

who bound him to secrecy; but Fust left him, and settled eventually at Mentz. The completion of the discovery is in reality due to Peter Schœffer, who found out the method of casting the letters singly in a matrix. Fust and Schœffer concealed this invention, by an oath of secrecy, till 1462, when by the sacking of Mentz their workmen were dispersed, and the plan divulged.

Printing was practised in Rome in 1467. Next year it was introduced into England by Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, who sent Turner, Master of the Robes, and W. Caxton, a Merchant, to the Continent to learn the art. They brought to England one Corsellis, an under workman, a press was set up at Oxford, and the first book was printed by Corsellis in 1468. Presses were erected at St. Albans and Westminster. It has been considered that Caxton was the first printer in England, while in reality Corsellis was. The latter used separate types cut out of wood, while Caxton was the first in England who used fusile types. His printing office was in the Abbey of Westminster, where he pursued the business till 1494, when he died at a great age.

The iron press invented by Earl Stanhope, was a great improvement, as it saved a vast amount of labour. It is well known that the power of the steam engine has of late years been applied to printing, as may be seen in the Capital of Upper Canada. It was first used in this way by the *Times* newspaper.

Stereotype printing, which much resembles the original simple mode of printing, was invented in Scotland by Mr. Ged and Mr. Tilloch respectively. A page is set up in the ordinary way with moveable types, and, when found correct, a cast of plaster of Paris is taken from it. Into this cast the metal is poured; and so on with each successive page. Of course no alteration can take place with this method of printing. When once correct, it remains so; and vast numbers of impressions can be