retrieve itself in twenty-four hours after an outburst by resumed good humor. But the weekly has to wait seven days. Meantime the community has grown tired of the wrangle. The paper whose anger doesn't cool in a week becomes ridiculous. If the dispute is trivial the controversy is the more ill-judged.

ELECTIONS AND THE LOCAL PRESS.

The Cannington Gleaner, the week before the bye-election in North Ontario, devoted quite a slice of space to a tabular statement of the voting in that riding in the contests of 1887 and 1891. That was timely. It would be read all over the county. An impending election is always a good time for going into previous records. The editor is apt to be surrounded in any town by persons who know all the details. He knows them himself. He is inclined to believe everyone else remembers previous election figures. No such thing. Memories are treacherous, and outside the political workers facts of this kind become very hazy. In a few months the general election will

be upon us, and information regarding the riding's history is news in two senses—first, people don't know, and, secondly, they want to.

TYPE FOR HEADINGS.

In the matter of headlines the weekly should cultivate uniformity. Adopt a style for headings of local paragraphs, correspondence, editorial articles, etc., and stick to it. Don't let a compositor, if he is setting reprint, drop into the features of his copy. Let all credit lines be the same. Of course these are small matters, but they contribute to that important thing, appearance, and should not be neglected. Another trifle is the custom of clipping a piece of news from an exchange and adding the information which gives the item local interest at the foot. This is not nearly so neat as if the paragraph were re-written and the local information given first.

AS TO FREE NOTICES.

It is hard to avoid giving them. But the line must be drawn somewhere, and a New York State weekly lays down this rule: Entertainments where no admission fee is charged are announced as news. Where entertainments for revenue have their bills or tickets printed in the office, a limited amount of space in local reading is given. Publishers of weeklies are often told that the proceeds of the concert, bazaar or whatever it is goes to charity, the church, etc., and should be encouraged. If so, is the hall got free, the heat, the light and all the other accessories? As a rule, not so, and the local journal has as much right to a share in the necessary expenses as the owners of other contributory elements in an entertainment's success.

A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF CO-OPERATION.

Publishers of weeklies in the same town should aim to be on good terms. The interests of their business demand it. If politics or some little local dispute have disturbed pleasant relations, the difficulty should be patched up. There are certain reforms in the matter of rates and free notices, etc., which can only be carried out by mutual co-operation. Each paper can cultivate and preserve its own constituency without warfare. People who "use" newspapers in a locality like to see the editors at loggerheads. This enables them to play one off against the other. A man who wants a long article inserted which is really a free ad. ought not be able to retire from The Howler office with the remark, "Oh I'll get it in The Squealer, never mind." Even where there are three papers instead of two, there should be a good understanding on essential points. The Ottawa dailies do it, and there are three of them. Occasional meetings should be held. A little social intercourse is a good thing. The other fellow is not half so bad when you come to know him.

W. C. Cunningham, representing Messrs. Buntin, Gillies & Co., of Hamilton, in the Northwest, reports good business.

THE PRINTER'S CORNER.

PRODUCING DELICATE WORK.

IN getting up programmes, cards, invitations, etc., says an experienced Toronto printer, try the effect of delicate work, whether in combination of type or in the use of colors. The day for the flaring style has gone out. In the attempt to secure something striking there is always a tendency to overdo the thing. I have found that two colors can be used with fine effect in very high-class work. This is often so skilfully employed that business comes in from quarters where expensive work would frighten custom away. Aim at something original, and it will be found that patrons appreciate that sort of thing. Even in posters a quiet standard proves effective, and care in the presswork will do the rest. A printing house builds up a reputation as much by taste in little details as by some striking design, the call for which is limited.

TO DETECT UNBLEACHED WOOD PULP.

Practical aids for the printer, who, being a constant purchaser of book-papers of lower grades, will be benefitted by the knowledge how to detect adulteration, or the presence of unbleached wood-pulp in his stock, are beginning to multiply. An important note appeared in a recent issue of *The Paper Record*, London, which tells one means of testing the paper. It runs as follows: "Mr. C. Dahlheim uses a dilute solution of sodium auric chlorid for the detection of unbleached sulfite cellulose. The solution must be so diluted that it has only a pale yellow color; it then gives a red-brown coloration with unbleached sulfite cellulose, whereas bleached sulfite cellulose and bleached soda cellulose give a bluish coloration. Bleached straw cellulose gives no coloration with the reagent, and wood cellulose is turned yellow. Twenty per cent. and downward of unbleached sulfite cellulose can, with practice, be thus detected in paper free from wood cellulose, by painting a drop of the reagent on the paper; the dirty brown coloration appears in from two to ten minutes."

