

The Printer's Miscellany.

VOL. II.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Practical Paragraphs.....	97, 98
Editorials; Acknowledgments; etc..	99, 100
Editor's Table.....	101
Poetry; News of the Craft.....	102—104
Correspondence; etc.....	105—112
How the Colonel Got Up the River; Marriages; etc.....	113, 114
Press Notices.....	116
"Sorts".....	118

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.
Baylis, Wilkes Manufacturing Co.'s Print- ing Inks.....	119
Barbour's Improved Irish Flax Book Thread.....	115
C. H. Flewelling, Wood Engraver.....	117
Dominion Type-Founding Co.....	120
E. Banfill & Co., Practical Machinists.....	117
For Sale.....	114
Geo. H. Morrill, Printing Inks.....	117
G. W. Jones, Agent for Printing Paper.....	119
J. Riordon, Merriton Paper Mills.....	119
J. L. McCoskery, Stationery, etc.....	117
J. J. Smith & Co., Printing Inks.....	119
J. R. Pruyn, Agent for Printing Paper.....	119
Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co.....	115
Printing and Bookbinding Machinery.....	117
Richard Heans, Bookbinding, etc.....	119
Wm. Walker, Travelling Agent.....	119
Wants.....	115

Thomas H. Davis, better known as "Propeller" Davis, died of heart disease on Tuesday, the 27th Nov. He was 65 years of age, and his life has been one of constant activity, as his nickname implied. He was not a practical printer, but some years ago associating himself with one of the best job printers in Boston, they established the Propeller Printing Office, with Davis as canvasser. He was very successful in this branch of the business, and his rushing style and low prices brought him into notoriety, and much money to his coffers. Subsequently he embarked in newspaper enterprises and advertising schemes, and latterly he was engaged in the address card business. He was eccentric, but warm-hearted, and his old acquaintances will miss his cheerful face from his accustomed walks.—*Woburn Journal, Dec. 1st.*

The *Forester* is the title of a new paper started at Huntsville, Muskoko.

PRACTICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Book Work---Preparing for Press.

IMPOSING.

Imposition comprehends a knowledge of placing the pages so that they may regularly follow each other when printed and the sheet is folded up; and also the mode of dressing chases and the manner of making the proper margin. As many pages as are required for a whole or half sheet being made up, the compositor lays them upon the imposing stone, placing the first page with the signature to the left hand facing him. Having placed the first page in its proper position, the places for the other pages will be very promptly suggested to his mind if he will note the folios, fronts and backs of his odd and even pages.

There may be some little difference of opinion as to the proper place to begin the imposition of a form—we have heard it contended that the right hand nearest corner was the proper place to lay the first page. It is not proposed to go into the whys and wherefores in this article, but simply to give the rules as we find them and as they were presented to our once youthful mind. This subject was all Greek to us then, and as we watched the foreman running quickly over the imposition of a common sixteen or thirty-two, in order to prove its correctness before locking up, we looked upon him in awe and trembling, and wondered if there was another man in the world with such deep learning in the "art preservative." But we digress.

It may be as well to mention here that there is a way of imposing from the centre, by which means the blank or open pages may be thrown in the centre of the form, leaving the solid pages on the outside to act as bearers for the rollers, as well as for the better regulation of the imposition.

All odd matter, for any form, should be divided into fours, eights, twelves and sixteens, which is the ground work of all impositions except the eighteens, which differ from all the others; for instance, sixteens, twenty-fours and thirty-twos are only octavos and twelves