

THE PRINTERS' MISCELLANY

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS

Vol. V.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1881.

No. 8.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE *PRINTERS' MISCELLANY* is issued monthly at \$1.00 per annum, *in advance*, or ten cents per number. Price to apprentices--50 cents per annum, *in advance*.

The name and address of subscribers should be written plainly, that mistakes may not occur. All letters should be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, FEB., 1881.

Large Advertisements.

There is a disposition on the part of a few timid advertisers to think that a small advertising card will produce letters of inquiry and orders in exact proportion to the space occupied, and that a card an inch in length will pay a third as well as one of three inches, or a sixth as well as one of six inches. This is, however, a most serious error, and is at striking variance with the experience of the most successful business men, who, we need hardly say, are the largest advertisers.

There is a constant stream of business flowing *somewhere*. If the business man puts out a small embankment from the shore into the shallow waters of the stream, he will intercept but a small portion of the current. When he builds out twice as far and reaches deeper water, he feels the effect of more active movement, and sees that the portion which falls to his share is increased, not only to twice its former volume, but to four-fold; and so, as he strikes out boldly, and fairly dams the stream, so that nothing can pass without being aware of his object, he receives an enormously augmented business. The means he now uses may be but ten times as

great as those he first employed, but they are more than ten times more efficient.

A manufacturer or dealer may have a very large and superior stock of presses, type, ink, paper, etc., and may merit a liberal patronage from buyers of his line of goods, but unless he advertises, and that largely, he will be forced to carry over, from year to year, a large amount of the very goods hundreds, nay, thousands, are on the lookout for or have purchased elsewhere.

An unblemished reputation is one of the best recommendations of a man who must sell much more largely on reputation than from personal acquaintance, as nine tenths of our manufacturers of presses, type, paper, ink, etc., do; but if the name is not made known, and widely known, by liberal advertising, his merits will remain a sealed book to those who would derive the benefit from them.

Advertisements are the most truly cumulative business investment known. Advertise feebly and you will not be troubled with strong customers or heavy receipts of cash. Advertise widely and largely and you will make and keep the most substantial friendships, with a constantly widening and changing circle of customers, for every satisfied buyer can be reckoned your friend. Benjamin Franklin appreciated this when he said: "My son, deal with men who advertise; you will never lose by it."

We see by a cotemporary that a London, Eng., type-founder has "hit upon a capital plan of making newspaper galley-tallies, or 'take clumps,' of solid brass, pierced for shiftable figures." We would inform our esteemed cotem. that these kind of clumps have been in use for at least a couple of years on this side of the Atlantic, and are known as the "St. John Numbered Slug."

Improvements in Ruling Apparatus.

Ed. W. Blackhall, of Toronto, has invented and secured patent rights for a number of useful inventions in connection with the bookbinding business, among which may be enumerated a Ruling Attachment, a Round-Hole Lifting Perforator, a Beam Stop, a Drop Box, a Guide Piece, an Under-Slide Pen Lifter, a Waved Line Maker, and a Sheet Lapper, Regulator and Striker. The Ruling Attachment is an ingenious contrivance whereby one ruling machine can be made do the work of two. The Round-Hole Lifting Perforator is a perfect gem in its way, being accurate, quick and reliable in the quality and quantity of work turned out. The Beam Stop prevents all jar to the clamp, hence the pens are not liable to shake. The Drop Box is a simple arrangement that will drop all and any kind of paper so uniformly that it is ready to fold or tie up without further handling. With the Guide Piece the finest adjustment can be secured, and it can be altered to suit inaccurate paper in an instant. The Under-Slide Pen Lifter is a narrow steel clamp with a strong slide in the centre, and is fastened on the under side of the pen clamp. A small lever, worked by a wire from the cams on the lapper, causes it to advance and push up any pen or number of pens required. The clamp can be taken out quickly and the pattern set up on the feed board, which, all will admit, is a great advantage.—being able to lay the clamp on the pattern; besides, it is claimed that the slide movement is easier on the pens than any method now in use. The Waved Line Maker will give any size of crossed waved lines. The Sheet Lapper, Regulator and Striker is a simple contrivance that will accomplish more than all the present combinations of cogs, trips, wings, tipping-pieces, bars and the multitude of pieces now in use for the same purpose. For the great bulk of work (one head) it does away with the use of a striker altogether, down-lining being done as fast as feint-lining, and with greater accuracy and less work for the ruler, who can make every required alteration as he stands at the pen-clamp. Paper from 9 inches to 32 inches can be worked without any loss of space between the sheets. The sheets are fed in tail up (lapped carelessly by the feeder). The Gate is worked by the Lapper, which regulates the lap, so that any width of head can be allowed; the tail of the second sheet cuts off the head of the first, and so on all through the job;

the pens never lift, but run continuously; they can have one leg short, thus preventing their ruling as one, and the cloth never gets inked. The average cost of using a Ruling Machine is about \$15 per week, which the inventor claims can be reduced, at least, one-third—say \$250 a year.

Formation of a Typographical Union in St. John.

In order to test the Union feeling prevailing among the printers of this city, a circular was put in circulation for signature, and upwards of eighty-five journeymen signed it. By mutual consent it was agreed to call a meeting of the craft, and on Saturday the 26th of February, about seventy printers assembled in Good Templar Hall, King street, nearly every office in the city being represented. Mr. John W. Perkins was called to the chair and Mr. George E. Day was chosen secretary. After the temporary organization had been perfected, the presiding officer stated the object of the meeting, and was followed by many of the older printers in attendance, who expatiated on the benefits to be derived from a society. After an almost general and a very favorable expression of opinion in favor of a union, the meeting, by a unanimous vote, resolved itself into a Typographical Union, and elected the following officers: John W. Perkins, president; William H. Eaton, vice-president; J. J. Ryan, recording secretary; H. E. Codner, corresponding secretary; Robert Simpson, financial secretary; John S. Mitchell, treasurer; Robert C. Woods, sergeant at-arms. A committee was then appointed to frame by-laws previous to applying for a charter from the International Typographical Union of North America.