THE PRINTER AND COPYRIGHT.

The Toronto Typographical Union have raised the question of how the Canadian typesetter will fare under the new copyright law, wherein books may be printed from imported plates. The promoters of copyright have a good answer to the complaint. The new law will add to the publishing business in Canada as a whole. This is a gain to all branches of the business. When the English author issues his own edition plates may be imported, but these in many cases would be of books that the size of the Canadian market would not warrant being set here at all. In these cases there will be extra work for the bindery, selling house, etc. As to the books which the Canadian publisher will issue under license, the chances strongly favor their being set up in Canada. The typesetter may, therefore, look for increase of work from

the new law. There is such a thing as wanting too much and getting nothing. Besides, it is on record that a representative of the typesetters went to Ottawa on a copyright deputation and assented to the proposed law.

AN OLD HOUSE FAILS.

Mr. J. M. M. Duff made a demand of assignment on Mr. William Dagg, trader, doing business under the style of the Wilson Printing and Publishing House, at 47 St. John street, Montreal. Mr. Dagg has consented to assign. The liabilities are about \$11,000, and the assets consist of plant for a printing office and some lots of land at Sault au Recollet and Montreal Annex. A meeting of creditors has been called for the 17th instant. Mr. John Wilson was appointed provisional guardian. The principal creditors are: F. Berthiaume, \$840; J. C. Wilson & Co., \$216; Canada Paper Co., \$715; John Wilson,



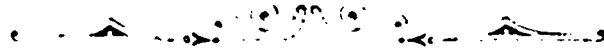
PAST THE SMITHY

PAST THE SMITHY From the Art Calendar.

\$1,234; Mrs. Dagg, \$4,990; H. J. Ashman, \$300; Walter Stenhouse, \$458; J. M. M. Duff, \$250, and Ed. Leblanc, \$200.

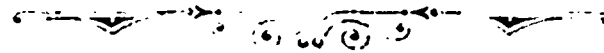
TAKE CARE OF SCRIPT.

With some pains script can be made to look as well as engraving. I have seen invitation cards printed in script awarded the job over engraved work. You cannot be too careful in the handling of script. If it is thrown into cases face down, striking other type, it will soon be fit only for the "hell box." It is also necessary to see that it is not injured while on the press, as



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DECEMBER, 1895

Bargains in Printing Machinery

Machines advertised have been overhauled by MESSRS. WESTMAN & BAKER, the best Printers' Machinists in Canada, and will be sent out guaranteed in good working order.

Campbell Country Cylinder. Bed, 31x46 in., with fine distribution. Press as good as new,	\$ 450
Potter Two-Roller Extra Heavy Drum Cylinder. Tapeless delivery, bed 33x46 in., in splendid order,	900
Potter Drum Cylinder. Four rollers; size of bed, 36½x52 in.; table and rack, and cam distribution; tapeless delivery; back-up; good register; good as new. Will print a 7-column quarto.	1,200
Campbell Complete. Bed, 32x50 in.; tapeless delivery. Will print a 6-column quarto,	650
Cottrell Two-Roller, Two-Revolution Press. Rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery; bed, 41x60 in. Rebuilt by Cottrell. This is a fine press for book or newspaper work,	1,300
Cottrell & Babcock Four-Roller, Two-Revolution. Bed, 35x52 in.; table and rack and cam distribution and tapeless delivery. This press will do fine book work,	1,250
Cottrell & Babcock Four-Roller, Two-Revolution. Bed, 33x46 in., table distribution; tapeless delivery. This press will do fine book work	1,250
Campbell Two-Roller Hook and Job Two-Revolution Press. Size of bed, 33x46 in.; table distribution. In first-class condition,	1,100
Campbell 23x28 Pony Two-Revolution Press. Bed, 23x28 in. In first-class order, good as new,	800
Hoe Double Cylinder, latest box frame pattern, with patent sliding fountains. Will print a 7-column quarto sheet. Press has been used very little, and is as good as new,	1,700
Potter Two-Roller Drum Cylinder. Bed, 25x35 in.; tape delivery; wire springs,	550
Cottrell & Babcock Four-Roller Drum Cylinder. Bed, 25x35 in.; wire springs; table distribution; tape delivery. This press has been but little used,	650
Campbell Four-Roller Oscillator. Bed, 33x48. Good condition,	600
1 29x29 Bed Payne Wharfedale, with Patent Flyers. Press as good as new,	450
1 47x51 Bed Reliance Wharfedale, with Patent Flyers. A good press,	700
1 Potter, Two-Roller Extra Heavy Drum Cylinder. Bed, 29x42. Will print Double Royal sheet. Splendid order,	700
1 13x19 Old Style Gordon. In fair condition	150
1 7-Col. Washington Hand Press. In good order	135
1 23x26 Bed Babcock "Standard" Two-Roller Drum Cylinder	700

