

### Cheap Printing and Bookbinding Machinery.

Printers, Publishers and Bookbinders will find it to their advantage to consult the advertisement on page 105, of Messrs. Hasler & Fairbank, London, England, before giving their orders for any machinery used in connection with printing. By comparing the prices of the above firm it will be found that they are much lower than those habitually paid for the above class of machinery in this country. Their "Excelsior" letter-press and lithographic machines are acknowledged by the trade in London to be superior and cheaper than any yet in the market, having *all* the latest improvements and appliances that are made specialties in other machines. As showing how they are appreciated by the printers of London, it may be mentioned that in one office—Messrs. Waterlow's—there are six presses of their make, while others have from five to two of them in use, and last, but not least, they are employed in the Bank of England. In addition to the letter-press and lithographic machines mentioned in their advertisement, they manufacture hand presses, iron imposing surfaces and frames, hydraulic presses and pumps, patent pressure gauges, standing presses, paper cutting machines, steam engines and boilers—including an "improved vertical or four pillar engine," perforating, label cutting, numbering, mill board, backing and scoring machines and arming presses, in fact every description of machinery used by printers, bookbinders, stationers, etc. They also furnish stereo-foundries complete. All the above are offered to the trade at the lowest possible prices, but we have no doubt that those having the cash to put down could secure a liberal discount, for this firm are noted for their extremely liberal dealings as well as for the superiority of all machinery of their manufacture. If those in need of machinery will communicate with them, we dare say that all we have said about them will be borne out in the fullest manner. Try them, at any rate, and we will guarantee a civil and courteous, as well as business-like, answer to any reasonable enquiry.

WE have to thank our many kind friends for their contributions of news, and also for the very large accession of names to our subscription list, accompanied by something substantial in the way of bank notes. We fully appreciate their labors and will try and requite them in a way satisfactory to themselves.

### Correspondence.

*To the Editor of the Miscellany.*

SIR,—It would be esteemed a great favor if you, or some of your readers, through the columns of the *Miscellany*, would give a plan or way in which specimens could be preserved, and be handy at the same time for reference or exchange if required. The old methods are open to many objections. If pasted into a book they cannot very well be removed without injury. There are times when you wish to show a few samples, but do not feel like displaying your whole stock. Then, again, it may be desirable to give or exchange a few samples with a friend, but your good intentions are frustrated by the fact that they are securely fastened to the book. The plan of keeping them loosely in a portfolio leads to great confusion and loss of time in hunting up what is wanted, besides the smaller jobs, such as cards, etc., get all in a bunch in one place in the portfolio, rendering it almost impossible to keep as many in one book as you could if there was some way of spreading them out and classifying them, and, at the same time, keeping them in their appropriate positions. It would seem as if there ought to be some simple plan of fastening them in their proper places, and also allowing their easy removal without injury to the work. It is to be hoped that some of your readers will take interest enough in this matter to give the craft generally the benefit of their experience.

J. O. B.

We have had some difficulty in this matter ourselves, and are now using small paper-fasteners. They are easily applied, do not deface the job, and the specimen required can be very readily removed. But, perhaps, some of our readers can suggest a better plan.

*To the Editor of the Miscellany:*

SIR,—I am instructed by Mr. Edwards—the party referred to in the following paragraph, clipped from your last issue—to give the assertion unqualified denial:—

"The proverbial 'poor printer' is not invariably the unfortunate wretch he is made out to be. Here's the wife of one of them—Mrs. Hezekiah Edwards, editor of the *Barrie Examiner* who has presented her hege lord with *triplets!*"—M. Q. A. D.

Your authority must be laboring under some sad hallucination of the mind or is an unmitigated falsifier. By so doing you will oblige

Yours faithfully,

BYRON NICHOLSON,

*Editor and Proprietor.*

Office of the *Examiner*, Barrie, Dec. 5th, 1876.

Correspondents must be more particular and send only what items they know to be reliable, as it is not our intention or desire to admit, knowingly, any thing that might wound the most sensitive nature.

Embossed printing for the blind was invented by Valentine Hally in 1784. Lithographic printing was invented by John Aloys Senefelder, in 1800. The first use of steam in printing was in 1814, when the *Times* was printed Nov. 28th, by steam power.—*English paper.*