After transacting routine business, the Union adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

During the session a very pleasing incident occurred which displayed the good and warm feeling felt by all present for the project; we refer to the presentation, by one of the members, of a gold pen and a quantity of paper, for which he received a hearty vote of thanks.

Correspondents are reminded that their real names must accompany every communication. We cannot take any notice of letters when the above rule is violated. Items of news are often sent to this office by friends, no doubt, but they are perfectly useless to us unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

The Press in P. E. Island.

A Prince Edward Island correspondent sends us the following in reference to the career of the *Prince Edward Islander* :—

"The last number of your *Miscellany* has, in its account of the press of P. E. I., some truth and some error, and particularly does it slight the story of the *Islander*, after John Ings sold out to McDougall & Brennan.

"It was not in 1873, but in 1872, that sale and delivery took place. In January, 1873, under the ownership of J. F. Brennan & Co., (J. F. and his two sons, E. H. & W. A. Brennan,)—McDougall having failed in the mercantile business, in which he was engaged with his partner and brother-in-law, Gray, as Gray & McDougall,—the *Islander*, from being a folio, was changed to a quarto—the first quarto newspaper ever published in P. E. Island—and the name changed to *The Prince Edward Islander*. The make-up was neat and workmanlike, J. F. Brennan and his son, W. A., being practical printers, while the conduct of the *Journal*, by J. F., was spirited and effective.

"In the month of November, 1873, P. S. Macgowan put into the business some capital, with which new plant was purchased—the old, according to the terms of agreement, reverting to John Ings; and, in a new office, in January, 1874, the *Evening News*, tri-weekly, was begun and continued as the property of P. S. Macgowan & Co., until April 1, 1874, when its publication was stopped, as it was nothing but an experiment. Later on in this year J. F. Brennan, having business in the United States, resigned his interest in the *P. E. Islander* to his sons, who published it until the June following, when P. S. Macgowan purchased their interest, and stopped its publication, and sold the good-will and subscription list to Laird & Mitchell, who used the same by swinging the name as a sub-head for a year or two to the weekly of their semi-weekly *Patriot*. After that paper became the property of Henry Lawson in 1876, the weekly was discontinued, and thus totally expired the *Prince Edward Islander*."

A Newspaper in the Woods.

Printers do not always wait for a paying population to spring up before commencing their work of publication. Anticipating events, they proceed to attract settlers by presenting

the ever-acceptable fact that a local newspaper already exists. One of the most interesting cases of the kind occurred in the far North-West, at the town of Newport, where the *Wisconsin Mirror* was first printed under the shadow of the primeval forest. There was but one dwelling-house within a mile of this pioneer press. Deer, partridge and quail ran tamely among these enterprising publishers. In his first issue the editor said: "The fact is, we expect a large village to grow up rapidly around us, and that is why we are here, printing in the woods." The first copy of the *Mirror* was sold to one of the settlers for \$65 by auction; the second brought \$10, and the third \$5—bought as mementoes of the founding of the town.

The following are the amendments to the tariff affecting the printing and kindred trades, proposed by Sir Leonard Tilley at the close of his budget speech :

SCHEDULE A—DUTIABLE GOODS.

Books, printed matter, not enumerated, to be added at same rate, 30 per cent.

Lead, old and scrap, to be 40 cents per 100 lbs.

Pigs, bars, blocks and sheets, to be 60 cents per 100 lbs., both now 10 per cent.

Printing presses, now 15 per cent., to be 10 per cent.

SCHEDULE B—FREE LIST.

Books, educational, for the use of schools for deaf and dumb exclusively.

Colors, dry and in pulp; item to be changed so as to add a number used by wall paper makers and others.

Prohibitions to be added—to accord with Copyright Act—foreign reprints of British copyright works, copyright in Canada and of Canadian copyright works.

There are 103 printing offices in the city of St. Petersburg, Russia, seven of which belong to the government; 110 lithographic establishments, 12 type foundries, 12 metallographic establishments, 80 photographic galleries, 120 bookstores, 30 libraries, 15 stores of topographic implements, 22 hand printing presses and one store of elastic stamps. Books and journals are sold at 15 printing offices, seven newspaper offices, 32 toy shops, and several tobacco stores. Two companies, having 13 members, who employ 150 persons, have the entire charge of the sale of journals. The number of newspapers in Russia is 608, of which 417 are printed in Russian, 54 in Polish, 40 in German, 10 in French, 11 in Lettish, 4 in Hebrew, 7 in Armenian, 3 in Georgian, 4 in Tartar and 3 in Latin.

American Model Printer.

THE USE OF TINTS.

BY WM. G. GAGE.

PREPARATION OF THE COLORS.

In the preceding article, we gave a few hints about mixing the ink for tint-printing, but left for this article, the directions concerning the production of various tints in their multiplicity of hues. As previously stated, the basis of tint ink is white. With this may be combined almost every other ink to produce a tint, although the range of practical and useful tints is comparatively limited, as a tint which will harmonize well with one color in a job may be painfully out of taste when the next color is added. It is safe for beginners to "go slow" in seeking variety of tints. We have frequently seen jobs—that were otherwise almost faultless—entirely ruined, from an artistic point of view, by a single tint that was out of harmony with some prominent line or some positive color in the job.

The safest tints are the "quiet" or neutral, inasmuch as they harmonize with all the positive or bright colors, and furnish a pleasing background for them. If the tint itself is to be made to give prominence to a line, it is usually best to employ a bright or "warm" tint, although the effect is often fully as pleasing to employ a neutral, especially if adjacent to bright colors in the job. One of the most serviceable tints, for its general effect and adaptability, is green—in its various hues. Its use is in harmony with the recognized principle that primary colors should be avoided as groundworks, it being a secondary or actual combination of blue and yellow. If the primaries are employed, however, as it will sometimes be found advisable to do, they should be much extended (stronger), and the lettering over them should be sharp and bold, preferably in black.