If you find among the above Presses one that you think will suit you, write me, and if you wish to exchange any machinery, so state; also state WHAT TERMS YOU WILL REQUIRE, so that I can answer your enquiry without the delay of writing for further details. Second-hand Machinery will be taken in exchange at a fair valuation.

I sell new Job Presses and Paper Cutters cheaper than any other house in Canada. Get my prices.

one heavy impression will ruin it. This is more likely to occur in offices where a regular pressman is not employed and the printer does the press work.

THE LINOTYPE IN THE JOB OFFICE.

The Murray Printing Co., Toronto, have discontinued using the linotype machine and it has been removed from the office. Mr. Murray reports that the machine did not meet his expectations for the class of work done in his establishment, and that he found in making changes the machine required more time in being converted than was anticipated.

PRINTING ENVELOPES.

Open envelopes when feeding, to avoid printing upon glue. Unless this is done type will be smashed. If the card is set small enough this can be prevented, especially where gothics are used. It is well to adopt this style of type for envelopes, excepting where customers want a bold, flashy advertisement on their envelopes. A professional man's stationery always looks better in a neat gothic. It is the most useful type in an office.

THE PRESS AND COLLEGE MEN.

EDITOR OF PRINTER AND PUBLISHER.

There is a matter about which we country editors are, to my mind, very apathetic. I refer to the question of university education, and the effect it is having on our prospects as country publishers. The dazzling idea of a college career is drawing away a great number of young men from our agricultural districts. From our county the number who go is considerable. This affects the printing and publishing business in two ways. It draws away from the farm men who would make good farmers, and help the agricultural and other interests of the locality. Secondly, now that the professions of law and medicine are overstocked, university men enter journalism through the city press, and then go out into the province starting papers. It seems to me the country press should not be so ready to publish puffs of young men who go to college, and in other ways encourage a movement which is leading up to an unwise expansion of the newspaper business. The local papers would be better employed in getting our young men to stay on the farm than in encouraging them to go to college. It is rare to see a college man go back to the land, and they are betaking themselves to newspaper work in numbers that threaten to increase enormously the already stringent competition on the press.

Dec. 1895.

COUNTRY PUB.

[PRINTER AND PUBLISHER can confirm this correspondent's complaint in-so-far as it relates to the number of applicants from universities for positions on city papers. We know of dozens of such cases. Yet it by no means follows that college degrees fit their holders for newspaper life. A far better basis for a journalist is a good public school education and a term at the case. Ed. P. & P.]

CANADIAN PAPER.

The Canadian paper trade seems to be in a very fair condition. It is estimated that the stocks held to-day are, if anything, a shade lighter than they were at this time last year. The bigger mills have all the orders they can handle.

TYPE AND MACHINERY FOR PRINTERS.

