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# Dominion Printer.



PUBLISHED BY THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY.

Vol. 4.

MONTREAL, JUNE, 1878.

No. 2.

## DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING CO., (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Letters  
Patent Act, 1869.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ALEX. MURRAY, President.

JOHN WHYTE, Vice-President,

HON. SENATOR RYAN, W. J. MACDONELL,

ALEX. BUNTIN, JAMES SIMPSON,

D. J. REES,

P. A. CROSSBY,  
Manager.

### THE TORONTO BRANCH

Is at No. 54 Colborne Street, and is in charge of  
Mr. W. H. Lovell.

### ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company was held on the 28th of May. There was a good attendance. The President, Alex. Murray, Esq., read the Annual Report, which was unsatisfactory in consequence of the misdoings of the late Manager. Suggestions were made and approved as to the management of the business in future. The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: Messrs. Alex. Murray, John Whyte, Alex. Buntin, W. J. Macdonell, D. J. Rees, James Simpson, and the Hon. Thos. Ryan. The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held subsequently, Mr. Alex. Murray was elected President, and Mr. John Whyte, Vice-President.

The Board met on the 31st ult., and appointed Mr. P. A. Crosby, Manager.

### THE EX-MANAGER.

Mr. F. W. A. Osborne was appointed Manager of the Dominion Type-Founding Company, on the 7th of February, 1877. He had been well recommended for the position, and the Directors placed the utmost confidence in him, a confidence which was not shaken until the month of March last, when his actions were anything but satisfactory. During the past year, we did a large business, both here and in Toronto, and satisfactory financial returns should have been the result. Until January, the most glowing reports were made by the Manager to the Directors; but then a change took place, and he was importunate in his demands for more capital. It was well that this was not granted, as instead of \$8,000 or \$10,000 the Company might have been victimized out of \$20,000 or even more. Towards the end of March, an investigation into our Toronto

branch was decided on, and on the 3rd of April, Mr. P. A. Crosby was despatched thither on this mission. On the following day, Mr. Osborne sent in his resignation, and immediately commenced removing certain papers, &c., from the foundry. Information of the fact having been given to the President, suspicion was aroused, and it was decided to place Mr. Osborne under arrest. A number of charges were laid against him, and on the morning of the 5th he was taken to the Police Office. After a lengthy investigation, he was, on the 6th of May, committed to stand his trial on 25 charges of embezzlement and on one of forgery. The trial will take place in September next.

### IMPORTANT TO AMERICAN PAPER INTERESTS.

On the 16th of July there will be opened, in Berlin, a general international exhibition of paper, stationery, and the industries relating thereto. The display will remain open until August 31st. It is already exciting the attention it deserves in Europe; the paper makers have commenced preparing samples for exhibit; the stationers are doing the same. So far as we know, the coming Paper Fair is scarcely attracting even passing notice in this country. Those having the exhibition in charge have extended a cordial invitation to American paper makers to contribute freely. Our countrymen should make haste to avail themselves of so generous an offer. Let them bear in mind that the Paris International Exposition, open since May 1st, is attracting visitors from all parts of the world. Men interested in paper and stationery are certain to go to Berlin to critically examine the products there displayed.

South America is the best field in the world for the paper maker. In the single city of Lima, \$200,000 worth of news paper is annually consumed. All of it comes from Belgium, and is of an inferior quality, being so thin and flimsy that the least handling tears it. Yet we are told that the South Americans regard it as a passably good kind of paper. What is true of Lima holds good of many other parts of South America. Considerable quantities of letter and note paper and envelopes are being shipped to Brazil from the mills at Springfield, Mass.; but news and wrapping papers made in the United States are unknown in South America. Our sister continent is so very far away, that it is impracticable to reach her centres of population through the medium of traveling salesmen provided with samples. South American consumers of paper cannot come here to examine our stocks, for the same reason. The mountain will not come to Mahomet; it is inconvenient for Mahomet to go to the mountain; mountain and Mahomet can readily meet at Berlin to mutual advantage.

The magnet of the Paris Exposition is drawing and has drawn many South Americans to the metropolis of France. Exhibits of paper may be readily

sent from this city, New York, Boston, or Baltimore, to Berlin. From Paris to the Prussian Capital, the journey is short and pleasant. The paper consumers from Lima to Chili, that are at the Paris Exposition, will be certain to go to the—to them—more important display at Berlin. An examination of American made paper, or knowledge gained of its prices, cannot fail to result in large orders to our paper makers. It is for them now to lose no time in improving so golden an opportunity.—*Printer's Circular.*

The issue for 1878 of the *Newspaper Directory and Advertisers' Hand-book* published by the world-known advertising agency of S. M. Pettengill & Co., 37 Park Row, New York, has just come to hand. For simplicity and convenience of arrangement, comprehensiveness of scope and general accuracy, we have long regarded this as by far the best and most reliable Newspaper Directory published in the United States or elsewhere. It contains a complete list of the newspapers published in the United States and the British Provinces, a second list arranged, for the convenience of advertisers, in counties; lists of the daily, weekly, monthly, religious, agricultural and specialist newspapers and periodicals, with full information as to character, circulation and proprietorship, and a list of the leading newspapers of Great Britain, Australasia and Europe. The volume is illustrated with portraits of Bayard Taylor, George W. Childs and Brete Harte among living, and Samuel Bowles, James Gordon Bennett, of the dead journalists of the United States, while an excellent steel engraving of S. M. Pettengill appears as the frontispiece. An interesting article on advertising, replete with hints drawn from long practical experience of the subject, should make this volume specially attractive to enterprising business men.

PROGRESS.—In presenting the FREE PRESS in an enlarged form, and in new type throughout, we feel that any remarks beyond the merest mention would be a work of supererogation as we believe our readers will be able to fully appreciate the improvements, especially since the production speaks so well for itself.

The business policy of the proprietors, from the very beginning, has been to furnish the best possible paper that its patronage would afford; and this has resulted, it is confidently believed, in the best paper in the Dominion, according to its constituency.

Canadians might find some cause for pride in the fact that the entire excellent outfit has been supplied by a Dominion house—the Dominion Type-Founding Company of Montreal.—*Manitoba Free Press, May 25.*

MARRIED.—At St. Paul's Church, Jersey City Heights, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. F. C. Putnam, Alex. Murray, President of the Dominion Type-Founding Co., Montreal, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Macdonald Bridges, Barrister, of Hamilton, Ontario.

## 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 *Sansserveria*, 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.

### THE SCHOOL OF THE PRINTING OFFICE.

The lessons taught in the School of the Printing Office are so numerous that few can be noticed, and none dwelt upon at length, in the brief space allotted to a single article. All, however, are of importance to a correct knowledge and a successful carrying on of the "art," and though they may have been alluded to before, the beginning of a new year is a fitting time to recall them to memory, and urge that they be neither overlooked nor ignored.

It is only by constant study that any printer can meet the demands of the day. There appears to be no limit to the capabilities of type metal in the type foundry's hands. The forms of yesterday are looked upon as already old in this fast age, and all are upon the *qui vive* for what the morrow will produce, and ready to seize upon the possibilities.

But there are certain things connected with the "art preservative" that can never become old: certain principles and duties that will last as long as press and type; and they underlie all that makes printing what it has become, and will add to its greatness and power as the years roll on, if but rightly understood and acted upon.

It has been well written that "cleanliness is next to godliness." True, it cannot be carried to the extreme that it is in "my lady's chamber," but it can be much more than is generally the case. The reasons given why a printing office should be a lumber room, dirty, littered with paper and inky mistakes, have long been obsolete, if indeed they were in the least tenable.