We will here append a few directions for the production of the various tints which it may be desirable to employ.

GRAY.

This tint is produced by mixing white with black, adding only a small portion of good black. The hues may be varied by the addition of the slightest quantity of blue. Equal parts of blue and black added to white produces a tint quite similar to the sepia, so much used in water-colors. It is decidedly a cold tint, and its

chief value is in producing the effect of shadows, and to soften the harsh effect of too brilliant coloring.

GREEN.

This tint is obtained by the admixture of green ink with white. It is susceptible of many gradations, as well as great delicacy of manipulation, as yellow or blue may be added to produce the almost infinite variety of shades for which green is celebrated. The well-known antagonism of green and blue may be harmonized by employing just the right shades of each; but it cannot be done by *rule*—only the master hand and eye can accomplish this.

PINK.

The best color we have found to produce pink is a full carmine. It requires but little of the ink to obtain the desired hue, as its coloring power is strong. This tint should not be extensive in surface nor deep in color.

LILAC.

This may be made with purple ink direct, and white, or the careful admixture of carmine and blue with white. The latter is preferable, as the color, though not permanent, is apt to be more lasting when made with good carmine and indigo, or Prussian blue ink. This shade is also susceptible of an infinite variety of gradations, from the delicate *lavender* to a deep *violet*, according to the proportions of red and blue employed. This tint, in its various modifications, while not "loud" is quite "warm," and may often be used with pleasing effect where no strong or bright colors are employed.

BROWN.

The various shades of brown may be made by the employment of black, red and orange inks, in different proportions with white, or by the use of such brown inks as are now generally found in well-regulated offices.

BLUE.

White and good blue ink, in any desired quantity, produce the various blue tints. Delicate shades of blue, as tints, are preferable; and a little yellow added, to produce that uncertain stage of color between blue and green, is often most effective.

BUFF.

Orange yellow mixed with white produces this tint. It may sometimes be desirable to add a trifle of red to deepen the shade. A beautiful buff, however, is made by adding sienna ink to white.

Of course, an infinite variety of tints may be made, in addition to the above, but we have given the leading and most desirable ones, and leave the rest for the reader to produce by experiment, simply adding that any and all the above must be mixed with the aid of considerable brains.

To Work Ultramarine Ink.

As almost all grades of this beautiful blue printing ink is found to be particularly difficult to work, and succeed in getting its pure effects, we here suggest a method by which much time and satisfaction can be gleaned :—

Take moderately soft glue and molasses rollers that are well seasoned on the face, as well as perfectly clean ; then apply the ink to them and the distributing surfaces. It will be found that in a very short time the ink has become well distributed, and the rollers will coat the form with an even and brilliant covering of color, which will adhere to the paper as easily and closely as any other ink.

Do not carry too great a depth of color, but just sufficient to cover close and bring out the brilliancy. This treatment will also apply to what is known as emerald green, etc.

Under no circumstances sponge rollers with water when about to use them in connection with ultramarine. To do so will cause the color to take in stringy spots, while the moistened parts on the rollers will reject it. Of course, after a time, the water will evaporate ; but it will also leave the ink and rollers in a bad condition, so that, instead of an easy manipulation, it assumes a coraceous mass, which will take considerable time and trouble to effectually dissipate.

We also recommend that rollers containing glycerine or other fatty substances be ignored in working ultramarine, as the peculiar character of the pigment used in the manufacture of this ink is characteristic to the efficiency of such rollers, both in distribution and covering.

There can be but little doubt that there is no other color of ink that is found more difficult of treatment. Printers everywhere have found this to be a stern fact, and have labored to solve the difficulty, because of the peculiar richness of the color ; and many of them have discarded its use altogether, but for very unsatisfactory reasons. Indeed, many a "batch" of this ink has been returned to the maker, and condemned as

"very bad," only because of ignorance as to the peculiarity of its basis, and the method of its application.—*Am. Moine' Printer.*

To Make Curved Lines.

Set your line, and lay it on a galley, or on the stone, or any handy place, that side of the type being uppermost which is to form the inner side of the curve, if it is a sharp one, otherwise it scarcely matters. Have beside you a strip of stout paper, not quite so wide as the type is high, on one side of which you have spread a layer of melted roller composition. Moisten this and apply it adhesively to the type, and when dry the line can be stood upright, and the curve made to any shape. This being adjusted to the style required, a frame is made round it by means of pieces of metal furniture, and thin plaster of Paris poured in to fill up. When set this is like a wood block, and all the letters are held secure.—*Ex.*

Paper and Paper-Pulp from Salt Hay.

It has probably not been generally known among paper makers that the grass ordinarily growing upon the low, marshy lands bordering upon salt water, and frequently overflowed by it, furnishes a most excellent material for paper. This grass grows in great plenty, and can be had for a comparatively low price, and contains nearly as much useful fibre to a ton as straw. It is very easily digested, and can be reduced in a very short time, two hours being quite sufficient. The brown pulp as discharged from the digester makes a very superior quality of hardware paper, and a trifling expense only is incurred in bringing the brown pulp up to a manila color, and even a fair quality of white paper may be produced from it. This stock, when made into paper board, produces an article of superior strength and rigidity, and one not liable to fracture in bending. The yield of useful pulp from a ton of hay is about nine hundred pounds, and the cost for caustic is very moderate.—*Paper World.*

The *Western Stationer and Printer*, a weekly journal published in Chicago, should have been noticed before. This publication is certainly deserving of the handsome support of western printers and stationers at least, for it is newsy and handsomely printed. The subscription price is \$2 per annum. Address J. Sawtelle Ford, publisher, 167 Dearborn street, Chicago.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Tramp printers in Ireland are called "smoot-ers."

Samuel Richardson, the novelist, was a printer.

The Boston, Mass., *Transcript* is over fifty years old.

A paper mill is to be erected at Rat Portage, in the spring.