John J. Palmer, Mail building, Toronto, has purchased the entire plant and stock of the Niagara Printing Co., of Buffalo, which inventories over thirty thousand dollars. He is now offering for sale the plant and stock of that concern in lots to suit purchasers. The plant consists of the following: 10,000 lbs. of Roman and old style type, from pearl to great primer; 2,000 fonts of job type; 500 type cases; 50 frames; 180 patent blocks, $3\frac{3}{4} \times 6\frac{7}{8}$, $4\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{4}$ and $6\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ inches; 100 chases, from 8 x 12 to 41 x 52 inches; 6 imposing stones; a large amount of miscellaneous material, and the following machinery, which is as good as new: 1 No. 0 4-roller, double-ender, two revolution Campbell press, size bed 41 x 56 inches, late build; 1 No. 000 4-roller Economic, two-revolution Campbell, size of bed 47 x 64 inches; 1 2-roller Cottrell, drum cylinder, bed 33 x 46; 1 2-roller Babcock, drum cylinder, "Standard," bed 23 x 26; 1 38-in. "Monarch" power paper cutter, made by Seybold & Co.; 1 No. 3.0 book-folding machine, will fold sheet from 22 x 82 to 28 x 44, 2, 3 and 4 fold; 1 die stamping press, with 10 dies for cutting cards; 1 "Perfection" wire stitching machine, for power; will stitch $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. The whole plant is being sold off at 50 per cent. of its cost in lots. Mr. Palmer will show a catalogue at his office.

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Write for particulars. . . .

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Toronto . . Lithographing Co.

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Importers of

ADVERTISING NOVELTIES, CARDS
AND CALENDARS

Lithographers and Engravers.

All processes for all purposes.

TORONTO LITHOGRAPHING Co.

. . Toronto . .

THE MONTREAL HERALD'S NEW EDITOR.

THE changes in The Montreal Herald staff have brought a good man to the front. Mr. John A. Garvin, who has been writing largely for the paper during the past three years, is made chief editor. With a show of reason Toronto journalism claims him as its own, because, although born in Montreal, in 1866, he was brought to Toronto in infancy, received his education there, and developed his newspaper talents in Toronto offices. He was educated first at the Model School, then went to the Toronto Collegiate Institute, and in 1883 matriculated in the University of Toronto. He graduated B.A. in 1887, but had begun newspaper work some time before, having joined the reportorial staff of The World in June, 1885. In this office Mr. Garvin was brought into touch with the keenness, experience and sagacity of the Maclean brothers, whose methods in all the branches of newspaper work are summed up in the word Thorough. Like other members of the press who have been in close contact with the admirable alertness, vigilance and courage which distinguish the journalistic policy of W. F. Maclean and his brothers, Mr. Garvin often admits

his obligations to the environment of The New men were with a skill and lated to pro-technically all-round" 1887 Mr. Gar-Telegram staff, that of The offices he found visers in Geo. Thos. A. Gregg, to impart and pathy with



JOHN A. GARVIN.

growing up beside them in the profession. On The News Mr. Garvin became best known for his daily letters from the Press Gallery at Ottawa during the three sessions ending in 1892. They were vivid and strong. The writing was terse, satirical and distinctive. It bore the impress of a thorough grasp of the newspaper art, and marked the man out for promotion. This speedily came, and in October, 1892, Mr. Garvin was appointed editorial writer for The Montreal Herald, the principal Liberal newspaper in the east. Since that time his work has met expectations, and earned for him the step onward which the recent retirement of The Herald's chief editor enabled him to take. Mr. Garvin has many friends on the Canadian press who view his advancement with a satisfaction born equally of friendly feeling and a regard for the fitness of things.

It is related of him, not necessarily as a reproach, but simply as a fact, that he joined the Ontario Law School in 1889, and put in two terms with the intention of becoming a lawyer. But the journalistic instinct is not to be conquered by such devices. It interposed in this case to save a good man from an unmerited fate.

A. H. U. C.

Messrs. Buntin, Gillies & Co., Hamilton, have a beautiful calander for 1896, which they will send to printers or publishers who are sufficiently interested to send for a copy.

LAST CALL

if you wish to
secure one of
our new
sample books of

Wedding Stationery
Folders
Programmes, etc.

or, if you
wish to have
your old
one revised

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HAMILTON

Paper and Pulp News.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF CANADIAN PULP AND PAPER MAKING.

A WOOD PULP PROJECT.