With the more ample space, and light, and conveniences of the present, there is no plausible excuse for an accumulation of things offensive to the eye and sense of smell. In a sanitary point of view alone, there should never be any thing of the kind, if the printer holds his life and health in the same ratio with those engaged in other callings. Besides, dirt and confusion are enemies of rapid and successful work. No man can do labor in as *paying a manner, or with one-half* the pleasure, in a filthy office that he can in a clean and pure one. The evidence of that is too apparent to need enlarging upon.

We hold, consequently, that CLEANLINESS is *prima facie* evidence of a good printer. Certainly, dirt and litter never contributed toward the setting up of a "good job," even though, now and then, one may be gotten out in defiance of it, if there is a sufficiency of patience and enough of time wasted. Set down cleanliness, therefore, as the first study taught in the printing office, and see that nothing runs counter to it.

ORDER is a natural growth of cleanliness. Attention to one is attention to the other. They are so interwoven as to be very difficult of separation, even if it is possible. The quickest way to "clean up" is to put all that is "lying around loose" in their proper places. Order goes ever with neatness—is her handmaiden. The "rubbish" cannot be swept away without doing very much toward its establishment, and with the one we have an almost surety of the other.

PUNCTUALITY is the very essence of success. Not only punctuality in fulfilling engagements, but in being "on hand" when the time of working arrives. You may chase a lost hour all day and never be able to catch it, try never so hard; on the contrary, it will chase you, and annoy and defeat your plans. Beginning work at the appointed time makes the rest comparatively easy. There is nothing of "hurry" then, as is certain to be the case with the sluggard and the loiterer. The prompt man is one who, as a rule, accomplishes much—is satisfied with himself, and gives satisfaction to his employer. He goes cheerily about his tasks, and they do not drag on his hands; or what says the old song—

"Your merry heart gangs a' the day,  
Your sad one tires a mile a'."

When the hour comes, there is the man. He annoys not others by coming late. And such a one can be trusted. As he began, so will he finish; and when "slack times" come he has no fear of being discharged, knowing his own worth and feeling that it is appreciated.

PUNCTUALITY in fulfilling engagements, in keeping your word to the letter, is, also, a "right bower" of success, and when accidents come, as come they will in the best regulated printing offices, even as in "the best regulated families," the fact will be a good friend and defender. Having established a name for always being punctual, your word will not be questioned, and every possible facility given. A job promised should never be delayed. You have no means of judging of what importance it may be to the customer, and when the appointed time comes he should have it. Every instant of delay

not only detracts from your reputation as a business man, but may cause serious annoyance and loss. *The time to the hour of promise is yours*—every subsequent moment *his*. Many a good patron has lost his patience by running after or waiting for a job, and you lost a customer that you could ill afford to spare. This never should be, and there is no valid excuse for it. You have it within your power to say when work can be finished, and any reasonable man will not grumble if he has faith in your word. But when you say it will be ready, he has a right, morally and legally, to depend upon it, and should not be disappointed. A promise unfulfilled in this regard (unless accidents bar, or circumstances arise, or sickness and death come, that make it beyond the bounds of human power) is falsehood, and any milder name is but evasion.

TASTE is as necessary in the printing office as in any walk of life—the aesthetic as much a component part of the manipulation of type and border and rule as of pencil and brush. The uninitiated cannot conceive how very much an eye for beauty has to do with the proper selection and arrangement. One "hand" will fashion material into something pleasing to the eye—something that will give satisfaction, and another from the same make a "botch," that is repugnant to every sense. There is a "fitness" in the possibilities of a printing office that should be studied much more than it is. Taste should be more cultivated, and the higher forms of beauty sought. A printer should be both like and unlike the wife of Sam Slick, as described by himself. "She hasn't an ear for music," he said, "but she has an eye for type." A printer should love the cheerful "click" of the die, the rattling and whirling of the press, and the deep diapason of the engine that keeps all moving, in a realm of order and cleanliness. These things go far toward establishing the beauty of the whole.

But it is of the tasteful arrangement of the component parts of job, or paper, or "ad," that we were speaking—having the "head" and "display" lines fit the "body." All who handle type know what this means, and how a slight change will often turn an *autre* thing into a tasteful, beautiful and satisfactory one.

In the present, when inventor and designer and founder are giving so much time to the exaltation and beautifying of the "art"—when the delicate tracery of the graver is rivaled—when there is absolutely nothing that can be carved or etched that is not reproduced in type metal, it is incumbent upon the printer to do his quota, and, by the cultivation of taste, by searching for the beautiful, to raise the standard of the "art," will it arrive to the very limit of human perfection. It will *pay* to do so—will become a pleasure, and the "works that live after them" will be a better monument than marble that he performed his task aright, and like a worthy follower of Franklin.

REGULARITY chimes so intimately with punctuality and order that little can be said more than has already been. A well defined and faithfully followed system advances work marvellously. It is the "governor" of the entire machine; the controlling power over the "loose ends"; the index finger upon the dial of business, that makes one thing follow another without clashing, and keeps all upon the move. With it, there can be no jar or confusion, and thousands of the petty annoyances of life are avoided. Method is more than haste in the great majority of cases—is "heaven's first law." The hare ran swiftly, but the slow plodding tortoise kept up its regular progress, and, arriving first at the goal, won the prize. "Slap-dash" style, "hit and miss" fashion, "miss" far more frequently than they "hit." Regular work, regular hours, regular habits, produce regular patrons and regular payments, and that is the life blood of printing as of all other branches of trade.

INTEMPERANCE! What a text for a sermon! What a theme for a sad song! Important as are all the other lessons taught in the School of the Printing Office, they fade into nothingness before it. All their benefits cannot do away with, can never be an accepted sacrifice for its curse. Its name is devil, and its work is darkness, doom, destruction and death. Over its portals is written, in letters of flame, the motto of the Inferno: "Who enters here leaves hope behind"—hope, the sole thing left to mankind when the accursed box of Pandora was opened!

Over all classes of society, in every walk of life, in every trade, profession and occupation, its withering blight is cast. But, perchance, there is nowhere that it falls with more fatal power than in the printing office. At least, we see and feel it more deeply there; and would that we were "trumpet-tongued," to raise our voice against its folly and madness, its temporal degradation, and its eternal punishment. No man who gives himself to inebriety should have any foothold in a printing office. He is almost as dangerous there as in a powder maga-

zine. He is not a perfectly sane man—can never be while under the influence of his cups. He will certainly disregard all the fundamental rules laid down as important for success; will never be punctual, neat, orderly, nor can have any but a disturbed conception of beauty; cannot be relied upon at all in an emergency; cannot be relied upon at all, for the very hour when he is needed the most, the chances will be that he is making a beast of himself in some saloon, or sleeping off the effects of his potion as a beast.

Looking back through the years since we "learned the case" and first handled "stick and rule," we mark the wrecks of manhood by the wayside with sorrow and tears. Rum has been the quicksands that have drawn in, alas! how many? Has left scars upon many hearts that even time can never heal. Black pictures rise up from memory. The young, the strong, the talented, the one in the prime of life and usefulness, the old man with silvered locks, all have been sucked down in the maelstrom. There are graves everywhere, and the hand that dug them was intemperance. Ruin strikes ever by its side, and destruction goes with it as the whirlwind. Children are worse than orphaned, and wives more than widowed. The heaven of countless happy homes has been turned into a living hell, and the murderous knife not left unattended with blood.

