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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1878.

No. 5.

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The Printer's Miscellany,

Besides circulating throughout the Provinces of New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and British Columbia in the Dominion of Canada, is mailed *regularly* to subscribers at the following places:—

UNITED STATES.

Arlington, Mass.	Milford, Mass.
Boston, Mass.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bloomington, Ill.	Mansfield, Mass.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Mt. Washington, N. H.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Norwich, Conn.
Bangor, Me.	New York City.
Blue Island, Ill.	New Haven, Conn.
Binghampton, N. Y.	Newport, R. I.
Cambridge, Mass.	Philadelphia, Penn.
Chicago, Ill.	Providence, R. I.
Cawker City, Kansas.	Pittsburg, Penn.
Calais, Maine.	Richmond, Va.
Chico, Cal.	Sydney, Nebraska.
Cleveland, Ohio.	Stamford, Conn.
Danielsonville, Conn.	South Manchester, Conn.
Detroit, Mich.	San Francisco, Cal.
East Cambridge, Mass.	Syracuse, N. Y.
Elmira, N. Y.	St. Louis, Mo.
Green Island, N. Y.	Washington, D. C.
Greeley, Colorado.	Woburn, Mass.
Hartford, Conn.	Webster, Mass.
Killingly, Conn.	

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bristol, Eng.	Manchester, Eng.
Edinburgh, Scot.	Stirling, Scotland.
Frodsham, Cheshire, E	Widnes, Eng.
Liverpool, Eng.	Warrington, Eng.
London, Eng.	

NEWFOUNDLAND.

St. John's.	Harbor Grace.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

South America, Chili.	Melbourne, Australia.
Cape Town, Africa.	Paris, France.
Beverstone, Natal, Afr.	Dunedin, New Zealand.

SAMPLE COPIES.—Some copies of this journal may reach many who are not yet regularly enrolled on our subscription list. To all and every one of these, we would say, do not labor under the impression that, because you receive one copy free of charge, it is coming to you, regularly, upon this same basis. If you want the paper order it at once, by sending the cash. You may delay, and miss certain copies that would be invaluable to you. \$1.00 a year is only about two cents a week.

"grin and bear" the ridicule attending its introduction in the composing-room, for the comfort attending its use during sultry days and sweltering nights amply repaid the venture.

Sore Fingers,

resulting from ley, low cases, splinters, scratches in handling brass rule, paper cuts, type poison, etc., often occasion loss of time, expensive doctoring, and great pain. Though frequently meeting with these drawbacks, I have never lost an hour from business nor been put to more than a few cents' expense. Plentiful and frequent applications of laudanum has been my panacea. It also cleanses, draws the soreness, and rapidly heals old sores. Blood blisters may be prevented from forming by immediately rubbing the bruise briskly with any non-poisonous hard substance.

"Bum."

Under this head I quote from a recent letter from a valued correspondent in New York city :

"There is a very large element among our craft in New York known as 'bum' printers. It is needless to say that they are employed almost exclusively in 'bum' establishments. The expression 'bum' is entirely new to me, and, I believe, peculiar to this city; but it occurs to me that it is singularly appropriate. You must know, in the beginning, that this term is properly applied only when designating an establishment whose proprietors are willing to pay two or three times a day, if called upon, which, you must know, is a very great accommodation to the 'persepahetic' New York compositorial 'bum.' This genius will probably work three or four hours, hand in his slips, receive his pay, and post-haste start for Killgore's, 'the honest man's,' or Boss Thompson's, to 'bathe' himself in five-cent Leathean liquor. * * * Scores of them can be seen every day in the City Hall park. They sleep in lumber yards, in vacant lots, or anywhere the police will allow them, and in the morning regale themselves from the lees of lager-beer barrels drawn off into old tomato cans. During the day you will find them around the offices of the morning papers soliciting a dime from their more fortunate fellow-craftsmen. * * * I speak truly when I say that my heart has bled when viewing these poor creatures—stranded ships on the shore of Time. * * * Many of them are men of superior intelligence and

worth, and who, but for the curse of liquor, would make their mark in the world. A more serious, solemn temperance admonition could not be given me than the sight of these wretched men. To me, strong drink has brought a great deal of suffering and unhappiness; but, thank God, strength enough has been given me, and friends have been near me, to see and to point out the danger to which I was exposed."