THE project of establishing a large wood pulp factory at Chicoutimi, on the Saguenay River, is being started. The municipality has promised a bonus of \$30,000 if the proper responsible parties can be found. The facilities afforded in this district for the manufacture of wood pulp are admitted to be exceptional. Close to Chicoutimi there are some 100 square miles of spruce and other timber suitable for pulp, while labor is to be had very cheap. Besides, Great Britain is a large consumer of wood pulp. Chicoutimi is very favorably situated to cater to the trade. Ships have loaded with lumber for years at Chicoutimi for the English market, Price Bros. having large mills there, and they could do the same with wood pulp. Expensive railway charges would, therefore, be avoided, and the pulp laid down in England almost, if not as cheaply, as it is now laid down from Norway.

SULPHITE PULP COMBINE.

It is announced from the States that the large chemical wood pulp mills have recently taken the preliminary steps for the formation of a combination for the regulation of prices. The official name of the organization is the American Sulphite Fibre Association.

The officers are: President, E. C. Hargrave; vice-president, J. Frederick Ackerman; secretary, George F. Keith. Meetings have been held in New York at the office of Perkins, Goodwin & Co., at No. 66 Duane street.

All the sulphite pulp works in the country have sent representatives to the conferences. The reasons assigned for the contemplated combination are ruinous competition and over-production.

CANADIAN PULP WOOD.

The Wood Pulp News makes this charge against pulp wood from Canada this season: "Some of the spruce pulp wood brought into the United States from Canada during the past summer has been quite disappointing to the pulp grinders. The wood was originally piled up alongside the railway sidings in Canada last winter, and remained there, with the bark on, during the warm weather. Under such conditions the wood shows rapid decay, the outside becoming soft and mildewed, depreciating in value considerably. Whenever spruce or poplar wood is thus to be piled out and exposed to the elements, the bark should first be peeled, and then its depreciation will be much reduced. We learn that thousands of cords of pulp wood, cut without contracts last winter in Canada, and which have been piled all summer without a removal of the bark, are now practically worthless as pulp wood, and will not pay the expense of

shipment to the United States. This is a slaughter of valuable raw material and should teach Canadian operators to contract for the sale of pulp wood before cutting and hauling, and should also show them the importance of felling and peeling the trees of their bark in the spring and before the subsequent winter's hauling and marketing." No confirmation of this report is obtained here. It reads like an American "bear" story.

THREE PULP MILLS.

In 1896 the Canada Paper Co. will have three pulp mills in operation. These include their old mill at Riviere du Loup, the one at St. Raymond leased a few months ago, and the new mill being erected at Windsor Mills. The dam and underwater work were all completed before winter set in, and the other operations are now proceeding. The company will have plenty of pulp on the market the coming year.

U. S. STOCK REPORT.

The fact that the paper manufacturers are quite busy, says The Paper Maker, is not making itself evident so far as the demand for paper stock is concerned. Consumers seem to purchase only as their needs dictate. As for laying in a stock it is a thing they hardly think of. They are not purchasing much old rags now, but we are inclined to think by deferring purchasing they will have to pay higher prices. As it is now, old cottons are higher. No. 1 whites are bringing some 4 cents per pound, and No. 2, $2\frac{1}{4}$ cents. The lower grades are quiet and without particular interest. New cuttings of all kinds are quiet and have changed very little in price. Cotton and linen canvas are both very quiet.

There seems to be more improvement in old papers than in almost any other kind of paper stock, and to-day fairly large quantities are being purchased. The lower grades are without particular change. Low grades are still very much neglected. Manilla rope is a little stronger, however, while bagging is quite steady in values. No. 1 bagging sells from 95 cents to \$1 per pound.

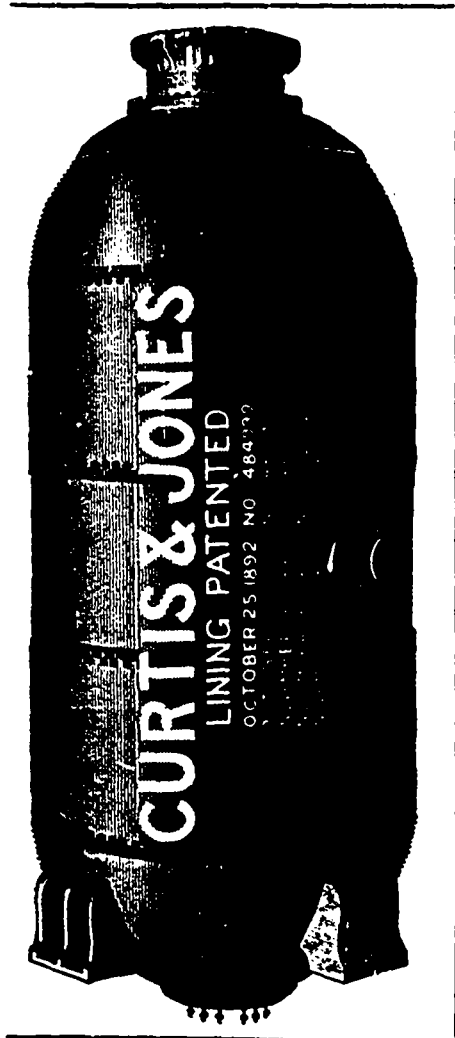
THE WORK AT THE SOO.