Our experience is that of the world. The same panorama of misery and crime is unrolled before all eyes. One picture is but the reproduction of another. All the pigments used are sad tinted, save as dashed with the crimson of precious blood. There is not, never can be, a single ray of light, or bloom, or beauty. Not a glimpse of happiness ever glides the gloom. It is a gathering of blighted hopes, lives thrown away, opportunities wasted, wealth squandered, love broken-hearted, spiritual misery, waves of shame, the loss of home, prison, the chains of delirium, the pauper's grave. Were we writing a scenario, we would tremblingly ask after such a life, after the soul had covered the abused body and the soul stood before the Judgment bar, what then? But we forbear. It is not our pleasure nor our province. The world of the drunkard has curses enough for him without our travelling beyond, and assuming the prerogative and the duty of another prophet.

But with Intemperance—we all who in the slightest degree have the good of their fellows at heart—have to do; and he who does not raise his voice against it is unworthy of the name of man, and stands self-convicted of moral cowardice. It is the greatest, the most wide-spread, the most deadly curse of our nation and our times—the most insidious. It wrines within folds as subtle as the everlasting horror of Michael Angelo—the Laocoon. Ah! I well was it named the serpent of the still. It is a monster serpent, and its embrace awful, slimy, clinging and ponderous. It dazzles but to make drunk; makes drunk but to render its victims hopeless, friendless, godless; is a monster of destruction, growing fat upon tears and groans and blood, and laughing as it ever drags down its slaves to perdition.

One would think, in the present age of the world, there would be no necessity of raising a warning voice upon the subject. Volumes have been written, lectures delivered, whose words, if strung together, would form a net for the world, but he fact is patent that the curse yet remains. The evidences are too plain to admit of denial. We see them in our daily walks and feel them in our business. They speak from the gutter and thunder from the station-house. It causes the wailing upon the hearth-stone; the cries for bread from the orphans; the tears as blood of the widow; the erection of the gibbet, and makes fat the graveyard.

Shall there be no end to this? Can nothing be done to save and purify? To us who love printing, and believe it to be the highest of all arts, it devolves to guard it from desecration. Every printer is as a brother. There is an invisible bond of union between all—a sort of un-"lodged" Freemasonry. Too much, far too much, have we suffered from the prison, not to pray for a cure. We would save, if we could; would fling abroad a wide mantle of charity; would lift up the fallen; would give assistance to the weak—but we cannot entirely sacrifice ourselves. We all have our laws and statutes, and they must not be forgotten. We have wives and children, whose love must not be thrown to the winds, and who must be cherished and protected from the rough winds. Not always can a fatted calf be killed when the prodigal, denied all shelter and starving upon husks, is forced to return. Our duty is first to those dependent upon us; after that, others. And what does this duty teach? Is the lesson not plain? The forgiveness of seventy times seven has been more than given. Now we are called upon to act, Act, how? Surely, so that it may be felt. The duty of the employer is plain. Intemperance must be driven from the printing office. It can soon be done. Mark the man who persists in it. Give him no right hand of fellowship; give him no employment. There are plenty of sober men to take the places; and if they do not reform, and persist in going to the dogs, the better for those who remain.

It must come to this at last, even if the time is delayed. Costly presses and material are not safe in the hands of one given to inebriety. At any moment wholesale destruction may come, and then who is to pay the damage? Not the one who spends his all in the grocery and wine shop. Besides, the morals of the craft forbid; and the sorrow and misery, the starvation, the destruction of character and the destruction of precious human life, all cry out as angels against it.

Men, printers, we call upon you to act—to act now. There is no time for delay. Let the year just dawned be fruitful in the blessings of temperance. Let the craft be purified, redeemed, raised up. Let it be known and respected—be forever freed from the curse of the wine cup, and its long train of evil and horrors. With heart and hand we will go with you; will do all that within us lies. The many are upon the right side—the few must join the ranks or be driven from it.

These are a few of the lessons taught in the School of the Printing Office. They deserve a careful study and earnest thought. No one can hope to become a good and respected and successful printer without doing so. The few ideas we have advanced show something of their importance, but not all; very far from it. Pages might be added. But, enough. We look forward to a golden harvest of good. Shall our hopes be vain?

## QUADS.

MR. JOHNSON, proprietor of the *London Standard*, has an annual income of \$150,000, and still there are people who boldly assert that newspaper publishing does not pay.

A printer may certainly use glasses above his nose if he finds them any assistance, but he will find that the too frequent use of glasses under his nose tends to unsteadiness of gait and thickness of speech.

A printer writes: "Do you think it wicked to smoke?" Oh? awfully, dreadfully, sinfully wicked; send your cigars to this office and let us burn them up for you, while you swear off and reform before it is too late.

A fete of very rare character, even in such a feteful land as Germany, was lately celebrated in Augsburg, in honour of M. Georg Huber, who for fifty years has been the editor of the widely known *Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung*.

The Letteverein (Women's Printing School), in Berlin, has 30 compositrices in its employ; they are mostly daughters of people in decent positions. The highest average earnings during the latter half of 1876 were 34s.; the lowest 20s.

A pretty sight must it have been in Stockholm, on February 11, to see the presentation of the medal "for long and faithful service" to M. Stahl, a compositor, who had that day completed 25 years of service as a compositor in one house.

The *Moniteur Belge* says there are 1,037 printing offices in France, employing 9,500 compositors, 3,000 other workmen, 900 correctors and overseers, and 350 machine minders. The average annual number of works printed is 80,000, and their value £1,000,000.

"Newsmania" is a new species of insanity. The persons afflicted here editors to death, never pay their subscriptions, sponge all the puffs and advertising they can, and generally die a miserable death, cheered in their last moments by grinning imps and miserable printers.

The manufacture of paper from wood has reached that attitude of perfection in Canada, that a superintendent of a mill up there says a tree is cut down and shoved in one end of the mill and five minutes later there is a neighbor at the other end to borrow the paper.—*Am. Ex.*

"I say, fellows," remarked one of our comps, the other day, "let's see who can tell the biggest lie." "All right," said a loafing fellow who had just stepped in, "I'm the biggest fool in London." "Come now," exclaimed our boy Bill contemptuously, "we agreed to tell nothing but lies, and here you begin by telling the truth."

A man was seen coming out of a newspaper office with one eye gouged out, and his nose spread out over his face like a piece of raw beef, and one of his ears chewed off. To an officer who interviewed him he replied: "I didn't like an article that appeared in the paper last week, and I went in to see the man that wrote it. He was that, stranger."

Eleven thousand a year is a good sum to make out of "savings," but it is stated to be done by the proprietors of the *Times* by the simple process of using a lighter paper. This has been effected, we are told, by a gradual operation, so judiciously carried on that only sharp-sighted—or, rather, sharp-fingered—people have found it out.

In seven years 94,000,000 notes of the Bank of England have been paid, and they are contained in 18,000 boxes, which placed side by side would extend a distance of three miles. These notes are not made of old rags, but of pure white linen cuttings, and their manufacture for nearly 200 years has been in the hands of the Portals, of Laverstoke, Hampshire.

PAPER BAGS.—A paper bag factory in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, works up a roll of paper, a mile in length, in seven and a half minutes, passing through the cutting and pasting process. A single roll of paper makes 5,780 bags, showing that if the ma-

chinery is kept running at the same speed for an hour it would make 46,240 bags, or 462,000 per day of ten hours.

At the Horticultural exhibition held at Amsterdam, in May last, a Belgian gentleman, M. Bortier, showed specimens of paper made from the sapwood of the aspen tree. The trees from which the paper was made were only four years old, and were planted in the sandy downs near Furnes. The object of the exhibitor was to show how the downs could be utilized.