While I have no doubt that the inauguration of "bum" establishments was the offspring of the kindest intentions, the unsatisfactory results of their practical operation should call a *halt*. If, in this instance, philanthropy has not been misdirected and become a vindictive boomerang, surely it has not benefited the objects of its charitable purposes.

Digest of General Laws.

I have purchased a copy of this little book, and must confess my disappointment. When it was ordered I had not seen the *Proceedings*, and of course was ignorant of its limited scope. No fault can be found with the compiler—he has merely carried out the instructions of the International Union. Its publication will prove an expense without a corresponding benefit to the craft, and the International body will find it necessary to enlarge and make it what it should be—a Digest in reality: containing all decisions and the particulars of the individual cases on which they were based.

An Incident.

About two years since one of the prevailing impressions among the uninitiated in the mysteries of the "art preservative" was brought to my notice in the following manner: An old gentleman of benevolent bearing, the soft glances of whose kindly eyes were undimmed by Time, entered the office and inquired if a newspaper that he produced could be duplicated. I informed him that it was possible, but, being overrun with work at that particular time, would not be able to give it my attention until the following week. He expressed his satisfaction and retired. At the designated time he returned and inquired the cost, saying he would pay in advance, as he contemplated going to the country, where he desired the paper to be mailed him when printed. I made the estimate and handed him the figures \$83. I do not know whose face expressed the greater astonishment.—his, at the figures, or mine,

at the explanation that he thought it would be the same price as any other newspaper, 3 or 4 cents, and that, like other papers, a large number of copies would be printed for general sale.

Here's Another One.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—I have noticed several suggestions in the *Miscellany* for improving lower cases. It may not be amiss to give my idea of a case, which not only saves time in composing, but material,

also. It was a question to me why so much type-metal should lay in a case that was never used, and I set about to do away with it. It seemed that the c, m, u, i, s, r, d, h, f, g, y, p, w and comma boxes, were too large—that they held more type than was necessary to set out the e, o, n, a and t boxes, and that the space box was too small to set out a full case. I went to work and experimented, and found that a case made in the following way held as many thousand ems as the ordinary one:

ff	ff	\$	'	k	5-em sp.	e	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
j	b	c	d	4-em sp.			h	i	s	f	g	y	p
?				l	m	n		3-em spaces					
t	v	u	t				a		r	;	:	Quads.	o
z				x	y	z		.					-
x	q												

This case is four inches narrower than the old style. It can be distributed from the "boards" and all the boxes will fill up evenly—of course, with the exception of "outside" sorts. I have used it about two years and with three different kinds of type, and find that it fulfils the purpose for which it was made—the doing away with waste material. The d, i, s, r, f, g, y, p, w and comma boxes are one-third smaller than those in the old cases; the c, m and u boxes reduced one-half, and the h box about an inch. Any printer can learn it in half an hour.

Fraternally,

J. A. LABADIE.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 18.

THE PRESS IN MEXICO.—A citizen of Ario, Michoacan, recently read aloud a newspaper article pitching into the Prefect, and that official made him eat in public the journal from which he had read. The Governor of Campeche has ordered the imprisonment of an editor for printing tickets containing the names of Congressional candidates not to his liking.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

A compositor in an eastern printing house put away five cents every time his companions went out to take a drink of beer—denying himself that luxury and banking the sums indulgence would have cost him. At the end of three years he had saved \$500. But the temperance journal of high veracity which relates the incident forgets to add that on going to withdraw his savings to pay for a homestead on the in-torment plan, he found the bank shutters up, and learned from a placard of his own workmanship that the assets to the liabilities were as a shrimp to a Norway whale, and all obligations would be discharged in seven minutes. Then the provident youth borrowed the dollar of the fathers from his unthrifty companions and became a rising young drunkard.—*Sydney Telegraph*.

A Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal support of virtue, morality and civil liberty.

It is all the way up hill to success, but it wouldn't be so plauguey hard climbing up if there were not so many coming down all the time.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE PRINTER'S 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,
Editor and Proprietor,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, NOV., 1878.

OWING to sickness and other causes the November issue of the *Miscellany* has been unavoidably delayed beyond the proper date, and a large amount of correspondence crowded out.

Home Industries.

Many of our Canadian readers may not be aware that one of the many industries that are springing into life in this Dominion is the manufacture of printing ink. Until within the last ten years, printing ink was altogether imported from Great Britain and the United States; no enterprising manufacturer deeming it worth his while to start a factory here, probably because the demand would not warrant it, or owing to the anomalous state of our tariff in regard to this article. While the printing community are aware that printing ink comes into this country duty free, many must be ignorant of the fact that all the materials which enter into its composition have to be imported, and upon these our government exact a duty of 17½ per cent. To put the matter plainly, it amounts to this: that were the parties who have invested their capital in this industry to close up their factories here and remove to the other side of the line 45 deg., they would be in a much better position to sell in this country than they are to-day, besides having a wider field for the sale of their ink.

Canada has her paper mills and type foundries, and many of the smaller printing presses are now produced here, and last, through not least, her printing ink factories (for what would the printers do without printing ink). Our brother craftsmen are aware this article has, up to the present time, always been placed upon the free list. This, in the olden days, was well enough; but during the past ten years two manu-

factories of this article have been started, one in Montreal and the other in Toronto, and surely it is not asking too much when we say that it is very desirable that these "infant industries" should be, at least, placed upon an equal footing with their more mature and formidable rivals in Great Britain and the United States.

This is not a question of Protection versus Free Trade. However men may differ in opinion as to this vexed question, all will agree that to make a charge of 17½ per cent. for the privilege of doing business in this country, is an outrage upon all sound principles of political economy.

We feel assured that our brother typos throughout Canada will endeavor to sustain these two firms even at a little extra cost to themselves, until our new Government (who have promised much) will see the necessity of either allowing the raw material to pass in duty free, or imposing a duty on printing ink. In this matter we have hitherto protected the outside manufacturer, let us now try what protection will do for ourselves, "at any rate on printing ink." We have been assured that in either case of reducing the duty on the raw material, or imposing a duty on printing ink, our Canadian manufacturers will not advance the price.

In closing we desire to impress upon our readers and patrons in Canada the necessity of bringing this matter to the attention of their representatives in the new Government upon every favorable opportunity, and we do here directly ask *our* representative in the Executive to give the matter his close consideration.

DEALERS in and manufacturers of printing machinery, paper, ink, type, and any article used in printing, or by printers and editors, will find the *Miscellany* an excellent medium through which to advertise their stock. It will prove itself the cheapest and best medium they can adopt if they wish to put their materials into the hands of the printers of Canada and the United States. The *Miscellany* is sent to every printing office in the Dominion, and it has also a large circulation in the United States. As will be seen by reference to the advertising rates the figures have been made very low in consideration of the fact that the terms are cash.

How to lose flesh—Start a meat market and trust every one that comes along.—*Ex.*

Editorial Notes.

Articles on "Practical Matters" are solicited.

There is but one printer in the new Canadian Cabinet.

"Puss in Boots" is the title of the colored Christmas Supplement to the *Illustrated London News*.

ONE complete bound volume of the *Miscellany*, Vol. II, for sale by a person having two. Price \$2.50. Address, P. O. Box, 612, Saint John, N. B.

A subscriber wants copies of the proceedings of the early meetings of the National (now International) Typographical Union. Those having any such will confer a favor by forwarding the same to this office.