In a letter published in an American contemporary, the manager of the new pulp mills at Sault Ste. Marie states that no paper machines will be introduced into the factory, and that the pulp will be shipped to England, there to be manufactured into paper. As the Sault syndicate is building mills on both sides of the line, it is doubtful whether the above communication applies to both mills or to only one.

If such a course is proposed, said a paper man to **PRINTER AND PUBLISHER**, I fail to recognize the policy of it. Inasmuch

Parties contemplating building or making any changes in their Sulphite Mills will find it greatly to their advantage to consult with us. We take pleasure in referring to the following successful Sulphite manufacturers, nearly all of whom we have furnished with entire plans for their mills, as well as machinery, etc., and with all of whom we have placed the

CURTIS & JONES DIGESTERS



Howland Falls Pulp Co., Howland, Me.

30 ton Plant. 6 C. & J. Digesters.

Glens Falls Paper Mill Co., Fort Edwards, N.Y.

50 ton Plant. 8 C. & J. Digesters.

J. & J. Rogers Co., Au Sable Forks, N.Y.

25 ton Plant. 4 C. & J. Digesters.

Glen Manufacturing Co., Berlin, N.H.

30 ton Plant. 5 C. & J. Digesters.

Katahdin Pulp & Paper Co., Lincoln, Me.

25 ton Plant. 4 C. & J. Digesters.

Bangor Pulp & Paper Co. Basin Mills, Me.

25 ton Plant. 5 C. & J. Digesters.

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, and with the use of our other latest improvements,

C. & J. Blow-off Pipes

J. & T. Sulphur Reclaiming Process

J. & C. Blow Pits

N. M. Jones Hot Water Heating,

and C. & J. Improved Acid Plant,

Even a much greater saving is made. These are all improvements that no Sulphite Mill can afford to be without. We are prepared to demonstrate these facts to parties contemplating the building of new mills or replacing digesters.

We have our own man start all mills built and equipped under our supervision when completed, and guarantee them to run successfully. All of these mills were up to their full limit of production within thirty days after starting up, something unprecedented in the history of Pulp Mill enterprise.

Curtis & Jones

Works: Bangor, Me.
220 Devonshire Street
BOSTON

as it takes 2½ tons of wood pulp to make 1 ton of paper, a considerable saving would be effected by manufacturing at Sault Ste. Marie and shipping the paper to England, instead of shipping the pulp to England to be manufactured there.

PAPER PULP FOR LEAKS.

Paper pulp is one of the most useful articles within the reach of mankind.

Mixed with glue and plaster of paris or Portland cement, it is the best thing to stop cracks and breaks in wood.

Pulp paper and plaster alone should be kept within the reach of every housekeeper.

The pulp must be kept in a close-stoppered bottle, in order that the moisture may not evaporate.

When required for use, making it of the consistency of thin gruel with hot water, add plaster of paris to make it slightly pasty, and use it at once.

For leakage around pipes, to stop the overflow of water in stationary washstands, where the bowl and the upper slab join, it is invaluable.

Used with care it will stop leaks in iron pipes, provided the water can be shut off long enough to allow it to set. Around the empty pipe wrap a single thickness or two of cheese cloth just wide enough to cover the break, then apply the compound, pressing it in place and making an oval of it somewhat after the fashion of lead pipe joining, only larger.

The strength of this paste when once it is thoroughly hardened is almost beyond belief. The bit of cheese cloth prevents any clogging of the pipe by the paste working through the cracks.

