

the down steamboat train, and how you came in possession of that blue veil. Is that a bubble worth pricking?

Thad. S. Clinch, having spent several weeks in this city for the benefit of his health, and feeling greatly improved therein, is about leaving for Arizona, where he contemplates a change of business.

Quite a respectable number of typos passed through this city the present season. Really, it looked like old times.

A few days since, while adjusting the inking apparatus of Coakley's press, by some means "Al." Bentley had his hand caught between the cylinder and the pages of the *Weekly*, and but for the prompt action of the boy feeding the press in throwing off the belt, would have had his arm torn from its socket. His injuries, it is understood, are slight; but it was close work for "Al."

STICK AND RULE.

#### A Fredericton Printer's Protest.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20.

MR. EDITOR,—In glancing over the pages of the last number of the *Fredericton Reporter*, my eye rested upon an article headed "That License Outrage," from which I learn that mechanics from abroad obtaining employment in my native city are compelled by the City Council thereof to take out a license for the privilege of earning the paltry sum of \$1.00 per day. And this, too, on a building erected by the whole Province, and not by the C. C. of said city.

So much by way of introduction. Now, Mr. Editor, a question or two; perhaps it is in your power to give the desired information. Supposing a long-absent printer of that city were to return, and, seeking employment, find it, would he, on the strength of the very "high" scale of prices he would in all probability receive for his services, be called upon to pay a license-tax for the inestimable "privilege" of putting in a day or two in the city of his birth? Would he be considered a "foreigner?"

Truly, the mechanics of Fredericton must be in a pitiable condition if they will thus tamely submit to such an imposition as this upon their fellow-workman, whether he be native or "foreign." In times gone by, the mechanics of Fredericton required no such protection as that referred to in the *Reporter*; they were capable of protecting themselves, the world over, as many of them are doing at the present time. I

would like to see my native city prosper, but she never will under such narrow-minded, contemptible legislation.

One more by-law should be enacted by the C. C. of that city, and then a higher power should wipe the Board out of existence. It should place a tax on summer visitors for the purpose of covering the wear and tear of the plank sidewalk on Queen street, also a small tax on those passing through for the privilege of taking a peep at the ancient heads now governing a once free city. Yours, etc., REGENT STREET.

#### Answers to Correspondents.

STRATHROY, ONT.—"In looking over some back numbers of the *Miscellany*, I came across (in the number for June, 1877,) a paragraph making mention of a book entitled, 'The Letter-Printer; A Complete Guide to Printing.' I sent to England for it, but could not get it. If you can give any directions which will lead to its procurement I will be greatly obliged to you. [The Letter-press Printer is now out of print. A revised and entirely new edition will shortly be published; at least, so says an advertisement in an English paper by the author.—Ed. P. M.]

#### Improvements in Lithography.

George Cochrane, of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been awarded a gold medal at the Sydney Exhibition for a case of specimens of stippled transfer paper. The method renders important advantages in the execution of drawings intended for reproduction by lithography, the labor and expense incurred in the preparation and transmission of stones being entirely obviated. The paper employed is ordinary lithographic transfer paper, the surface of which is grained or stippled by pressure on plates, which are specially prepared by Mr. Cochrane for this purpose. On this surface the drawing to be reproduced is executed, and thence transferred to a stone simply prepared in the ordinary manner, without the special graining usually required for chalk drawing. These plates are available for an unlimited number of transfers, which can be prepared from them in a few minutes. The drawing does not require to be done in reverse, the finished lithograph being in all respects identical with the original. The facilities afforded for the transmission of drawings by post is not the least important advantage gained; a drawing so prepared in one hemisphere may be readily transmitted to the other, and there transferred to stone by the ordinary process. The system has been already largely adopted in London, Edinburgh and Glasgow.