We had the pleasure of a friendly visit recently from a prominent member of the A. A. O. O. B. B., and, notwithstanding the stock of "preserved tomatoes" had run out, and it was easy to find "which way was west," he seemingly enjoyed himself. We hope to enjoy many pleasant and interesting visits from you, Goodwillie.

Mr. John Conway, the manager of the Australian cricketers, that recently visited the United Kingdom, United States and Canada, has filled several situations as reporter on daily newspapers published in Melbourne and other Australian cities. He mostly acted as agent in advance for the team, but played in Toronto for A. Bannerman, who had sprained his ankle.

The arrival of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise in Canada has caused quite a rush of newspaper correspondents from all parts of the United States as well as Great Britain. A gentleman is accompanying the Marquis and Princess in the capacity of court reporter, that Her Majesty the Queen may be constantly informed as to all matters connected with the vice-regal household, etc.

It is claimed that one obstacle in the way of the extension of the American paper trade, to the extent which would otherwise be attained, is the difficulty of obtaining the raw material, particularly rags. The export of rags is heavily taxed in France and Germany, and an effort is being made by Prince Bismarck—himself, by the way, an extensive paper manufacturer—to prohibit it altogether. Should he succeed it would add another difficulty to the extension of the American trade.

It is stated that arrangements have been made with the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways by which members of the Canadian Press Association can have the privilege of travelling on these lines at the rate of two cents a mile. This is a similar privilege to that given to the Commercial Travellers' Association some time ago, and, as many members of the Press, in the ordinary course of business, have to travel frequently, the favor we have no doubt, will be highly appreciated. It is also asserted that similar arrangements will be made with other railways at an early day.

Every loyal heart in the Dominion welcomes to Canada the Marquis of Lorne and his estimable wife the Princess Louise. No more fitting *souvenir* of their coming can be possessed than a picture truthfully bearing their likenesses. Mr. W. H. Russell, publisher, corner of Union and Carmarthen streets, St. John, N. B., has a little gem in its way. The likenesses are engraved on one sheet in ovals, side by side, with ornamental border, forming a beautiful picture. The artist is one of the best engravers in the United States. The engraving is printed on heavy plate paper, 10x12, suited to frames 8x10. Price, 25 cents. Sent post-paid, carefully put up on a roller, on receipt of the price.

We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the *Illustrated Australian News* from Mr. George Collins Levey, Secretary to the Commissioners for the Colony of Victoria at the Paris Exhibition. It consists in a double number specially prepared for the Paris Exhibition; as an illustrated paper it is equal to any on this continent. It contains a series of engravings representing the more important buildings, manufactories, and works at Melbourne, and other towns of Victoria, Australia. Amongst them will be found a view of Melbourne, and of the buildings now in course of construction for the International Exhibition, which is to be held in that city during 1880. It also contains a short but interesting history in French and English, of the Colony, its climate, its institutions and advantages.

A very industrious enumerator has set to himself the task of counting the number of hours spent by the British Parliament in actual work during the past session. He recounts that the Lords had devoted 100 days to legislative labor, the Commons 136; and in the 136 days mar-

aged to extend their work over 1,100 hours. The House of Lords sat for less than a sixth of the above number of hours. The House of Commons sat beyond midnight eighty-five times, and on thirteen nights sat until later than 3 a. m., extending its sitting of the second of August until past 4 o'clock on the next morning, its sitting of the first of April until past 6 a. m., and its sitting of the 13th May until half-past 9 on the next morning. The *Times* reports at the rate of about a column per hour, and had 1,200 columns of speeches during the year. These facts must have taken more than a day to discover. What do they prove?

