Morning Newspaper Printers.

The New York Herald lately published an article on "Close Study," and how work affects men in the different trades. In it is the following allusion to the composing-room :--

"There are not many aged printers. Now and then we find a compositor who set type on the first edition of the Herald, but he is apt to be a sombre millionaire to whom the pleasures of existence are vague nebulæ of report, rarely the things appreciated. Printers work at night. That necessitates gas and frequent adjournments to the nearest house of refreshment. Printers are generally thin, pale, and fond of tobacco. Their nervous energy is given to the service of their employer, and they rely too often upon stimulants ranging from cold tea to gin and milk, from rum and gum to whisky straight, for a fictitious strength which wastes as often as it is renewed. The foremen complain of pains in the chest-they bend over so much. Proofreaders lose their eyes and have buzzings in their ears. Compositors get sore fingers and cricks in the back. Strange as it may appear, although they go to bed very late, they are not always late risers. But when they get up their faculties are sleepy. They are liable to headache, dyspepsia and weak backs. Their physical fibre fails to keep pace with their activity. As years go on they become feeble. Little by little they degenerate from experts to muffs, and then they have to leave their "sits" on the daily press and seek employment on the less exacting weeklies or trades papers. There are many women type-setters, but as they generally marry young, it is impossible to say what effect the trade has on them. One of the worst features of type-setting is what is known as the 'wrist drop.' A man may be driving away at a great rate, when, without warning, his wrist will give way and his hand fall helpless. In other words, he's 'leaded.' All workers in metal are liable to this curse, especially when they are careless in their personal habits. Frequent, careful washing is absolutely necessary, and when followed up is a sure preventative.

Printing Colored Designs on Paper.

A new method of producing designs and pattems in colors upon paper consists in the use of one or more rollers or cylinders of elastic material, such as vulcanized india-rubber, filled with compressed air. The diameter of these possible, with little rubbing.

rollers or cylinders is determined by the pressure of the air. These rollers or cylinders are closed at the ends, and supported by an axle in a frame. Any suitable design or pattern is produced upon the surface of these rollers or cylinders. This may either be done by cutting the design or pattern out of the surface, or by cutting the ground out of it; or it may be produced by a mould. The rotlers revolve by contact with the advancing paper, and projecting portions of its engraved surface take up more or less of the color and the designs or patterns in the moist color on the paper. It is said that these cylinders will produce designs or patterns with very soft shading, which have not been produced hitherto by mechanical contrivance.

New York as a Manufacturing City.

The following, made up from the census returns of New York city, recently published, presents a remarkable exhibit of the manufacturing power of that city. We merely quote the part relating to printing, its accessories and connections:

business.	No. of Estublish- ments.	No. of Employés.	Capital Employed.
Printing and Publishing Book-Binding. Lithographing. Printing Materials. Type Founding Engraving (steel) "wood) Engraving and Die Sinking Stationery Goods Boxes (faney and paper). Gold Leaf and Foil. Paper Bugs. Ink (printing and writing). Hand Stamps	540 114 46 111 20 119 38 222 73 56 20 10 3 12 1,084	4,631 1,192 119 612 1,132 191 118 2,604 402 242 48 57	1,202,250 106,200 779,500 641,455 7,953 69,950 1,485,925 678,595

It will be seen by the above that the business of printing and publishing employs more capital than all the rest put together--in fact, two-thirds of the whole amount. Half of the total number of establishments given are taken up in printing and publishing, while the number of employés are a shade under one-half of the whole total.

Fly-specks may be removed from bronze by means of a mixture of lavender-oil one drachm, alcohol one ounce, water one and a-half ounces. Use a soft sponge and proceed as quickly as