The opening lecture of the present session of the Paris Faculty of Medicine was recently delivered by Dr. Peter, who took the Science of Medicine and its destinies as his subject. Dr. Peter served his time at case, became a reader, was allowed, while still in employment in a printing office, to attend lectures, and is now one of the most brilliant and successful of the professors of Paris.

A strong transparent fluid glue, according to the *Baugewerbe-Zeitung*, can be made by any one acquainted with a little chemistry, in the following manner—Milk is curdled in common vinegar, the caseine precipitated from the curd, washed, and dissolved in a solution of borax saturated cold. A thickish transparent fluid is thus obtained, which has remarkable adhesive powers.

The *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie* offers skilled advice gratis as to the market value of old books owned by its subscribers.—A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Portugal, states that the printing trade is well advanced there. Oporto, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, possessed only ten small offices, ten years ago; it now has 31, some of which are large. Their type, machines, and ink comes most of it from France.

An Italian correspondent of the *Typologie-Tucker* testifies to the keenness of the competition which exists among masters in the land where the orange blooms, and the rose and myrtle very kindly perfume the air. "Were you," he says, "to shut the printers of Rome up in a cage together over night, you would find nothing of them left the next morning but their hearts—a long way the hardest part about them."

On the authority of the *Bulletin of the Paris Elementary Education Society* there are in France 7 stenographic papers, the system being Duploye's; in England 15 (Pitman's); in America 7 (different systems); in Italy 10; in Germany 68 (different systems); in Russia 1 (based on a German system); in Scotland 1; in Roumania 1. These figures are so obviously incorrect that we only publish them with a view to invite verification.

The falling off in the supply of lithographic stone from the Bavarian quarries, and its consequent advance in price, is stimulating the search for this precious mineral. The annual value of the stone already consumed is estimated at £2,000,000. It is said to be sold at a profit of 800 per cent. on the cost of quarrying. The last new find of stone reported is at Diano Marina, Liguria, in the flank of the western Apennines looking on Genoa.

The oil holes to presses should be looked to from time to time, as they are liable to become filled up with gummed oil and dirt, preventing the lubrication of the journals, and by this cause presses are frequently injured. In most cases when we take apart a second-hand press, we find at least part of the oil holes thoroughly stopped up, so that the oil could not reach the journal. By picking out the holes occasionally a good deal of trouble may be avoided.

Members of the printing trades are usually supposed to have rather more common sense than the average British workman. Perhaps it is on this account that they have not grumbled at the fact of a book having been printed by convicts, at Brixton. If they had been as low in the scale of intellect, as say, mat or brush makers, parliament would have been appealed to before now. Though we may regret that thievish fingers should aid in the "divine art," it is better that the said fingers should work at something useful; and if prisoners can aid in keep-

ing themselves, so much is saved to ratepayers. The loss of the particular trade in these cases is the gain of the whole community, and picking up types is better than grinding the wind, in more senses than one.

A correspondent asks the derivation of the word *Sans-serif*. There is no such word. The first syllable of *sans-serif* is from the French (*sans*—without) literally without a serif; but we have failed to find the etymology of the word *serif*, although every printer knows its meaning. The first fount of *sans-serif* was cast by Vincent Figgins about the year 1832, and two-line pearl was the size, quickly followed by larger and smaller bodies; he named them *sans-serif*, and that name and spelling have never been altered in any of the specimens issued from the Figgins' foundry.

A PRINTER'S PUP.—One morning the boss brought in a fine Newfoundland pup, and for safe keeping placed him in the machine room. As he was the property of a printer, he felt it a duty he owed to his master to get an insight into the business at once. After inspecting the running of a job press for some time with much interest, he went up to it and stuck his nose between a pair of cog-wheels. Leaving between the wheels a piece of the skin of his nose about the size of a shilling, he retired to a corner and sat down for a while to reflect upon his first lesson. After he had for some time pawed and licked his wound his attention was attracted to the bed of a machine, which seemed to be shooting in and out in a playful manner. After this he started, encouraged by seeing that it retreated from him, but was almost instantly knocked down by the swift return of the bed. Here he thought he had found a foe worthy of his steel. At it he went, tooth and nail, and was regularly knocked down, time after time, as each paper was struck off. He then sat down and watched the "thing" the rest of the night, bobbing his head up and down, as the bed-plate moved in and out, but cured of battling with it. Being shut up and left to his own devices till next day, he found an empty ink barrel on its side and made that his home. Being black as ink himself, the condition of his coat was not discovered until his master had taken him home next day. It was then found that he was as full of ink as he would hold. Being an affectionate and playful cuss, the consternation he created in the drawing-room and the damage he did, may be imagined. If you want to hear that boss quote Scripture, introduce a Newfoundland pup.

A PRINTER'S DREAM.—A printer sat in his office chair, his boots were patched and his coat threadbare, and his face looked weary and worn with care. While sadly thinking of business debt, old Morpheus slowly round him crept, and before he knew it he soundly slept; and sleeping, he dreamed that he was dead, from trouble and toil his spirit had fled, and that not even a cowbell tolled for the peaceful rest of his cow-hide sole. As he wandered among the shades, that smoke and scorch in the lower Hades, he slowly observed an iron door that creaking swung on hinges ajar, but the entrance was closed with a red hot bar, and Satan himself stood peeping out, and watching for travellers thereabout, and thus to the passing printer spoke:—

"Come in, my dear, it shall cost you nothing, and never fear; this is the place where I cook the ones who never pay their subscription sums; for though in life they may escape, they will find when they're dead it is too late; I will show you the place where I melt them thin with red-hot chains and scraps of tin, and also where I comb their heads with broken glass and melted lead, and if of refreshments they only think, there's boiling water for them to drink; there's the red-hot grindstone to grind down his nose, and red-hot rings to wear on his toes, and if they mention they don't like fire, I'll sew up their mouths with red-hot wire; and then, dear sir, you should see them squirm, while I roll them over and cook to a turn."

With these last words the printer awoke, and thought it all a practical joke, but still at times so real did it seem, that he cannot believe it was all a dream; and often he thinks with a chuckle and grin, of the fate of those who save their tin, and never pay the printer.

LESSONS IN TYPE-FOUNDING.

He was a printer from the country, but had been through a foundry, and knew all about making type long before he was married. Consequently, when he came to town on his bridal tour, bent on cheap amusement, he brought Matilda in to show her how it was done. He guided her to the casting room, and stepping up to one of the machines, said:

"Them's Nonpareil hair spaces; and although they come out of the mould two a second, it takes a whole day to cast three pounds."

"And what's them?" asks Matilda, going to the next machine.

"These are pica periods;" and picking up one, "see how quick they cool."

These were two lessons for Matilda; then it was John's turn.

Spying a man at the end of the row casting Double English quads, he led her along by the hand, and taking up one as before, began:

"These are Double English—Helen, damnation! O, Jerusalem!"

The quads went down on the floor rather suddenly.

"Why, John; what have you done? O, it's too bad; on your forefinger, too! Let me tie my handkerchief on it."

John's first lesson—large pieces of metal cool more slowly than small ones.

While she was wrapping up the injured member, the machine by them "caught a splash" in the mould and sent a spray of hot metal all over John's new \$8 broadcloth coat, and down the back of his neck.

John's second lesson—never stand too close around a casting machine without you've an asbestos overcoat on. It's not safe.

Being unused to a molten shower bath, he tried to jump out of its range. In so doing, caught Matilda off her balance, and sent her sprawling over a setting bench, carrying down with her several hundred sticks of type, and destroying the results of many hours' labor.

Their mutual lesson—always move slow and careful about a type foundry. Haste is apt to be expensive.