The *American Catalogue*, now issuing by F. Leypoldt, New York, brings into juxtaposition, for the first time, the works and editions of authors whose books were previously to be found only by a long hunt through many publishers' or library catalogues. Probably no family has been so prolific as that of Jacob and J. S. C. Abbott and their sons. Jacob, in fact, leads all American authors in actual work; no less than 170 individual works, divided among seven publishers, being credited to his name, besides 32 jointly with his brother; J. S. C. has 27 of his own; and of the sons, Lyman, editor of the *Christian Union*, has 6; Edward, editor of the *Literary World*, 4; and Austin and B. V., the editors of legal digests, 14 works, in 84 volumes. T. S. Arthur, the temperance writer, counts just 100. William T. Adams ("Oliver Optic") has 82, of which all but one, however, are on the catalogue of one house. A Sunday-school writer, little known by her real name of Mrs. H. N. W. Baker, but better as "Aunt Hattie" and "Mrs. Madeleine Leslie," leads all in actual number of volumes, 206, but as many of these are tiny 32mos, it represents a less amount of actual work. There are 55 Browns entered as authors, of whom six are simple Johns, distinguished by place. But there are two John Browns of Edingburgh, the M. D. and the D. D. Alice seems to be the favorite name in fiction, 57 titles beginning with that word. Over 60 editions or adaptations of Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress" are entered, with translations in eight languages, and over 50 of DeFoe's "Robinson Crusoe." Of Dickens' works, there are no less than 24 editions, besides those of his individual books. Dumas' works are presented by different publishers under a most remarkable masquerade of altered titles and combinations, but as a rule they are traced to the original book.

Trade Notes and News.

Requirements in the lower provinces—printing ink and marble paper manufactories. Who starts first?

£46,000 worth of printing paper was imported into the New Zealand colony during the past year, 1877.

American paper manufacturers are buying all the poplar wood they can find, and paying fifty cents a cord for it in the tree.

G. L. Mair & Co., Ironfounders, Napanee, Ont., are making a speciality of portable upright-column engines of two or more horsepower.

Messrs. Bligh & Co., color manufacturers, St. Catharines, Ont., intend very shortly to commence the manufacture of printing inks of all grades and colors.

John Davis, formerly of London, England, paper marbler, is engaged as finisher, etc., by the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company at their Newburgh mill.

Great Britain imported £157,303 worth of books in 1877, and exported £877,742. The United States imported from England £191,820, and exported to England £23,732.

Napkins and handkerchiefs, made of Japanese paper, as soft as silk and very cheap, are becoming fashionable and popular. The cost is less than the laundry price for washing.

A fire broke out near the chip boilers about 9 a. m., at the Napanee Mills Paper Mill, Tuesday, Oct. 22nd, also later during the same day. Both fires were promptly suppressed by the practical manager, Mr. William Finlay and his staff.

Mr. John Riordon, paper manufacturer, Merriton, Ontario, was appointed representative at the Ontario Manufacturers' and Industrial Association for the paper department. The association commence their sittings on Tuesday, Feb. 29th, at Toronto.

The Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co., are about to start the manufacture of marbled paper at their Napanee and Newburgh mills. They have secured the services of Mr. Jones, a celebrated marbler, formerly of London, England. Success to the undertaking.

Among the officers recently elected by the Manufacturers' and Industrial Association, we

find those of Alex. Bunting, of Valleyfield Paper Mill, as treasurer; John Livingstone, of the Dominion Paper Company, as secretary, and W. Angus, of the Canada Paper Company, a member of the executive committee.

Mr. Walker, traveller for the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co., is patenting a new washing blue. The blue will be very much superior to the article now in use, being purer and cheaper. We are not yet prepared to say in what form it will be put up. The patent will be taken out for Europe, United States, West India Islands and all the British provinces.

The Lincoln Paper Co., of Merritton, Ont., have recently erected a new paper mill in that rising town. They intend making a speciality of paper flour sacks. James Mulrennan, lately employed by John Riordon, Esq., proprietor of the Merritton Paper Mills, is practical superintendent. Noah Phelps, Esq., is president of the company.