The editor of the Leeds (Eng.) *Mercury* has been knighted.

One hundred and forty-eight million copies of the Bible have been printed.

There are 30,000 newspapers and periodicals published throughout the world.

Twenty mills to make paper out of palmetto are to be erected in Florida shortly.

San Francisco has newspapers printed in ten foreign languages, including Chinese.

The Holyoke manufactory delivered 15,000,000 postal cards in one week recently.

The American Tract Society have printed 198,000 copies of their Bible Dictionary.

The *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews* are shortly to be republished by a Boston firm.

The *Youth's Companion*, of Boston, Mass., claims that it circulates 140,000 copies weekly.

Ouida, the novelist, is said to have made about \$30,000 by the publication of her works.

Excelsior is the name of a little 7x9 8-page paper started at Fort Macleod by Rev. J. McLean.

A patent medicine firm "out West" have built a steamer expressly for advertising purposes.

It is said that almost a majority of the editors and printers of Albany, N. Y., are connected with Sunday-school work.

Fredericton claims as her own the business manager of the New York *Herald* and the foreman of the Boston *Herald*.

The *Legal Adviser*, of Chicago, entered upon its twenty-first volume, January, 1881, with every evidence of future prosperity.

A paper mill has been erected at Lyons Falls, N. Y., to make pulp from spruce wood. The Taylor & Sutterson process will be used.

The Printing World is the title of a new trade paper published in New York by J. W. Denison. We have not received a number of it yet.

Mr. J. Keeler, M. P. for East Northumberland, has purchased Ranney Falls, Campbellford, and intends erecting a paper mill there.

M. J. Griffin, who has been the Ottawa correspondent of the *Mail*, goes to Toronto at the end of the session to become one of the editors of that paper.

Ten newspapers are published in St. John's, Newfoundland, two of which are one-cent evening papers, four tri-weeklies, three weeklies and one semi-weekly.

The offices of the Marquette, Ma., *Review* were burned to the ground on the 24th January, and the plant was a total loss, there being only \$500 insurance on it.

An exchange states that experienced journey-men compositors in Dublin, Ireland, are said to be now working at a little over the wages of a three-year-old apprentice.

Edward Crane has sued the Boston *Advertiser* for \$200,000 for illegal libel in an editorial concerning Crane's connection with the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railway.

The first newspaper ever published south of the Potomac river was the *South Carolina Gazette*, which was started at Charleston, January 8, 1731, and lived one year.

The printing and binding of the U. S. public documents during the last fiscal year cost two million dollars. The expense of the *Congressional Record* alone was \$130,000.

A company has been organized at Ottawa, with a capital of \$80,000, for the purpose of establishing a plant for the manufacture of paper in the United States.—*Paper World*.

"The handsomest manuscript which comes into a news office generally has the least meat in it."—*Hubbard's Printer-Advertiser*. There is encouragement in this for some of our correspondents.

Some changes have recently taken place in the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co. Messrs. Hall, Scott and Henry are now the sole owners, having purchased the interests of Messrs. Herring and Miller.

It is estimated that the New York *Herald* receives for its lowest priced advertisement column \$39,723 per annum, and for its highest-priced column \$348,000. The *Tribune's* lowest-priced column yields an income of \$29,764, and the highest \$85,648.

J. E. B. McCready, of King's County, N. B., special correspondent, at Ottawa, of the *Daily Telegraph*, of this city, has secured the position of resident correspondent, at Ottawa, of the *Toronto Globe*.

Nicholas A. Woods, a well-known journalist, who will be remembered by some, perhaps, as having accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour through Canada, died recently in London, Eng., from apoplexy.

Dujardin, Gillott and Lefman, the three principal photo-engravers of Paris, have introduced the electric light into their establishments. The only one of the three who is perfectly satisfied with the light is Dujardin.

The largest single sale of glue ever made in the Montreal market was made recently by Messrs. Emil Poliwka & Co., of St. Sacrament street, who sold to one man twenty-five tons for something over \$5,000 cash.

The most beautiful place upon the Isle of Wight is said not to be the Queen's, but Norris Castle, recently purchased by the Duke of Bedford. Mr. Norris, who is lately dead, was the proprietor of the *London Weekly Dispatch*.

The oldest newspaper in the Southern States is said to be the *Augusta, Ga., Chronicle and Constitutionalist*, the *Chronicle* dating back to August, 1785, and the *Constitutionalist* to 1799. The two papers were amalgamated in 1877.

A valuable deposit of silver, lead and copper has been discovered in a mountain on the north side of Cape Breton. There is also a belt of pure china clay, six feet wide, running through the property. This is the only belt yet discovered in the provinces, and should prove of great value.

The Association of International ex-Delegates of Typographical Unions, of Chicago, on the 17th of January, gave a banquet and ball in honor of the 175th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, the typos' patron saint. It is reported to have been one of the most brilliant affairs of the season.

The death is announced of Edward J. O'Reilly, a well-known journalist of New York City. He was born in Dublin, Ireland, and in 1848 he came to New York and obtained a situation as compositor in the office of the *Express*. In 1849 he became a reporter for that paper, and retained the position until his death.