There is no telling into what further trouble their search after knowledge might have carried them, if we had not taken them in our charge during the rest of their stay, and seen them at last safely out on the sidewalk.

A worthy old-fashioned printer died a few months ago, who could remember when journeymen came to work in knee-breeches, buckle shoes, and (precious privilege of printers and other gentlemen!) wearing a sword. As he was but eighty-five years old, it is quite possible that a few more such "old inhabitants" are still in existence. If any such should read these lines, we beseech them to favour us with their recollections on this subject, and tell us how these distinguished individuals managed their work. A charming chapter could be written in the Darwinian style, showing how the sword dwindled into a bodkin.

According to the *Journal des Debats* the annual circulation per head of population in France consists of 10 letters and 4 newspaper or book post packets, while it consists in Great Britain and

Ireland of 34 letters and 5 packets; in Switzerland 27 and 17; Germany, 25 and 11; Holland, 14 and 7; Belgium, 13 and 12; Denmark, 11 and 10. The countries in which the circulation is less than in France are, Austria (10 and 2); Norway and Sweden (5 and 5); Spain, Italy and Hungary (4 and 2). In Russia, Roumania and Turkey, the average is 1 letter and 1 packet per individual per annum. Where the rates are lowest the circulation is largest.

ASSIST EACH OTHER.

Lend a hand to one another,  
In the daily toils of life;  
When we meet a weaker brother,  
Let us help him in the strife,  
There is none so rich but may,  
In his turn be forced to borrow,  
And the poor man's turn to day,  
May become our own to-morrow.

Lend a hand to one another;  
When malicious tongues have thrown  
Dark suspicions on your brother,  
Be not prompt to cast a stone.  
There is none so good but may  
Run adrift in shame and sorrow,  
And the best of men to-day  
May become the worst to-morrow.

Lend a hand to one another,  
In the race for honor's crown;  
Should it fall upon your brother,  
Let not envy tear it down.  
Lend a hand to all, I say,  
In their sunshine and their sorrow,  
And the prize we've lost to day,  
May become our own to-morrow.

OLD STYLES.

We manufacture Nonpareil, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica, and Pica Old Styles. Prices, 58c, 44c, 36c, 34c, and 32c per lb. respectively.

MUSIC PRINTING.

We have been shown a specimen of music engraving and printing by Mr. N. P. Lamoureux, of this city. A creditable piece of work.

Mr. Finlay, foreman of the Canada Paper Co's. Mills at Windsor, has resigned his position there, and entered the service of the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co., as Superintendent.

FURTHER REDUCTION

We are prepared to supply printers with Antique No. 5, Gothic No. 6, Gothic condensed No. 2, Clarendon, Title No. 2, Title Extended, Lightface Extended, and Lightface Celtic, of our own manufacture, and in fonts of not less than 25 lbs., at the following greatly reduced prices:—

Nonpareil.....	per lb.....	60c.
Brevier.....	"	46c.
Long Primer.....	"	38c.
Small Pica.....	"	36c.
Pica.....	"	34c.
Great Primer.....	"	34c.
Two Line English.....	"	34c.
Two Line Great Primer.....	"	34c.

FOR SALE.

The plant of a first class PRINTING OFFICE, suitable for a daily or weekly newspaper. Includes an improved Potter Press, 1000 lbs. Bourgeois, 600 lbs. Brevier, a quantity of Job Types, including 22 fonts of Page's Wood Type, Cases, Racks, Imposing Stones, &c.

Liberal discount for cash.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING Co.,

Montreal and Toronto.

The Dominion Printer

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 insertion.	2 insertions.	3 insertions.	4 insertions.
One Page.....	\$50.00	\$75.00	\$90.00	\$100.00
Half Page....	25.00	37.00	45.00	50.00
Quarter Page	15.00	22.00	28.00	30.00
One Column..	25.00	37.00	45.00	50.00
Half "	15.00	22.00	28.00	30.00
Quarter "	8.00	12.00	14.00	15.00

BARGAINS.

- One 36 x 44 Hoe Drum Cylinder; in good order; cost new \$2,600..... \$1,200.00
- One 29 x 41 first-class Drum Cylinder Hoe; in good order; complete with apparatus for steam power; cost \$2,500; a decided bargain at..... 1,100.00
- One Double Royal Cottrell & Babcock, cheap at..... 1,500.00
- One 28 x 40 large Cylinder Taylor; in good order..... \$50.00
- One 14 x 20 (inside chase) first-class Chromatic Press, with steam fixtures; in excellent order; will print black alone or three colors at one impression; cost new \$900. A decided bargain at.... 300.00
- One 14 x 22 (inside chase) Segment Cylinder Gordon; in excellent order. Cheap at..... 450.00
- One 7 x 10½ (inside chase) Ruggles Press; in good order, and cheap at..... 100.00
- One Smith hand press; bed 27 x 40; platen 23x37..... 130.00
- One Ink Distributor for a No. 5 Washington Press..... 25.00

All the second-hand Presses we offer for sale are thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class running order by skilled workmen before they are shipped.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING Co.,  
Montreal and Toronto.

NEW MACHINERY.

We have in our storeroom:

- One Tangye Hydraulic Press; has 2 pumps; ram 4 inches, with 14 inches run out, and 46 inches between. Platen 32 x 22. Tested to 30 tons..... 325.00
- One Sanborn new series Patent Backing Machine..... 450.00
- One Hoe Shears and Table for Millboard 70.00

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING Co.,  
Montreal and Toronto.

ON SALE—A Miller & Richard Printing Press. Size of bed 27 x 29. Address W. F. H., care of this office.

ON SALE—One of Miller & Richard's Paper Cutters, will cut 26 inches. Too small for present owner. Cuts well and is in good order. Address "W. F. H.," office of this paper.



## DOMINION TYPE FOUNDRY.

### Reduced Prices

ON  
JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

#### GORDON FRANKLIN PRESS :-

Eighth-Medium . . . . .	8 x 12	\$225
Eighth-Medium (new) . . . . .	9 x 12	250
Quarto-Medium . . . . .	10 x 15	300
Quarto-Medium (new) . . . . .	11 x 17	350
Half-Medium . . . . .	13 x 19	400

Two new Sizes.

#### PEERLESS PRINTING PRESS :-

Eighth-Medium . . . . .	8 x 12	\$225
Eighth-Medium (new) . . . . .	9 x 13	250
Quarto-Medium . . . . .	10 x 15	300
Quarto-Medium (new) . . . . .	11 x 16	350
Half-Medium . . . . .	13 x 19	400
Half-Medium (new) . . . . .	14 x 20	450

Three new Sizes.

#### UNIVERSAL PRINTING PRESS :-

Half-Super Royal (new) . . . . .	14 x 22	\$450
Half-Medium . . . . .	13 x 19	400
Half-Folio Post (new) . . . . .	12 x 18	350
Quarto-Medium . . . . .	10 x 15	300
Half-Flat Cap (new) . . . . .	9 x 14	250
Eighth-Medium (new) . . . . .	8 x 12	225

Four new Sizes.

Fountains on above Presses, extra, . . .	\$25
Steam Fixtures " " " " . . . . .	15
Boxing . . . . .	\$6, \$7 and 10

Freight from Manufactory extra.

## DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY,

Montreal and Toronto.

#### FOR SALE,

The plant of the CANADIAN FREEMAN, consisting of

- 1 Taylor No. 2 Power Press,
- 1 No. 6 Hoe Washington Hand Press,
- 1 Small Job Press.

A complete set of new type—never used; and all the requisites of a first-class newspaper and job office.

