

Of course, an infinite variety of tints may be made, in addition to the above, but we have given the leading and most desirable ones, and leave the rest for the reader to produce by experiment, simply adding that any and all the above must be mixed with the aid of considerable brains.

To Work Ultramarine Ink.

As almost all grades of this beautiful blue printing ink is found to be particularly difficult to work, and succeed in getting its pure effects, we here suggest a method by which much time and satisfaction can be gleaned :—

Take moderately soft glue and molasses rollers that are well seasoned on the face, as well as perfectly clean ; then apply the ink to them and the distributing surfaces. It will be found that in a very short time the ink has become well distributed, and the rollers will coat the form with an even and brilliant covering of color, which will adhere to the paper as easily and closely as any other ink.

Do not carry too great a depth of color, but just sufficient to cover close and bring out the brilliancy. This treatment will also apply to what is known as emerald green, etc.

Under no circumstances sponge rollers with water when about to use them in connection with ultramarine. To do so will cause the color to take in stringy spots, while the moistened parts on the rollers will reject it. Of course, after a time, the water will evaporate ; but it will also leave the ink and rollers in a bad condition, so that, instead of an easy manipulation, it assumes a coraceous mass, which will take considerable time and trouble to effectually dissipate.

We also recommend that rollers containing glycerine or other fatty substances be ignored in working ultramarine, as the peculiar character of the pigment used in the manufacture of this ink is characteristic to the efficiency of such rollers, both in distribution and covering.

There can be but little doubt that there is no other color of ink that is found more difficult of treatment. Printers everywhere have found this to be a stern fact, and have labored to solve the difficulty, because of the peculiar richness of the color ; and many of them have discarded its use altogether, but for very unsatisfactory reasons. Indeed, many a "batch" of this ink has been returned to the maker, and condemned as

"very bad," only because of ignorance as to the peculiarity of its basis, and the method of its application.—*Am. Moine' Printer.*

To Make Curved Lines.

Set your line, and lay it on a galley, or on the stone, or any handy place, that side of the type being uppermost which is to form the inner side of the curve, if it is a sharp one, otherwise it scarcely matters. Have beside you a strip of stout paper, not quite so wide as the type is high, on one side of which you have spread a layer of melted roller composition. Moisten this and apply it adhesively to the type, and when dry the line can be stood upright, and the curve made to any shape. This being adjusted to the style required, a frame is made round it by means of pieces of metal furniture, and thin plaster of Paris poured in to fill up. When set this is like a wood block, and all the letters are held secure.—*Ex.*

Paper and Paper-Pulp from Salt Hay.

It has probably not been generally known among paper makers that the grass ordinarily growing upon the low, marshy lands bordering upon salt water, and frequently overflowed by it, furnishes a most excellent material for paper. This grass grows in great plenty, and can be had for a comparatively low price, and contains nearly as much useful fibre to a ton as straw. It is very easily digested, and can be reduced in a very short time, two hours being quite sufficient. The brown pulp as discharged from the digester makes a very superior quality of hardware paper, and a trifling expense only is incurred in bringing the brown pulp up to a manila color, and even a fair quality of white paper may be produced from it. This stock, when made into paper board, produces an article of superior strength and rigidity, and one not liable to fracture in bending. The yield of useful pulp from a ton of hay is about nine hundred pounds, and the cost for caustic is very moderate.—*Paper World.*

The *Western Stationer and Printer*, a weekly journal published in Chicago, should have been noticed before. This publication is certainly deserving of the handsome support of western printers and stationers at least, for it is newsy and handsomely printed. The subscription price is \$2 per annum. Address J. Sawtelle Ford, publisher, 167 Dearborn street, Chicago.