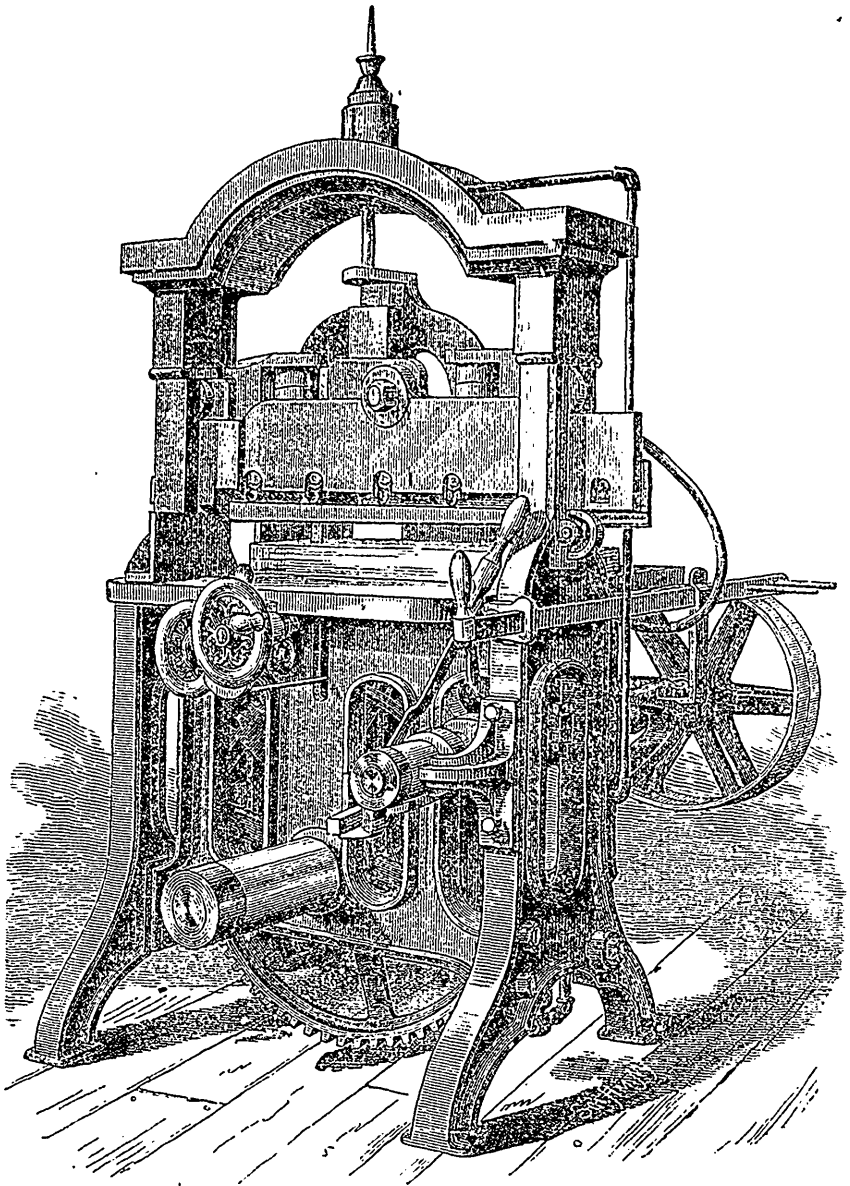
The death is announced of Geo. H. Sanborn at Chicago, on the 26th January, at 51 years of age. Mr. Sanborn was a prominent inventor and manufacturer of machinery used in book-binding. Among his best-known inventions are the backing machine, the book-binders' cutting machine and the embossing and inking machine.

A letter from Rome to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* states that Bishop Eligius Cosi, of the Franciscan Order, and "Apostolic Vicar" in the district of Canton, has compiled a new Chinese alphabet, consisting of 33 letters, by means of which all the words which are now expressed by many thousands of symbols can be written.

There are published in the world thirty thousand newspapers. This includes periodicals of all sorts. Half of this number are printed in the English language. Two curious facts about newspapers are that Milan, Italy, publishes as many newspapers as Boston, and Zurich, in Switzerland, with a population of only 23,000, has sixteen newspapers, each with a circulation of 70,000, and four of these journals are daily papers with a circulation of 25,000 each, making more than one paper a day to every human being in the city.

A Charlottetown despatch states that the case of criminal libel of W. D. Stewart, late Commissioner of Public Works, vs. Rev. S. G. Lawson, editor of the *Presbyterian*, was concluded on the 17th January. It occupied three days. The defence submitted no evidence. Judge Peters charged strongly in favor of the prosecution, and the jury, after being out twenty-six hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The traverser, who is a minister of the Presbyterian Church, has been cited to appear before the Presbytery of Prince Edward Island, which meets on the first Tuesday in May, to answer for libel.

Capt. Thomas Wastie, of London, Ont., has recently secured several acres of land adjoining the London waterworks. A company is being formed with a capital of from \$50,000 to \$75,000. It is intended to manufacture printing papers, as there are about twenty-five tons consumed weekly in London and a radius of fifty miles round. The water rises from numerous springs, and is well adapted for paper-making, as well as for the power. The work of erection will commence early in the spring and paper is expected to be made in the fall.—*Ex.*



An Air-Clamping Paper Cutting Machine.

In Feister's Automatic Air-Clamping Paper Cutting Machine a new departure has been made in the construction of this class of machinery. and this latest machine differs from all others, chiefly in the use of compressed air to operate the automatic clamps for holding the paper while being cut, the compressed air being so

applied that the same pressure which clamps the paper also acts as a power in an equal ratio to help in the process of cutting, thereby relieving the gearing while making the cut.

Persons familiar with this class of machines will readily understand its working from the accompanying engraving. It consists simply of a driving shaft with a clutch, an air-pump and

large worm-gear and worm, to impart an upward and downward motion to the table, the motion of the table also giving a lateral or draw cut to the knife-bar as it rises upward in the operation of cutting. Secured to the table is an arched or curved yoke, fitted with pistons which have an upward and downward movement in cylinders secured to the paper clamps on its rear side, the clamp resting on pins slightly below the cutting edge of the knife. The knife is arranged to traverse to the right and left between rollers in the housings, having neither upward nor downward movement, and, by a new and improved device, it is made adjustable, by simply turning a screw at the end of the knife-bar, it being so arranged that the knife is moved downward, and at the same time kept perfectly parallel with the cutting strip, as well as making it easy and quick of adjustment.