For particulars apply to the DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING CO., MONTREAL; or to

J. G. MOYLAN,  
OTTAWA.

## Walker, Pallascio & Co., Designers and Engravers

ON WOOD,

Corner Craig and Bleury Streets,

MONTREAL,

(ENTRANCE ON BLEURY.)

## DESIGNING AND WOOD ENGRAVING,

*Book Illustrations, Machinery, Architectural  
Work, Labels.*

#### CHROMO-HYLOGRAPHY,

OR, WOOD ENGRAVING IN COLORS.

Machinery, Stoves, Pianos, Melodeons, Agricultural Implements, Store Fronts, Views, Manufactories, Hotels, Streets, from photographs or sketches; Labels for Manufacturers and Druggists; Billheads, Letterheads, Ornamental Work, Borders, Shipping and Show Cards, &c. &c.

Illustrations for Newspapers with the promptness the Press demands.

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Electrotyping, Stereotyping, and Cigar Brands, at shortest notice.

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CRAIG STREET,

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(THIRD FLAT.)

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TRAVELLING AGENT

FOR THE

## NAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING CO.

will always be happy to receive orders for

Nos. 2 and 3  
PRINTING PAPER.

Favors sent him to the care of the firm at Napanee, Ont., will be promptly attended to.

Awarded the Highest Medal at Vienna.

## E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

591 Broadway, New York.

(Opp. Metropolitan Hotel.)

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN  
ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS AND FRAMES, STEREO  
SCOPES AND VIEWS, ALBUMS, GRAPHO-  
SCOPES, PHOTOGRAPHS,  
And kindred goods—Celebrities, Actresses, etc.

## PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.

We are Headquarters for everything in the way of  
STEREOPTICONS AND MAGIC LANTERNS,

BEING MANUFACTURERS OF  
MICRO-SCIENTIFIC LANTERN,  
STEREO-PANOPTICON,  
UNIVERSITY STEREOPTICON,  
ARTOPTICON, ADVERTISER'S STEREOPTICON  
SCHOOL LANTERN,  
FAMILY LANTERN,  
PEOPLE'S LANTERN.

Each style being the best of its class in the market.  
Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engravings for the window.

Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Miniatures and Convex Glass Pictures.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using sent on application.

Any enterprising man can make money with a Magic Lantern.

Cut out this advertisement for reference.

## R. THOMSON & SON,

Blacksmiths and Engineers,

NO. 18 ST. CONSTANT STREET,

Facing Drill-Shed, Montreal.

FORGINGS OF ALL KINDS MADE TO ORDER,  
STEAM ENGINES AND SHAFTING  
FITTED UP.

Removal, Erection and Repairs of Printing  
Machinery a Speciality.

MANUFACTURERS OF  
Hand Lithograph Presses, Embossing Presses, Punching Presses, Cancelling Presses, Printers' Chases (wrought and cast iron), Book Chases with Shifting Bars, and

THOMSON'S CELEBRATED PRINTERS'  
ROLLER COMPOSITION.

## E. M. SASSEVILLE, WOOD ENGRAVER,

35 St. James Street, cor. St. Lambert Hill,

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PORTRAITS, VIEWS OF BUILDINGS, MACHINERY,  
&c., &c., ILLUSTRATIONS FOR BOOKS,  
PERIODICALS, NEWSPAPERS, CATA-  
LOGUES, &c., &c., ALSO SIGNA-  
TURES, MONOGRAMS AND  
CRESTS.

Moderate Rates and Prompt Execution of all  
Work Guaranteed.

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Philadelphia Office, S. E. Cor. Tenth and Lombard Streets.  
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### BLACK INKS.

News Ink, Fast Cylinder Presses.....	\$0.14 to .16
“ “ Drum Cylinder Presses.....	.15 to .20
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Illustrated Cut Ink, soft.....	.40, .50, .75
“ heavy.....	0.75, 1.00, 1.50
Scientific American Ink.....	0.40
American Agriculturist Ink.....	0.40
Job Ink, extra quick dryer.....	1.50, 2.00, 3.00
for dry and calendered paper, will not set off.....	.50, .75, 1.00, 1.50, 2.00
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### COLORED INKS.

Red, for cards or paper.....	2.00, 3.00, 5.00, 10.00
Scarlet Red.....	1.50
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Garnine.....	16.00, 32.00
Ultramarine, fine.....	2.00, 3.00
Bronze Blue.....	2.00
Light Blue.....	1.50, 2.00
Dark Blue.....	1.50, 2.00
Green.....	1.00, 1.50, 2.00
Green, deep dark.....	2.00



### COLORED INKS.

Paris Green.....	3.00
Yellow (Lemon or Orange).....	1.00, 1.50, 2.00
White.....	.50, .75
Brown.....	1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 3.00
Gold Size (Brown, Yellow, Orange).....	1.00 to 2.00
Sienna.....	1.50
Olive.....	1.50
Tints of all shades.....	1.00, 1.50, 2.00

### ANALINE INKS.

Purple.....	5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Purple, bluish.....	16.00, 24.00
Magenta.....	5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00
Mauve, reddish.....	5.00, 10.00, 16.00, 24.00

### POSTER INKS.

Ultramarine.....	.60, .75, 1.00, 1.50
Blue, light or dark.....	.75, 1.00, 1.50
Red.....	.75, 1.00, 1.50
Green.....	.50, .75, 1.00
Yellow.....	.50, .75, 1.00
Brown.....	.50, .75, 1.00
White.....	.50, .75, 1.00
Ink for Bag work.....	Special rates.

Lithographic Inks and Varnish.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:

**THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, MONTREAL.**



## W. D. WILSON & CO.

# Fine Printing Ink Manufacturers

**FRANKLIN SQUARE (Harper's Building) NEW YORK.**

**FACTORY, LONG ISLAND CITY.**

### PRICE LIST OF BLACK INKS.

No. 1—EXTRA FINE CARD.....	\$5.00 per lb.
“ 2—SUPERFINE.....	6.00 “
“ 2—FINE WOOD CUT.....	4.00 “
“ 4—“ “.....	3.00 “
“ 5—SUPERFINE JOB, for dry paper.....	3.00 “
“ 6—FINE JOB.....	2.50 “
“ 7—“ “.....	2.00 “
“ 8—“ “.....	1.50 “
“ 9—“ “.....	0.75 “
“ 10—“ “ for soft paper.....	0.50 “
“ 11—EXTRA FINE JOB.....	2.50 “
“ 12—FINE BOOK.....	1.50 “
“ 13—“ “.....	1.00 “
“ 14—“ “.....	0.75 “
“ 15—MEDIUM BOOK.....	0.50 “
“ 16—GOOD BOOK.....	0.40 “
“ 17—CUT INK, for Illustrated Paper and Magazine Work, No. 1.....	0.50 “
“ 17—“ “ No. 2.....	0.40 “
“ 18—PROGRAMME AND ORDINARY JOB WORK on damp paper.....	0.25 “
“ 19—EXTRA NEWS INK.....	0.25 “
“ 20—NEWS AND POSTER INK.....	0.16 “

### NEWS INK IN LARGE QUANTITIES,

At lower rates, subject to special arrangement.

