

Godsoe's Improved Galley Rack.

We have received from the hands of the inventor, who is a St. John boy, a description of one of the above named galley racks. The description is taken from the *California Farmer*, San Francisco.

This Rack fills a void that has long been felt in the printing office, and need only be seen to be appreciated. It takes up but a small space in the office, and it is not only useful, but is at the same time ornamental. One that will hold four hundred thousand ems brevier, taking up a space of about four feet long, by two feet wide, and three-and-a-half feet high. There is also a place on the top for galleys, on which to empty matter; also a place to hold copy, side-sticks and quoins. This Rack is so arranged that there is no danger of pi, while there is no necessity for side-sticks or quoins to hold the composition in place. Proprietors of printing offices, and the craft generally, are respectfully invited to call at the *Farmer* office and see the one now in use; this being the first rack made of the kind and placed in a printing office on this coast. These galleys can be made to any required size, and any information respecting the same will be given with pleasure, on application at this office. Mr. G. informs us that he has added several important improvements to the one we have in use, and on which he is working. He will in a few days exhibit the same on Clay street. The cost of this galley is but a trifle more than the old styled ones now in use, while holding many times more the amount of composition, and at the same time being compact and convenient—the cost is so reasonable that no printing office in our State should be without one. The inventor is an old practical printer, a first-class mechanic, and a very industrious man, well worthy of all encouragement in his excellent invention.

English papier-mache articles are manufactured by first pressing a sheet of very porous but strong paper, manufactured expressly for the purpose, upon a metal form greased with tallow. This is then coated with good flour-paste, and a second sheet is laid on, and pressed and rubbed until it takes the form of the model and adheres firmly. The whole is then placed in a drying-chamber heated to about one hundred and four degrees; and the operations of laying on and drying are repeated until the desired thickness is produced, from twenty to forty sheets being required often for the purpose.

The form is then removed, all the sides are carefully adjusted, and the article is hardened by immersing it in linseed oil and purified wood-tar, and coating it six or eight times with varnish, allowing it to dry thoroughly after each coat. It is finally ground down with pumice stone and ornamented with bronze, gold or mother-of-pearl. Cheaper articles are manufactured from a mixture of paper pulp with certain proportions of white lead, rosin, linseed oil, and sugar of lead, carefully kneaded and rolled by the aid of steam. This is pressed into moulds and dried. The most common articles are made of pulp and earth colors, with the addition of some hardening cement.

ALMOST "INDISPENSABLE."—In answer to a correspondent we give the following from our scrap book, as good preparations for improving the working and appearance of inks: No. 1—For fine job work.—Dumar Varnish, six oz.; bergamot, two drachms; balsam copaiba, two drachms; balsam of fir, three oz.; creosote, one drachm; copal varnish, one drachm. To enough ink for one thousand ordinary business cards, add from eight to twelve drops of the "indispensable," and to larger quantities in proportion. When used for bronze, dry colors, diamond printing, velvet, etc., take twice the quantity; and where an extra quick dryer is desired, add a few drops of dissolved gum arabic to the ink after it has been mixed with No. 1. In all cases mix well with the ink before applying to the rollers. No. 2—For news and poster ink.—Spirits of turpentine, one quart; balsam copaiba, six ounces. Add a sufficient quantity to the ink to thin it to a proper consistency for working.

Elastic plates of type may be made by the following process: Melt fifty parts of best glue in forty parts of water, add forty parts of glycerine, and one part of olive oil. It is then well mixed and cast in thin sheets. After drying for a few days it is remelted and cast in the matrix made from the type or wood cut to be reproduced, when an elastic block equal to stereotypes, with the exception that it is soft, is made.

Printer's ink is far ahead of rosin as a cure for driving bands that slip off their pulleys. Lay a little ink on the under surface of the belt as it is running; the ink is soon carried over the whole surface, and a cling is got which will last at least for six or eight weeks.