In working the machine, the operator pulls toward him the lever seen at the right hand side of the machine, which throws in gear a clutch, starting in motion the large crank worm-gear, which imparts an upward motion to the table, carrying with it the paper against the clamp, the clamp being pressed down firmly against its seat by the air pressure between the pistons and bottoms of the two air cylinders, the same movement of the lever which started the clutch having at the same time admitted air through a suitable valve to the two cylinders and underneath their pistons, and also at the same time to the cylinder on top of the machine. All the pressure entering the upper cylinder assists in pulling upward on the table by means of the connecting rod attached to the tongue on the yoke, and helping the gearing to force the paper against the cutting edge of the knife, thus aiding in cutting the paper, whilst at the same time the two cylinders on the clamp are holding it firmly in position to be cut.

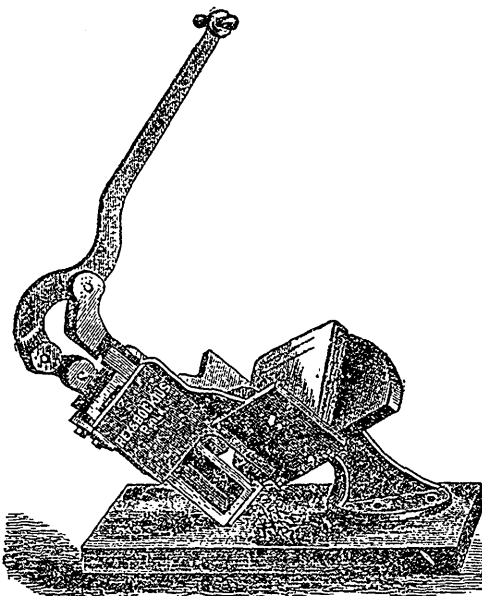
To make the process of clamping and cutting still more plain, it may be stated that the air-clamp being pressed down firmly against its seat by the compressed air, the upward movement of the table carries the paper against the clamp. It, of course, cannot move the clamp till the paper is pressed upward firmly against the clamp, and securely clamped, after which the clamp, cylinders, yoke and table, all move upward together until the end of the stroke is reached and the cut made, when they again move downward together until the lower end of the stroke is reached and the cut is made, when the clutch is automatically unshipped and the valve opened, releasing the air from their respective cylinders, and loosening the paper from the clamp.

This machine is provided with metallic indicator, gauge, squares, and all the conveniences of other paper cutting machines, and is sold at prices no higher than any other first-class cutting machines.

FEISTER'S SELF-CLAMPING CORNER-ROUNDING MACHINE.

The accompanying engraving shows a very unique and simple machine, invented by Mr. Feister: and one in which bookbinders, manufacturers of cards, photographers and others, are supplied with a much needed want, for the rounding of the corners of books, cards, etc.

The cost of this machine is very small, and the work is done with great rapidity and uniformity, the paper being partly self-adjustable. The engraving does not require an elaborate explanation any more than to say that different sizes of corners can be cut without removing the knife from the machine. It is claimed that, with one machine, a boy can round the corners of a million cards a day. Rex & Bockius, 614 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa., are the manufacturers.



CORRESPONDENCE.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 27,

In the case of Cooley against Park, the latter was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1 and costs—in all, about \$20. Park appealed to the Superior Court.

A pair of well-filled stockings, hung across his gas-bracket, was what attracted and pleased the eye of an apprentice when he came down to sweep out his office on Christmas morning.

Wm. A. Carroll, late of the *New London Telegram*, has become attached to the editorial staff of the *Hartford Post*.

Among those who have passed away during the past year, but few will be more missed among their friends and associates than Mrs. Hortense L., wife of Fred. W. Manning, of the *Bulletin* job office, who died in December, and at the youthful age of 21 years. She was of a lively and amiable disposition, and consequently much beloved by those with whom she associated.

Cooley, jr., makes oath to an average circulation of 7,453 for the year 1880: a large circulation for a Norwich weekly paper, but the figures are scarcely high enough to make it the leading Norwich paper for 1881.

Coasting is so good in other parts of the country that tramp printers find it unnecessary to steer this way. Haven't seen one this winter, which is something unusual.

Mr. Wm. F. Faulkner met with a severe accident by tripping up on the ice.

"The Bliss Family in America," by J. Homer Bliss, of this city, is now on sale at Burnham's, and, judging from the large number of letters passing through the post office, there must be a great demand for this work, which is neatly printed, and as nearly correct as it is possible to make such a book. Five years of incessant toil has left its mark upon the compiler, and that he may be amply rewarded for the time and money thus expended is the wish of his friends. That Mr. Bliss did not tie himself up to the nearest tree before accomplishing his task is more due to a well-balanced "nut" than to a want of provocation. The price is the same as that usually charged for such works, and no typo. a member of that family, need longer hesitate about purchasing a copy. It's a good thing, well vouched for, and worth all it costs.

STICK AND RULE.

Montreal Notes.

MONTREAL, Jan. 23.

Business is rather slack in our job rooms, but newspapers are having all they can do. In the *Star* office several journeymen are constantly employed setting "ads," and I will not be surprised if we will soon see the *Star* a first-class eight-page paper.

It is with deep regret that I inform you of the death of two members of the Montreal Typographical Union—John Leckie and Wm. Hickey. The former died of consumption on the 4th of this month, aged 29 years, and the latter died on the 5th, also of consumption, aged 31 years.

Alexander Walker, a native of Quebec, of late years a resident of Montreal, is now night foreman of the *Herald*, and is well able to fill the position.

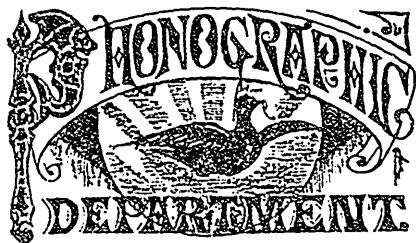
Charles H. Read, a first-class printer in every branch, has gone out of the business, and is now in the piano and organ trade in Brantford, Ont. Charles says if any of his old "pals" should happen to slide through Brantford at any time, he hopes they won't forget to call on him and see him knock "Sweet By-and-bye" out of the Weber.

