



ing comes out like a die. The stone is now ready for the Printing Room.

Here is a chaos of activity: Steam, wheels, rollers, belts, machinery of every kind, and men hastening with their heavy work. The stone, in its bed in the press, is set sliding backward and forward. The rollers are inked at one end. The stone is inked in the middle. The paper is brought into contact with it. The impression takes place, and sheet after sheet is piled up. Great

piles of creamy paper on one side are ready to go in. The first colour stone goes first. The second next, and so on, until the effect is produced that we all admire so much in our gay and tastefully decorated lithographic work. The entire order is thrown off in one colour, and these sheets are gone over again with the second, then the third, and so on till all the colours of the artist have been produced.

Varnish is sometimes used as the final coat, and it is printed on in much the same fashion as the colour. Sheet by sheet they are dried, by being run along near the ceiling, and then laid in piles in racks to harden over night.

When perfectly dry they are taken to the guillotine to be cut and trimmed. When the drawing is round, or oval, or fanciful, special dies are used to cut accordingly. The pretty things are then checked, counted into packages, neatly done up, labelled, and they are ready for shipping.

Back again once more to the Office we come, where the public have been coming and going with their orders. Delighted with what we have seen, we bid good morning to the courteous Manager, whom we leave in his den, deep in the problem of improvements in machine, process, method, and material, and we catch a glimpse of his plan for introducing machinery to his type-setting, which will be the next triumph of the printer's art.

INDUSTRIA.

THE CONNECTICUT BLUE LAWS.

These laws are called blue, because they have been printed on blue paper.

The governor and magistrates convened in general assembly are the supreme power under God. From the determination of the assembly no appeal shall be made.

No one shall be a freeman or have a vote unless he is converted, and a member of one of the churches.

Each freeman shall swear by the blessed God to bear true allegiance to this dominion, and that Jesus is the only King.

No dissenter from the essential worship of this dominion shall be allowed to give a vote for electing of magistrates or any officer.

No food or lodging shall be offered to a heretic. No one shall cross a river on the Sabbath but authorised clergymen.

No one shall cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair, or shave, on the Sabbath day.

No one shall kiss his or her children on the Sabbath or feasting days.

The Sabbath day shall begin at sunset on Saturday. Whoever wears clothes trimmed with gold, silver, or bone lace, above one shilling per yard, shall be presented by the grand jurors, and the selectmen shall tax the estate £300.

Whoever brings cards or dice into the dominion shall pay a fine of £5.

No one shall eat mince-pies, dance, play cards, or play any instrument of musick, except the drum, trumpet, or jews-harp.

No gospel minister shall join people in marriage. The

magistrate may join them, as he may do it with less scandal to Christ's Church.

When parents refuse their children convenient marriages, the magistrates shall determine the point.

A man who strikes his wife shall be fined £10. A woman who strikes her husband shall be punished as the law directs.

No man shall court a maid in person or by letter without obtaining the consent of her parents; £5 penalty for the first offence; £10 for the second; and for the third, imprisonment during the pleasure of the court.

TANNING THE ELEPHANT'S HIDE.

The tanning of elephant hides is a comparatively new industry, but owing to its cost it is not likely to become a very extensive one. The method employed is practically the same as in the tanning of cow hide, except that a stronger combination of the tannic ingredients is required, and a greater length of time necessary to perform the work. When taken from the vat the hide is 1½ inches thick, and in finishing no attempt is made to glaze or polish it, but everything is done to preserve its natural colour and appearance. It is very enduring leather—several years wear having but little effect on it.

but it is also very costly, and articles made from elephant hides are expensive luxuries. Cigar cases, card cases, and similar small articles vary from \$25 to \$100; a small pocket book, without gold or silver ornamentation, fetches about \$40; while a small satchel made of the same leather costs from \$300 to \$400.