

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*The Printer's Miscellany*, St. John, N.B.  
*Printer's Register*, St. Louis, Mo.  
*Printers' Bulletin*, Boston, Mass.  
*Rounds' Printers' Cabinet*, Chicago, Ill.  
*The Chicago Specimen*, Chicago, Ill.  
*Printers' Register*, London, Eng.  
*The Proof Sheet*, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*Roswell's Newspaper Reporter*, New York.  
*The Printers' Circular*, Philadelphia, Pa.  
*The Quadrat*, Pittsburg, Pa.  
*Pacific Printer*, San Francisco, Cal.  
*The Printer Artisan*, Boston.  
*The Press News*, St. Louis, Mo.  
*Printing Gazette*, Coxsackie-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.  
*The Paper and Printing Trades' Journal*, London, Eng.

SIX MILLIONS OF IMPRESSIONS.—The type now used to print the STAR is the product of the Dominion Type-Founding Company. The type recently discarded by us was purchased from the same establishment, and from it we printed 5,999,882 impressions. We believe this entitles the Dominion Type-Founding Company to rank for merit of work with the oldest and best foundries in the world.—*Montreal Star*, March 8.

THE DRESS of this paper is from the Dominion Type Foundry, Montreal, and is all new. It is unnecessary for us to state that they manufacture a good article of type, as a glance at our paper this week is sufficient proof of the fact. We heartily recommend the Dominion Type-Founding Company to members of the printing fraternity who wish to purchase any article in connection with their business.—*Woodstock (N.B.) Weekly Clipper*.

TO-DAY the *Herald* appears in its spring costume, a new dress having been supplied it from the manufactory of the Dominion Type-Founding Company, Montreal, so that its readers now obtain a journal, carried on with Canadian capital, printed on Canadian paper, by Canadian type. Until within a very recent period, nearly the whole type trade of Canada was done by British and American manufacturers, but the improvements which have been made in the Montreal type have secured its proprietors a large and increasing business, merely requiring fostering by a judicious readjustment of the tariff to transform it into a gigantic enterprise. Little faith is to be placed in the professions of journals which blatantly advocate the protection and encouragement of native industries, but whose proprietors purchase imported type and show their principles to be more theoretical than practical. Such is not the *Herald's* course.—*Guelph Herald*, March 4.

GEORGE P. GORDON, the inventor and builder of the celebrated Gordon presses, died at Norfolk, Va., on the 27th January last.

MR. CHRIS. ARMSTRONG, one of the proprietors of the St. John, N.B., *Globe*, died rather suddenly on the 9th March, aged 40 years. He was a practical printer, a good writer, and much esteemed by the citizens of St. John. His death is deeply regretted by his widow and children, and by many friends. He was buried on the 11th March with imposing ceremonies by the Independent Order of Oddfellows, of which he was a high and honored member.

## ELECTROTYPING.

As we have one of the largest, if not the largest, and most complete electrotype foundries in the Dominion, and experienced workmen of unsurpassed skill, we are prepared to execute any description of this work in the best possible manner, and at the lowest rates.

## STEREOTYPING.

We have recently added the most improved English stereotyping machinery to our foundry and are prepared to execute first-class work at the lowest prices. Send for estimates before giving your orders elsewhere.

## JOHNSON'S INKS.

We have just received another and very complete assortment of black and colored inks from the manufactory of Chas. Enea Johnson. There are no better inks made than Johnson's, and printers know it.

We have also a stock of Wilson's and Morrill's news inks, from 12c. upwards.

GEO. BRUCE'S SON & Co. have just issued their 14th supplement to their specimen book with a fine display of Penman Scripts. The sizes range from Pica to Seven-line Pica, with two or three faces of lower case to each size. The Penman is one of Bruce's most beautiful Scripts.

NOR to be behind their brethren of England and Canada, the printers of Melbourne, Australia, gave a Caxton dinner on the 11th of August, the particulars of which are contained in the *Australasian Typographical Journal* for September. Toasts were drunk and addresses delivered. An original poem was read, of which we quote the last stanza:

"Immortal Caxton! Rolling years  
 But add unto thy fame:  
 Where'er our English tongue is heard,  
 All venerate thy name.  
 Even here, beneath the Austral Pole,  
 Our hearts are all aglow,  
 To honor thee and thy empire  
 Four hundred years ago."