I have undertaken to get some subscribers for the *Miscellany*, and the next time I write I will send you their names and the cash. I feel confident every reader of the *Miscellany* wishes to see it a grand success, and it would be a good act if we would all do what we can to swell the subscription list of a periodical devoted to the interests of the craft throughout this country.

TAB.

"Yes," said Mr. Profundity, "it is the silent forces in nature that are the most potent. It is the silent strength of gravity that binds the world together; it is the silent power of light that gives life and beauty to all things; it is the silent stream that is deepest; it is—" "It is the still sow that gets the most swill," Mrs. P. put in, seeing her liege lord had got to the end of his rope and similes. It was kind of her, but it somewhat spoiled the effect of his dissertation.

Barker's face yesterday was a map of a bad cold. His nose wouldn't stay up and his eyes were full of tears. "This is a terrible blow to me," said the poor man, as he finished polishing the peak of his facial cutwater. "In fact, I'm all broke up—my nose is a regular double-runner, but"—and his voice died away on a sort of sliding scale—"but, it's no longer on common; I've plenty of company. These colds are sleighing thousands."



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

Our Exchanges.

The Phonographic Meteor, published by Mr. G. Pratt, claims to have the largest circulation of any phonographic magazine in England. It is certainly a very interesting little publication. Every page is lithographed in phonography, and some are embellished with illustrations.

The Phonograph, edited by Mr. M. Hurst, is a welcome little visitor, bringing with it each month a colored portrait of a celebrated phonographer, literary man, or journalist.

The Student's Journal opens its tenth volume with the January number. As usual, its pages are filled with interesting and useful articles. "Lessons to an ex-Pitmanite," which appear in each number, should not be passed over unnoticed by those for whom they are intended. Eight columns of "Lady of the Lake," in neatly stereographed phonographic characters, adorn the number before us. *The Student's Journal*, the price of which is two dollars a year, will be clubbed with the *Miscellany* for \$2.50.

The Canadian Illustrated Shorthand Writer for January has come to us with a smiling countenance and every pocket crammed full of good things. This number contains another installment of biographical sketches of members of the N. Y. S. Stenographer's Association. Of the twelve phonographers whose biographies are given, no less than nine are writers of Andrew J. Graham's Standard System!

The Shorthand Review (a quarterly) is received. Among other interesting items we find the following: "D. L. Scott Beelzebub's holiday number is as full of meat as a barber's shop. It is presumable, therefore, that Pullus will club the aforesaid *lively* holiday number with a No. 292 or 303 fine tooth comb. All for the small sum of one dollar. Shake them up, gentlemen, a little, and take them to suit yourselves; the lot for one dollar. Going! Going!! Gone!!!

A Funnygraphic Innocent.

Continued.

Mr. Bucksaw soon found himself under the arch of the main entrance. The next thing on the programme was to ascend to that part of the building occupied by the Principal of the College, to accomplish which we know from unpleasant experience to be no A B C task, there being no elevators, excepting a few on the first floor. These, we understand, were built by the well-known firms of Jas. Hennessy and John D'Kuyper, and may be had for twenty-five cents each, or one dollar for the round trip. Had he provided himself as we did when on a recent visit to the place, with a plan of the structure, which about two years ago was published in *Munson's News*, and which at a later date appeared in our columns, his objective point might have been reached without a great deal of difficulty. While speaking of Munson's guide, let us quote from it the following:

"In an old building on Broadway—one of the few that the last march of business did not sweep out of existence—after climbing three or four flights of rickety stairs, you will come to two scantily-furnished, uninviting rooms, one being about ten feet by sixteen, and the other, which is adjoining, being about six by ten. Near the centre of the large room is a cheap table that might possibly accommodate four pupils. Then there is a desk, a type-writer (one that was made out of a defective sewing-machine), three or four chairs, a broken rocking-chair, reseatad with a package of papers, many bundles of the *Monthly*, the current number of the *Miscellany*, a good-natured purring cat, a saucepan, and—D. L. Scott-Beelzebub (better known as Pullus)."

Unfortunately, however, for the young bank representative, he did not happen to be in such luck as to have a copy of Munson's guide. He had succeeded in climbing the first and second instalments of ricketies, and was groping his his way through a dark-complexioned passage in search of ricketies number three, when, horror of horrors! he suddenly found himself in the midst of an army of rats! Rats to the right of him! rats to the left of him! rats before him squeaking like thunder! and when one of the rat brigade went so far as to attempt to scale the inner wall of one of his pantaloen sleeves, the curtain went up and the play began.

To be continued.

passengers average nearly 2,000 per day throughout the year. It should not be forgotten that the Piræus boasts of an excellent bathing establishment which is very flourishing, and, in the coming season, there will be a good French dramatic company for the amusement of the visitors.

The country crossed on the road from the Piræus to Athens is the renowned plains of Attica. These are now cultivated in every part, watered by the classical streams of the Illisus and Cephissus, and produce vast quantities of oil and of wine, so good that, when not flavored by resin (more appreciated by Greeks than by strangers), it is as delicious as any table wine I have drank. It is slightly sweet, and may not please all tastes, but, at any rate, it is sound, free from acidity, and of sufficient body to prevent any cause of complaint. It has also the advantage of being cheap. Oranges, figs, peaches, and other fruit, besides much garden produce, are obtained for the use of the city; but the early vegetables in the Athens market are procured from Syra, one of Cyclades.

A Curious Piece of Composition.

