## TERRMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Printer's Miscellany is issued monthly at $\$ 1.00$ per annum, in adaance, or ten cents per number. Price to apprentices- 50 cents per annum, in aivance.
The name and address of subscribers should be written plainly, that mistakes may not occur. All letters should be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY, Editor and Proprietor,

St. John, N. B., Canada.

## CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

1 ins. 8 mos. 6 mos. 9 nos. 1 gr.
One page... $\$ 10.00 \quad 27.00 \quad 50.0070 .00 \quad 90.00$
Half page... $6.00 \quad 16.00 \quad 30.00 \quad 43.00 \quad 54.00$ $\begin{array}{llllllllllll}\text { Qr. page.... } & 3.50 & 9.00 & 17.00 & 25.00 & 31.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{llllll}\text { Two inches.. } & 2.00 & 5.50 & 10.50 & 15.50 & 19.00\end{array}$ $\begin{array}{lllllllllllll}\text { One inch.... } & 1.00 & 2.80 & 5.50 & 7.60 & 10.00\end{array}$ One line.... . 10 ....... ..... 1.00 Notices in reading matter, per line, each ins.. 25

Name and address in the "Printing Trades' Directory," 25 cents per month, or $\$ 3$ per year. Each additional line, giving description, etc., of material manufactured or sold, 15 cents per line per month additional.

Inserts of unobjectionable matter, furnished by the advertiser and printed uniformly in size with the Miscellunt, will be taken at the following rates:-Single leaf, $\$ 15$; two leaves, (four pages) $\$ 25$; four leaves, $\$ 40$; over four lenves to be subject to special agreement.

All orders for advertising must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same.

## The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, MAY, 1878 .
Subscribers will please note the date written on the wrapper this month. It denotes the expiration of their subscriptions. Our friends will please remember that the terms are strictly in advance.

## The Manufacture of Paper.

Of the $1,300,000,000$ human beings inhabiting the globe, $360,000,000$ (according to the leople's friend) have no paper or writing materials of any kind ; 500,000,000 of the Mongolian race use a plaper made from the stalks and leaves of plants; 10,000,000 use for graphic purposes tablets of wool ; 130,000,000 - the Persians, Hindoos, Armenians, and Syrians-have paper macle from cotton, while the vemaining 300,$\infty 00,000$ use the ordinary staple. The annual consumption by this latter number is estimated at $1,800,000,000$ pounds, or an average of six
pounds to the person, which has increased from two and a half pounds during the last 30 years. To produce this amount of paper, $200,000,000$ pounds of woollen rags, $800,000,000$ pounds of cotton rags, besides great quantities of linen rags, strmw, wood, and other materials are yearly consumed. The paper is manufactured in 3,960 paper mills, employing 90,000 male and 180,000 female laborers. The proportionate amounts of the different kinds of paper are stated to be:-of writing paper, $300,000,000$ pounds; of printing paper, $900,000,000$ pounds; of wall paper, $400,000,000$ pounds, and 200,000,000 pounds of cartoons, blotting paper, etc.

## The Edinburgh Lithographers.

At the annual soiree and concert of the Edinburgh Lithographic Printers' Society, Professor Hodgson made a few remarks, in the course of which he said that he believed he was the first Professor in the University who had given lectures in the School of Arts, and he regretted exceedingly that he did not begin giving lectures many years ago, because he had been interested by the orderliness, attention, and diligence of the young men attending his class. While there were 2500 students in the University there should be 10,000 in the School of Arts. He was exceedingly anxious that the young men, lads, and boys, who had left, or were leaving school, should attend as many of the classes at that school as possible. He trusted that the time would come when every lad, and girl, too, would feel that on leaving school their real education was only beginning, and that the real advantage of elementary schools was that they furnished the elements of education and the stimulus to carry on that education afterwards. He appealed to the employers of labor to make it a matter of primary importance to see that their apprentices and young men should, instead of wasting their evenings, attend some classes two or three evenings a week. He then counselled his audience to acquire habits of thrift and saving.

Anvertisers like to know when and where their advertisements are paying best, therefore, any person writing for things advertised in the Miscellany, would do that publication immense good and themselves no harm if they would mention the fact that the Afiscellany brought it to their notice.