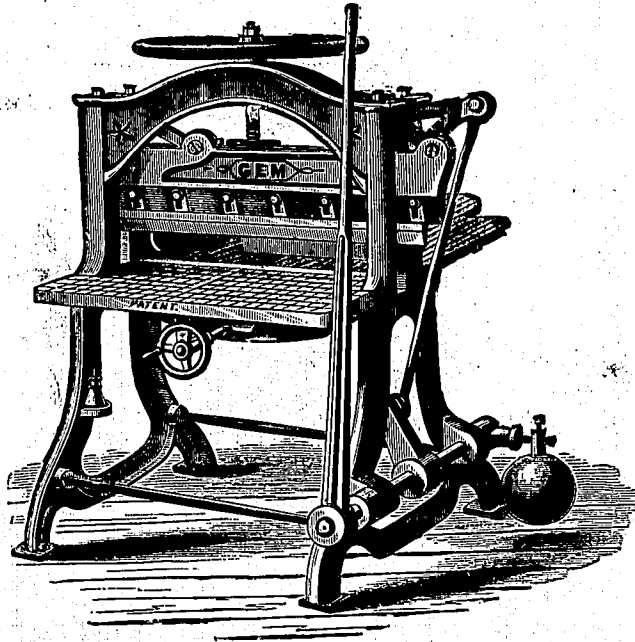
### PRICE LIST OF COLORED INKS.

No. 1—FINE CARMIN.....	\$30.00 per lb.
“ 2—“ CRIMSON.....	10.00 “
“ 3—“ SCARLET.....	10.00 “
“ 4—“ RED.....	\$2.00 to 16.00 “
“ 5—“ PALE GREEN.....	2.00 “
“ 6—“ MEDIUM.....	2.00 “
“ 7—“ DARK.....	2.00 “
“ 8—“ ULTRAMARINE.....	2.00 “
“ 9—“ MAZARINE BLUE.....	2.00 “
“ 10—“ BRONZE.....	2.00 “
“ 11—“ LEMON YELLOW.....	2.00 “
“ 12—“ ORANGE.....	2.00 “
“ 13—“ BROWN.....	2.00 “
“ 14—“ CHOCOLATE.....	2.00 “
“ 15—“ PINK.....	10.00 “
“ 16—“ RED VIOLET.....	10.00 “
“ 17—“ BLUE.....	10.00 “
“ 18—VERMILLION.....	1.50 “
“ 19—RED.....	1.00 “
“ 20—POSTER RED.....	0.50 to 6.75 “
“ 21—ULTRAMARINE.....	1.50 “
“ 22—“.....	1.00 “
“ 23—POSTER BLUE.....	0.50 to 0.75 “
“ 24—DEEP, MEDIUM AND PALE GREEN.....	1.50 “
“ 25—POSTER GREEN.....	0.50 to 0.75 “
“ 26—“ YELLOW.....	0.50 to 0.75 “
“ 27—ORANGE MINERAL.....	0.40 “
“ 28—WHITE.....	0.40 to 1.00 “
“ 29—VARNISH.....	2.50 to 3.00 per gal.
“ 30—TINTS OF ALL SHADES.....	0.50 to 2.00 per lb.

N.B.—The above Inks are kept constantly on hand and for Sale by THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING CO., Montreal.



THE  
**GEM PAPER CUTTER.**



The most simple and perfect hand machine made at its price. It is stronger and weighs more than any other low priced hand cutter. The strain in Cutting is outside of the frames, and is directly up and down, instead of crossways, therefore, no braces between side frames are required.

Price 30 inch, (weight boxed, 1,200,) - - - - - \$175.

" 32 " " " 1,300, - - - - - 225.

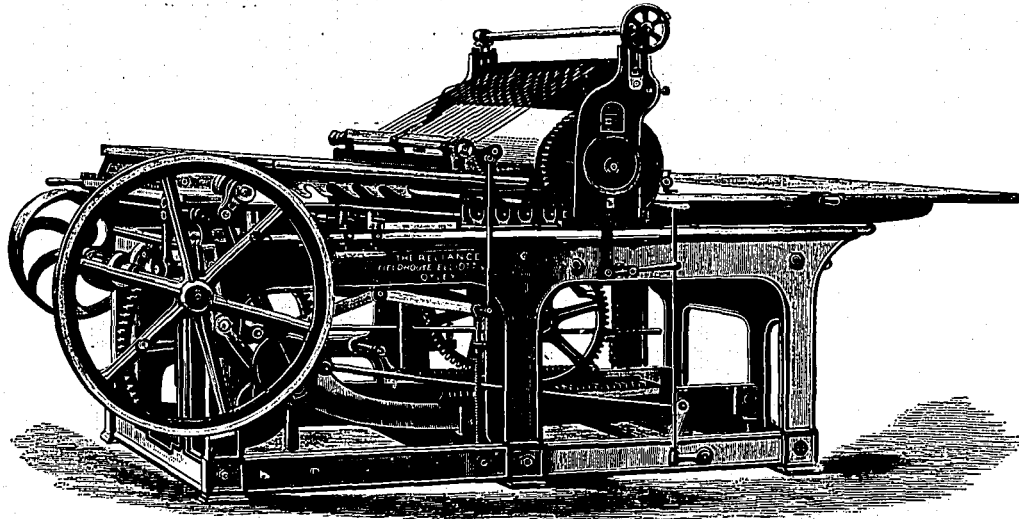
Freight Extra.

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FOR SALE BY THE  
**DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY,**  
**MONTREAL AND TORONTO.**

THE  
**“RELIANCE” WHARFEDALE**

**Newspaper, Book and Job Printing Machine.**



**WITH SELF DELIVERY.**

**NO TAPES AROUND THE CYLINDER.**

**THE “RELIANCE” PRINTING PRESS**

IS offered to the notice of Letter-press Printers, as calculated to produce the best qualities of work in BROADSIDES, JOBBING BOOK and COLOUR PRINTING, at a speed of from ONE to TWO THOUSAND per hour; and the great satisfaction the Machines already sent out have given, is the best proof that they will endure the test of comparison with any Machine in the trade; and the Makers feel confident that their increasing business is the best proof of the merits of their manufactures.

	SIZE		SIZE.	DOUBLE FEEDER.	SIZE.
Crown .....	21 × 16	Double Demy .....	36 × 24	No. 1 .....	36 × 24
Demy .....	24 × 18	Double Royal .....	42 × 29	No. 2 .....	44 × 32
Royal .....	26 × 20	News .....	48 × 36	No. 3 .....	50 × 37
Double Crown .....	30 × 20	Large News .....	50 × 39	No. 4 .....	54 × 42

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA :

**THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Montreal.**

Terms and Prices on Application.



# INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.

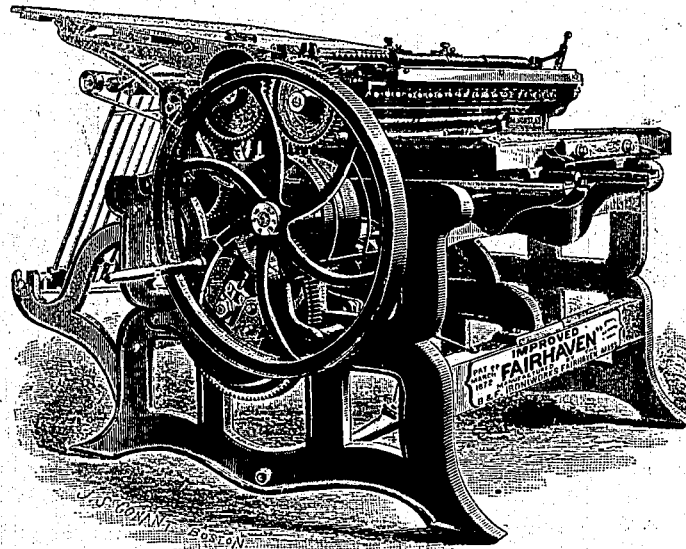


The United States Centennial Commission has examined the Report of the Judges, and accepted the following reasons, and decreed an award in conformity therewith :

"FOR STRENGTH AND DURABILITY, SIMPLICITY OF CONSTRUCTION, EASE OF ADJUSTING ROLLERS AND INK FOUNTAIN, ADAPTABILITY FOR NEWSPAPER AND JOB WORK, AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE.