The following rather curious piece of composition was recently placed upon the blackboard at a teachers' institute in Vermont and a prize of a Webster's Dictionary offered to any person who could read it and pronounce every word correctly. The book was not carried off, however, as twelve was the lowest number of mistakes in pronunciation made: "A sacrilegious son of Belial, who suffered from bronchitis, having exhausted his finances, in order to make good the deficit, resolved to ally himself to a comely, lenient and docile young lady of the Malay or Caucasian race. He accordingly purchased a calliope and coral necklace of a chameleon hue, and securing a suit of rooms at a principal hotel, he engaged the head waiter as his coadjutor. He then despatched a letter of the most unexceptional caligraphy extant, inviting the young lady to a matinee. She revolted at the idea, refused to consider herself sacrificable to his desires, and sent a polite note of refusal, on receiving which he procured a carbine and a bowie knife, said that he would not now forge fetters hymeneal with the queen, went to an isolated spot, severed his jugular vein and discharged the contents of his carbine into his abdomen. The debris were removed by the coroner." The

mistakes in pronunciation were made on the following words: Sacrilegious, Belial, bronchitis, exhausted, finances, deficit, comely, lenient, docile, Malay, calliope, chameleon, suit, coadjutor, caligraphy, matinee, sacrificable, carbine, hymeneal, isolated, jugular, and debris.

PUNCTUATION.—The following passage forcibly illustrates the necessity of punctuation. It can be read in two ways, making a very bad or a very good man, according to the manner in which it is punctuated:— "He is an old and experienced man in vice and wickedness he is never found in opposing the works of iniquity he takes delight in the downfall of his neighbors he never rejoices in the prosperity of any of his fellow creatures he is always ready to assist in destroying the peace of society he takes no pleasures in serving the Lord he is uncommonly diligent in sowing discord among his friends and acquaintances he takes no pride in laboring to promote the cause of Christianity he has not been negligent in endeavoring to stigmatize all public teachers he makes no effort to subdue his evil passions he strives hard to build up Satan's kingdom he lends no aid to the support of the Gospel among the heathens he contributes largely to all that is evil he pays no attention to good advice he pays great heed to the devil he will never go to heaven he must go where he will receive the just recompense for his deeds."

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"**Brown's Household Panacea**" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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"SORTS."

How to drown a cat—In the water pitch her.
A hollow mockery—A mismatched stovepipe.
A boil in the kettle is worth two on your nose.
Said he, "Let us be onc." And she was won.
An honest milkman is the scarcest work of God.

Match games are not always played with Lucifers.

A good printer can always tell how the case stands.

A butterfly was never known to go back on its grub.

When trains are telescoped the poor passengers see stars.

When a man buys a penny paper he becomes a missionary, simply because he is one cent out.

One of the cheapest things in the world is a pleasant smile.—*Talmage*. If you are "asked" it is.

"Will you have some more beans, Johnny?"
"No." "No what?" "No beans," said Johnny.

Friendship goes a long way when it can go on tick, but when it comes to a cash basis it isn't worth \$1.

"Brass Works," remarked Smedders, reading a sign-board; "yes, brass works its way anywhere."

It usually takes twenty able-bodied men to stand and look at one poor little sign painter while he is at work.

Professor Proctor alludes to the earth as a mere mustard seed. The *Buffalo Express* says that this is because it is hot inside.

Some people inherit faith and are happy. And then, again, others inherit a brick block and several government bonds and are happier.

"Damn the newspapers; why can't they leave such items out?" exclaimed an undertaker when he read an article warning people not to eat green fruit.

If you watch a woman's mouth closely when she dresses the children for Sunday-school you'll find out where all the pins come from, and, of course, it must be where they all go.

Emerson says a man ought to carry a pencil and note down the thoughts of the moment. Yes, and one short pencil, devoted exclusively to that use, would last some men we know about two thousand years, and then have the original point on.

You can get a bottle or barrel of oil off any carpet or woolen stuff, says an exchange, by applying dry buckwheat plentifully. Never put water to such a grease spot, or liquid of any kind.—*Rome Sentinel*. We are going into the oil business immediately. When one can get a barrel of oil at the small outlay of a little buckwheat and an old piece of carpeting, you may count us in.

"What's the time of day, uncle?" inquired a young smarty of an old darkey, wearing a very loud watch chain, the other day. "Look at de town clock, chile. Dat's built for po' folks," was the ready reply.

Did you ever notice that if you go into an office where the man is on the street talking politics all the time he isn't in bed, you will always see a framed chromo motto hanging up over the desk, "Time is Money."

"Clothe me in dreams," says Miss Fanny Driscoll, in a recent poem. And the *Elmira Free Press* man, spreading his fingers open before his eyes to hide his blushes, shouts: "Oh, now, see here, dear—that's too thin."

The very latest style of female stocking is bound way up on the top side with a little band of "old gold" lace, and we ain't married either, and the late wet spell had nothing to do with it. We saw 'em on a real bona fide line.

The intelligent printer got it into type that it was a "damnation" party, and the poor minister who had been afflicted with a donation party didn't kick a bit, or ask any of his sturdy congregation to go round and kill the editor.

The clergyman in a certain town having, as the custom is, published the bans of matrimony between two persons, he was followed by the clerk's reading the hymn beginning with these words, "Deluded souls that dream of heaven."

When you see a young man in gorgeous apparel walking about the street with his arms hanging in curves from his body like the wings of an over-heated turkey on a summer's day, it isn't because he is in pain. It is because he has been "abroad."

"Pa," asked little Blodgers of his parent, "What is paper made of?" "Lies!" roared the elder Blodgers, who is running for office. "Lies! Infernal, outrageous, villainous lies!" And the innocent boy wrote it down that way in his composition.

"Well, there," said Spriggins, as he laid down the New York —, after studying the war department weather map intently for fifteen minutes: "I am blamed if I believe there is any man living that can make such shots as that on any billiard table in the world."

Matron (to her boy, screaming)—"Willie, how long are you going to keep my tooth-brush?" "I'm through with it, mammy; Sallie's using it now." "Tell Sallie to bring it here immediately; that girl won't have any teeth left if she keeps on scrubbing them."

A woman residing on the hillside—a very definitely defined locality in this city—became greatly alarmed a few days ago by the loud cries of her child, a little girl some eighteen months old. She hastened to the door just in time to save it from being swallowed by a clam. The little one's finger was in the clam's mouth and fast disappearing. What an inscription for a tombstone, "Swallowed to death by a clam."

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