An iron pipe that supplies the household with water had a piece broken out by freezing. The piece was put in place, bound by a strap of muslin, then thoroughly packed with paper pulp and Portland cement, and was to all appearances as good as new.

Paper pulp and fine sawdust boiled together for hours, and mixed with glue dissolved in linseed oil, make a perfect filling for cracks in floors. It may be put on and left until partly dry, then covered with paraffine and smoothed with a hot iron.—Rural Mechanic.

WOOD PULP FRUIT CANS.

Wood pulp fruit cans are among the latest applications of wood fibre to a useful purpose. The preparatory machinery, The American Wood Worker tells us, consists of a beating engine, for disintegrating the pulp, and a compressed air pump and an engine for pumping the fluid pulp. The soft pulp produced is placed on the fine netting and the moisture driven out by compressed air, the mesh holding the fibre permitting the water to escape. The pulp, while yet in a soft state, is gathered upon a large roller in sheets about 8 x 10 feet square, until about a quarter of an inch thick. It is then cut off the roller and carried up on a canvas carrier to a drying chamber nearly 100 feet long, through which it slowly passes, requiring about ten minutes to make the trip. When the sheet arrives at the other end it is partly dry and may be handled readily. It is placed next between pressing rollers, then shaped into cans about as ordinary tin ones are, the edges being connected with a special glutinous matter. Then the cans are finished off in the machine. This is one way, but it makes a seam. Another mode, adopted later, in which no seam on the side is made,

consists in taking the soft pulp direct from the wire netting and moulding it into cylindrical form, about the length of a dozen cans, and keeping it on the hollow tubes until ready for cutting and heading.

MEN WHO ACTED WISELY.

Some years ago, according to 'The Paper Mill, a company of capitalists established a paper mill in a California town, where supplies of straw were plentiful, and where such rags as were needed could be procured. The company spent a pile of money in building and equipping a mill, and for a time the venture was prosperous. Presently wood pulp came into general use, and in the manufacture of such paper as this company could make and sell, supplanted straw and rags. There was no pulp timber in the vicinity of this mill, and consequently the manufacturers were at great disadvantage in securing raw material. The mill began to lose money, and lost a great deal.

Then the company abandoned the old establishment, sought out a locality where raw material and water power were convenient, and there built a mill. As a consequence they made money, and are prospering yet.

Now, these capitalists were wise, and if any paper manufacturers find their supply of raw material running short we would advise them to follow their example.

And, by the way, if any suggestion as regards a new site is required we beg to call attention to the fact that there are many localities in Canada where lots of timber, first-class water power and all the natural advantages necessary to a first-class establishment can be found.

SITUATION VACANT.

TO PRINTERS—Wanted an experienced Business Manager for a well established Printing Business with a guaranteed run of work exceeding four thousand dollars a year. Address, with letter stating particulars of qualifications, to "Printer," 1534 King West, Toronto. (12)

FOR SALE.

PRINTING INKS—Best in the world, Carmines, 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.

PAPER CUTTERS "Universal"

Patented in Germany. No. 26408.

Board Cutters. P. in G. No. 31998.

Back-Making Machines. P. in G. No. 59470.

Scoring and Grooving Machines. P. in G. No. 65732.

Scoring and Drilling Machines. P. in G. No. 77239.

Rolling Machines for Stamping. P. in G. No. 66647.

Steam Stamping Presses, with disposition to work simultaneously of both sides. Registered No. 40977.

Patent Carton Cutter, with self clamp. P. in G. No. 31998.

Steam Embossing Presses, with four tables to be attended only by two workmen, with disposition to disengage each table. Registered No. 36848.

Electric Stopper for Presses. Patent applied for.

Little Elastic-Back-Making Machines.

Registered No. 35850.

Knife Sharpening Machines, with self-acting knife regulator. Registered D.R.G.M. No. 33080.