A simple, neat, ingenious and effective contrivance is a handsome brass instrument devised by Mr. L. W. Pettebone, of the Niagara Falls Paper Mfg. Co., for the purpose of testing the tension of paper. We understand there is no other instrument of the character in the United States, though one of a more intricate mechanism has been on exhibition at Paris during the Exposition.

Some very nice specimens of wood type, made from Nova Scotia wood, have been sent us from Annapolis, N. S., at which place they are being manufactured by Messrs. E. F. Butler & Co. The face of the letter is jugged out of a thin veneering and glued to the block, and is represented as capable of standing a reasonable amount of usage, and can be furnished at one half the cost of wood type made in the usual manner.—*Windsor Mail*.

A new printing ink is prepared by first dissolving iron in sulphuric, hydrochloric, or acetic acid. Half the solution is oxidized by means of nitric acid, after which the two halves are mixed, and precipitation is produced by oxide of iron. The precipitate is filtered, washed, and mixed with equal parts of tannic and gallic acid, which produces a black bordering on blue. The black is washed and dried, then mixed with linseed oil, and the ink obtained is suitable for either letter-press printing or lithography.—*Ex.*

A MECHANICAL REPORTER.—To Italy belongs the credit of inventing the first mechanical reporter. A Signor Michela has constructed a small instrument—a box 18 inches high by 30 wide, furnished with a kind of piano-board—which on touching a key a word is registered, as in the click of a Morse telegraph machine. It can be thumped as rapidly as one can speak, and a child, ignorant of stenography, can take down a speech, however rapid the delivery, and read it immediately afterwards as fast as the words can be emitted. A few days' practice is all that is required for this wonderful invention's full acquaintance. What a blessing such a machine would be to hard-worked newspaper men during an election campaign, if it could but be made to select and write down such portions of the speeches as contain the points necessary for publication.

CANADIAN NEWSPAPER MEN.

Recent Changes Amongst the Fraternity—
General Notes.

TORONTO.

Mr. Albert Horton, a former typo and an excellent shorthand reporter, succeeds the Rev. Mr. Toplis as night editor of the *Globe*.

Mr. George Eyvel, parliamentary reporter, was recently presented with a "bouncing baby boy," and is now the happiest man in town. Shake.

Mr. Gay, whose name is most appropriate—the genius being a genial one—recently left the city to join the staff of the *Montreal Evening Post*.

It is stated that Mr. Ed. Farrar, one of the ablest journalists in the Province, is about to pass from the staff of the *Mail* to that of the *New York World*.

Dr. C. H. H. Nicholls, familiarly known by the sobriquet of "Alphabet," owing to the number of initials to his name, is doing correspondence for a number of country papers.

Mr. G. B. Bradley, lately of the *Hansard* firm of Richardson, Bradley & Lumsden, has renewed his connection with the *Globe*, of which journal he will now be head stenographer.

Mr. Alex. Pirie, chief editor of the *Evening Telegram*, (late the *Simskit Urchin*), recently returned from his European tour, and rumor has it that he will soon "double-up," being tired of single life.

The *National* has a large staff for a weekly paper—Messrs. W. F. Fraser, G. Brooks, and A. W. Wright, being the writers. Owing to the success of the National Policy party, it is probable that the paper will shortly come out as a daily.

Mr. Geo. Eyvel, chief stenographer for the *Globe*, and Mr. Harry Gorman, assistant editor of the London *Advertiser*, have gone into partnership and purchased the *Sarnia Observer*. Both are accomplished journalists and live men. Mr. Gorman is also a practical printer.

The *Mail* has Mr. Thos. Gregg for city editor; Mr. Wallis, chief parliamentary reporter; and Mr. Johnson, a learned Gaelic scholar, for chief proof-reader. Mr. Shepherd, son of the Rev. Mr. Shepherd, of Aylmer, Ont., has recently been added to the local staff; also Mr. Lowry, late of the *Leader*.

HAMILTON.

Mr. Josh Buchanan has resumed his old position as chief "local" on the *Evening Times*. Joshua is a "b'oy."