GLASS TYPE.—From time to time printers have been told that glass is one day to supersede type-metal, and since the invention of toughened glass, such type has again come to the front. Glass, in our opinion, is totally unsuitable for the purpose. In spite of the toughening process, it will certainly break, and when broken, we pity the compositors who may have to handle it, as ugly and slow-healing wounds on the fingers will certainly be the result.

THE new Tariff Bill before Congress proposes to reduce the duty on Type to 20 per cent. There are over 30 type foundries in the United States, and they are determined, if possible, that there will be no reduction. On the contrary, they petition Congress to raise the duty to 15c. per lb. on all foreign type, Canada, of course, included. Protection with a vengeance.

Two years ago, Mr. W. W. Cliff, of Napanee, Ont., bought a complete newspaper and job outfit from us and commenced business in Carleton Place, Ont., publishing the *Central Canadian*. We are glad to learn that his venture has met with the utmost success, so much so that the circulation of his excellent paper has so increased as to necessitate his putting in a "Campbell" Cylinder press. "Perseverance," as in Bro. Cliff's case, "does meet its reward."

## PRINTING IN TURKEY.

The first attempt at a printing press in Turkey was in the reign of Ahmed III.—1703-30. The first newspaper was started under the direct patronage of Sultan Mahmoud, but like all the civilising efforts of that reforming ruler, met with the sullen opposition of the Ulema and the Old Turkish party. On the accession of his son, the late Abdul-Medjid, there were but two newspapers in the whole Empire, one in Constantinople and one in Smyrna, the last started by a Frenchman, called Blacque, whose descendant, Blacque Bey, now holds the post of Censor of the Press. Both these papers were printed in the French language. The Turk had not at that time arrived at the point of taking his morning paper with his early pipe and coffee. In 1866, however, the number of newspapers published in various tongues and in all parts of the Empire amounted to fifty-three. This branch of European culture brought with it another product of Western Civilisation—the Censorship of the Press—which the Divan showed remarkable alacrity in adopting. During 1866, the year before Abdul Aziz set out on his tour of enlightenment in the West of Europe, eight journals were suppressed on account of unpalatable political opinions. At the present time there are published in Constantinople two French and one English daily newspaper; four Greek sheets, two of which are dailies; three Bulgarian weeklies; six Armenian, of which two are dailies; three Armeno-Turkish, two of them dailies; one Greco-Turkish daily; and nine Turkish, three of them being dailies, and one possessing an illustrated weekly edition. Notwithstanding the Koranic prohibition against the delineation of the human form, this illustrated paper often contains excellent caricatures. In the provinces there are altogether nineteen newspapers published, eight in Turkish and two in Arabic, while the remaining nine are in the languages of the various subject Christian nationalities. The solitary English paper—the *Levant Herald*—is by far the best conducted and most independent specimen of journalism in the Ottoman dominion.

## NEW MATERIAL FOR PAPER MAKING.

The Government of India is anxious to encourage the cultivation of the *Agave*, which is now common in most parts of the country, grows in poor soils, and requires but little culture. A resolution which has been circulated to the local governments on the subject, tells us that the "fibres of the plants, like those of the *Sansseroria*, do not require any elaborate treatment by machinery to make them fit for paper making, and there appears to be little doubt that, if arrangements can be made for a regular supply of leaves to paper makers, they will be able to arrange for the production of paper stuff at cheap rates, the main cost to be incurred by them being, practically, that of treatment of the leaves. With regard to *Musa textilis*, it is observed that this plant grows abundantly in Sawantwaree in the Bombay Presidency, and also in the Wynaad, and it has been introduced with success in the government farm at Sydapet (Madras), but no use seems at present to be made of the fibre, although India imports (mainly from the Straits) Manilla hemp and cordage (prepared from the fibre of the same plant). The Governor-General in Council will feel indebted if the Governments of Madras and Bombay will take into consideration the question whether it is not practicable to utilise this fibre. In the Philippines, the people possess no resources superior to those possessed by India; labour is not cheaper, and mechanical skill and appliances are not superior. There does not appear to be any reasons why India should not only produce this fibre for her own consumption, but also compete with Manilla in the English market. The Government of India will be glad to be furnished with the views of the local governments in this matter, and to assist by the introduction of machinery for extracting the fibre, if commencement of experiments is considered expedient."

THE year 1882 will be the four hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into Vienna.