

## To Our Contributors.

It is our pleasing duty to welcome many new comers to our correspondence pages this month. It is a genuine pleasure to us, and one that we can hardly find words to express, to be able to show and prove that printers have men in their ranks who are able to handle the pen, as well as the "leaden emblems." That it is so, seems but proper to our mind, and if, in our humble sphere, we are enabled to bring some of the latent talents of the craft to the surface, then we will consider our labors have not been in vain. Gentlemen, you have our sincere and heartfelt thanks, and we hope you will not weary in well-doing, but make us a monthly visit if possible. Should it prove too irksome monthly, come as often as convenient, and make sure you are welcome.

One word, in conclusion, and that by way of admonition: Do not let any little personal feeling get into your letters, "nor set down aught in malice" against thy brother, but ever bear in mind the golden rule, "Do unto others," etc. Let the broad mantle of charity fall over the short-comings of your fellow-craftsmen. Recollect that abuse is not argument, but rather shows the weakness of the position of him who uses this two-edged weapon. Preserve inviolate private life and character in so far as they do not interest the public or the craft. Remember, our mission is not to injure, and a thoughtless sentence, while doing the writer no good, may do the subject, as well as ourselves, irreparable injury.

We felt compelled to exercise the editorial privilege this month on a letter from a valued contributor, and we feel sure, when he thinks the matter over, that he will thank us for not publishing it. We do not for a moment suppose there is a contributor to the *Miscellany* who would knowingly hurt the feelings of any one, let alone a brother typo, but many "a word spoken in jest," etc. Let any matter that may come up for discussion, be discussed in an orderly and good-natured manner. It is the best and the easiest, and leaves no sting after it to rankle and poison the future good fellowship that should prevail in the typographical fraternity.

We are compelled to hold over a large amount of matter this month for want of space, etc. Amongst which are extensive notices of the craft in Toronto as well as in other parts of Ontario and the province of Quebec. They will, so far as space can be spared, have attention in next month's issue.

## The Caxton Four Hundredth Anniversary in Canada.

The art of printing having been introduced into England in the year 1477, by Wm. Caxton, the importance of the recurring centennial has suggested both in England and Canada the advisability of celebrating the event and rendering due homage to the author of its introduction. The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal having undertaken to hold a convention on the 26th of June instant, and an exhibition on the two following days, with this view, would feel grateful for the loan of such articles classified in the appended schedule, as may be in the possession of either private individuals or public institutions throughout the Dominion, the society undertaking the cost of transmission, the care and custody while here, and the immediate return of the exhibits, at the close of the celebration.

## SCHEDULE.

1. Missals or manuscript books, prior to the art of printing.
2. Books from the press of William Caxton, Colard Mansion, Wynkyn de Worde and Pynson.
3. Books from the invention of the art to 1650.
4. Books subsequent to 1650, having merit in illustrations, the special development of the art, "Editio Princeps," uncut editions, large paper editions, rare and curious books, works from celebrated printers.
5. Early and rare editions of bibles and prayer books.
6. Illustrated and illuminated books from the earliest epoch to the present day.
7. Books having reference to the early history of Canada, (Nouvelle France).
8. All books and newspapers printed in Canada prior to 1840; thereafter, books illustrative of the progress of the art in Canada.
9. Prints, etchings, woodcuts and engravings, up to 1800; thereafter, specimens illustrative of Canadian engraving.
10. Specimens of Calligraphy, up to 1700.
11. Maps and plans relating to America prior to 1800.
12. Coins and medals.

GERALD E. HART, Sec'y, Montreal.

THE first paper ever printed in America was established at Boston, in 1600. One hundred years from that time the total number of newspapers in the United States was two hundred, of which only two or three were dailies. Since 1790 the progress of journalism in the United States has been marvelous, the total number of papers now published being nearly eight thousand, of which over seven hundred are dailies. The wonderful increase in the facilities for disseminating information among the people is the most remarkable feature of this age, and should go far toward educating the people of the United States.