"THE IMPROVED FAIRHAVEN PRESS DOES EXCELLENT WORK, HAS A SPEED OF ONE THOUSAND PER HOUR. THE BED IS MOVED BY A LEVER AND CONNECTING ROD, WHICH HOLDS IT FIRMLY IN POSITION."

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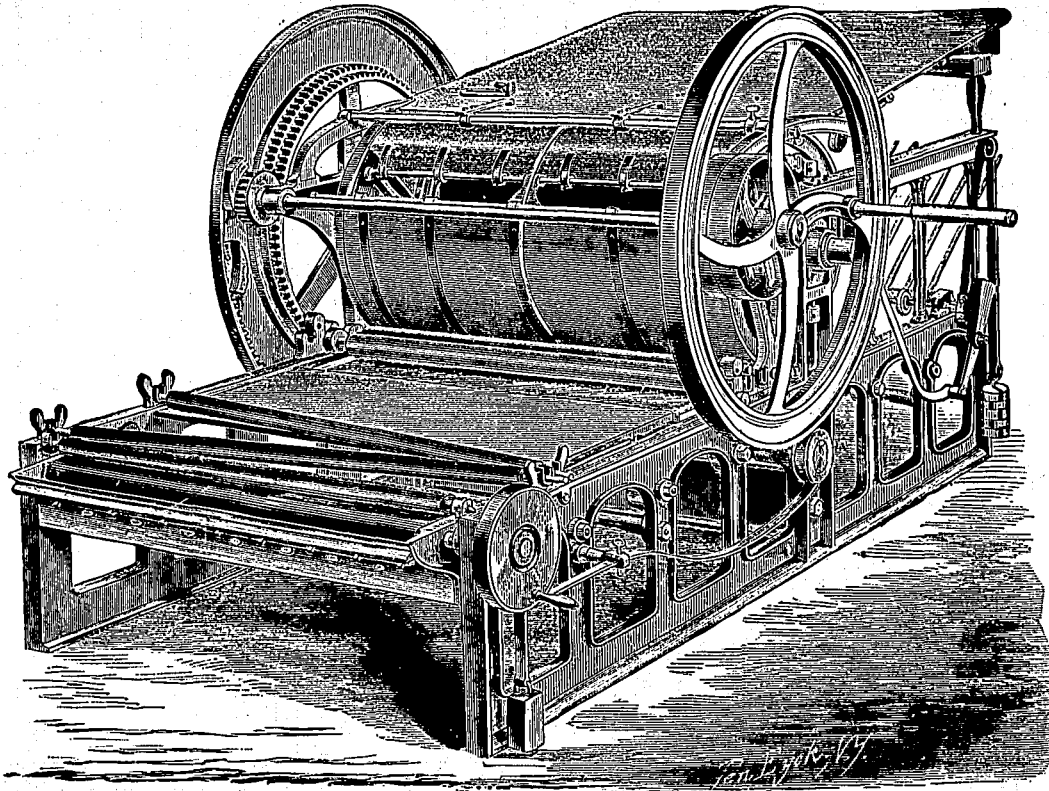
Bed, 31 x 46.....	\$1,000	Boxing.....	\$25
Bed, 28 x 40.....	900	Boxing.....	25
Steam Fixtures.....	\$25.		

Full and Complete Instructions furnished for Setting Up. For full particulars and Testimonials, address

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With each Press is furnished Blanket, Roller Moulds, extra Roller Stocks, Wrench, Screw Driver, &c.,—all complete to run.

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No.	SIZE OF BED.	SIZE OF FORM.	ROLLERS.	SPEED PER HOUR.	PRICE.
0	36×52	32 × 47	2	700	\$1,900
1	32×50	28½×46	2	750	1,400
2	32×48	28½×44	2	750	1,300
3	31×46	27½×42	2	800	1,200
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	25×31	21 × 27	4	1,000	1,200
6	23×28	18½×24	2	1,400	1,000
7	20×25	16 × 21	3	1,400	900

Composition Rollers, \$15 extra. | Boxing and Cartage, \$40 extra.

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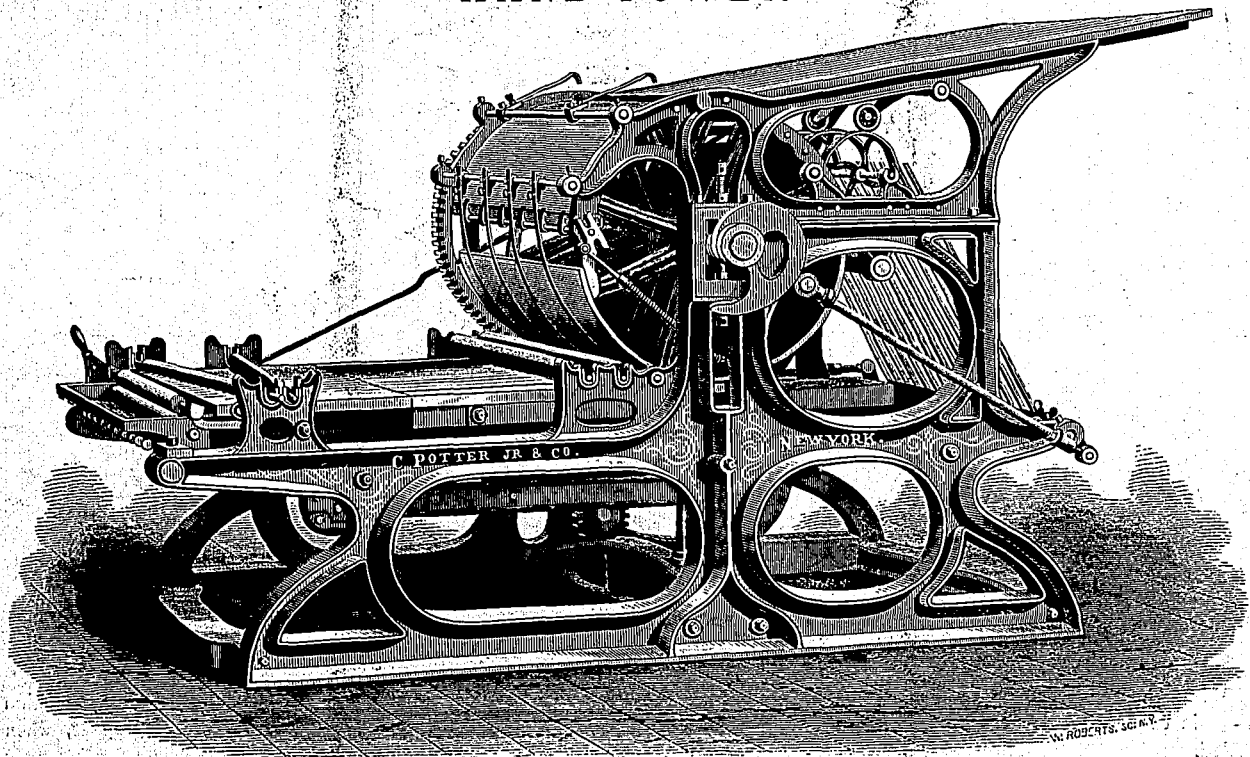
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PRICE, Boxed and Shipped, - - - - - \$1,100.

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