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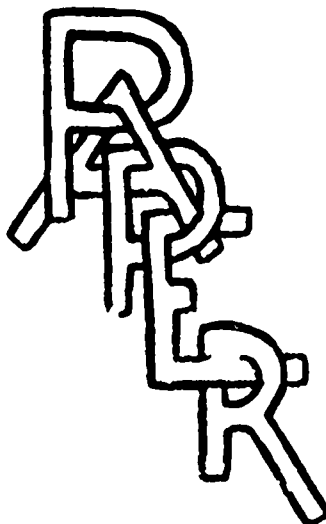
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turning out some eight tons daily, we now have five machines producing an average of forty tons every twenty-four hours. If this is not entirely due to increased consumption, there is but one alternative—a corresponding decrease in our competitors' product—which

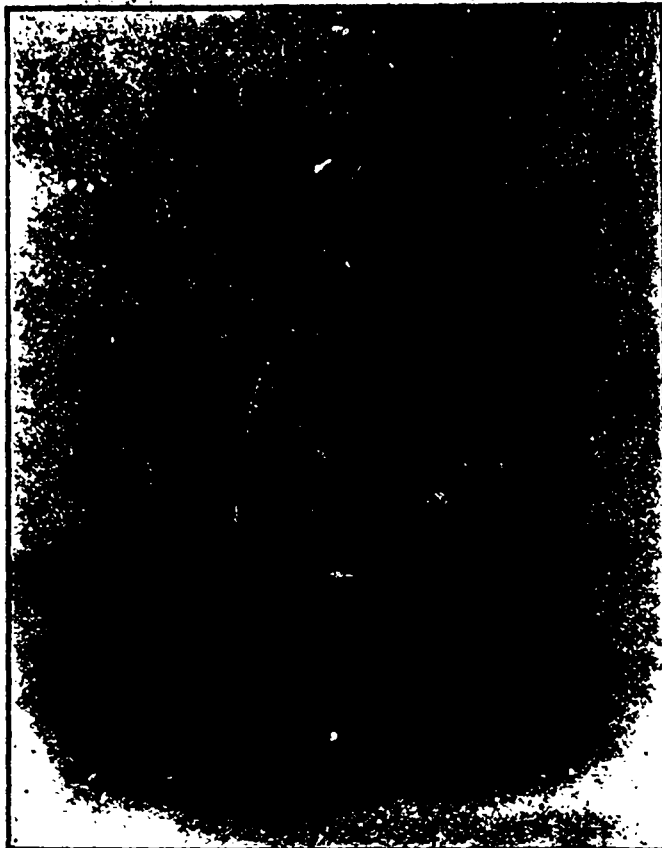
means that E. B. Eddy's paper is preferred to that of any other make.

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New dress continually
Unlimited supply of “sorts”

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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.

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MAKERS OF
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Many Canadian Printers

are still paying High Prices for their Machinery, but

A Few Canadian Printers

have caught on to the fact that they can buy Printing Machinery of all kinds from 15 to 30 per cent. cheaper from PALMER'S PRINTING MACHINERY DEPOT, Mail Building, Toronto, than from any other house.

During the past few weeks we have put machinery into the following offices, and are still hungry for business.

MAIL JOB PRINTING COMPANY, TORONTO

One 44 x 62 4-Roller, Two Revolution, Miehle Cylinder Press.
The Largest Two Revolution Press in Canada.

MESSRS. NEWTON & TRELOAR, TORONTO

One 37 x 52 Two Revolution Campbell Press.

MESSRS. N. T. & T. GUERTIN & COMPANY, MONTREAL

One 35 x 52 New Style 4-Roller, Two Revolution Cottrell.

HALIFAX PRINTING COMPANY, HALIFAX, N.S.

One Cottrell, 2-Roller, Two Revolution Pony Cylinder.

THE CANADIAN PRINTER AND PUBLISHER, TORONTO

One Cottrell, 4-Roller, 27 x 36 Two Revolution Press

THE BRANTFORD EXPOSITOR

One 37 x 52 4-Roller, Two Revolution Campbell.

RICHARD SOUTHAM, LONDON

One Miehle, 32 x 44, 4-Roller, Two Revolution Press.

MESSRS. NEWTON & TRELOAR

One 23 x 28 bed, Two Revolution Pony Campbell.

STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY, ST. CATHARINES

One 13 x 19 New Style Gordon.

Besides the above, we have sold Two Thorne Type-Setting Machines to the Toronto Type Foundry; and Two Thorne Type-Setting Machines to the "Daily Nor-Wester," Winnipeg. Our sales also of Job Presses and Paper Cutters have been large. Write and get our prices, or call and see us.

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