Mr. Clarke, late on the London *Free Press*, is doing "local" for the *Spectator*. And now, at every dog fight or other matter of public interest, he is like the paper he represents—a "spectator." This pun is to be patented.

OTTAWA.

Mr. Geo. Burden, late of Montreal, is the new editor of the *Free Press*. Life to him is not like his name—a "burden."

Mr. A. G. Gilbert, the steam-fire engine man, lately connected with the Montreal *Gazette*, is now on the staff of the *Free Press*.

Mr. J. H. Brock, late editor of the *Free Press*, is doing "local" on the *Herald*. Mr. Carrol Ryan, who is a poet of some repute, is editor of the sheet named.

Mr. J. T. Hawke—"Tomahawke" for short, by which name he scalps conservative politicians—is here as special correspondent of the *Toronto Globe*. He is not "a night-hawk" (on a morning paper), but a respectable married man with a family.

GENERAL NOTES.

It is probable that a weekly paper will be started at Buckingham Village, Ottawa County, in the spring.

The *Ottawa Citizen* is now published as a morning paper, and the *Free Press* has discontinued its morning edition.

Printing is very dull at the present time in Toronto, some offices working on short time and others with few hands.

Mr. E. W. Blackhall, foreman of Adam Miller & Co.'s bookbinding establishment, Toronto, has invented and patented a postage stamp which cannot be detached and used again after it has once been cancelled. He is endeavouring through promoters to get it introduced in the United States and Canada. Mr. Blackhall is at present in receipt of a comfortable income from the sale of a patent perforator.

The "amateur aerialists" on the Canadian Press now located at Ottawa are as follows: Alex. Pirie, of the *Toronto Telegram*; Geo. H. Fox, of the *Ottawa Free Press*; W. Gibbons, of the *Ottawa Citizen*; and Hiram Moulson, of the *Montreal Witness*. The three latter went up during the present year, in the order named at different periods, with Prof. Grimley, of New York. They found that they could not get to heaven that way, so they all returned to mother earth again to live among the angels here below.

This is the time of year when the country printer turns up in Washington, D. C. He has served a year or two on a village newspaper, and considers himself first-class. He comes with bright hopes and great expectations of a "phat" sit in Uncle Sam's employ. He haunts "his member" at the Capitol, and at his lodging, night and day, until the aforesaid M. C., getting desperate, takes him down to the Government Printer and insists on putting him to work. He gets \$3.20 a day—more than double the amount he has actually earned—and at the end of the month pockets more money than he ever had in his life. This is all well enough as long as the Government can stand it; and he should take a back seat and keep quiet. But when he undertakes to regulate the wages of all the private offices, and insists on keeping their hands out of employment on a strike for the same wages he gets, but does not earn, he presumes a little too much.

We find the above paragraph going the rounds credited to the *Washington Daily Telegram*, a little gutter-snipe of a paper about the size of the e box. It pretends to be a daily (!) but is only published semi-occasionally, or whenever the proprietor can find a tramp printer hungry and sober enough to get out an edition and earn money enough to purchase hash and beer. The editor and proprietor is not a printer, but insists on publishing a paper which commands as much respect and influence as a handbill.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

DOMINION.

Winnipeg has its comic paper—*Quis*.

D. W. Higgins, editor of the Victoria, B. C., *Colonist*, was arrested for assaulting, with a cane, Robt. Halloway, of the *Standard*.

It is stated that Robert T. Murray of the Halifax *Herald* has been appointed Queen's Printer *vice* Chas. Blackadar removed.

Messrs. Robinson and Warwick, of Toronto, conjointly, have received the contract for the local parliament printing and bookbinding.

Halifax printers have their boat clubs, and the compositors of the *Herald* and *Chronicle* had a four-oared race recently which was won by the former.

It was twenty cents on the dollar James Beatty, of the *Leader*, offered his creditors, and \$65,000 is said to be the amount to be paid by approved notes.

The St. John, N. B., *Daily Freeman* ceased publication on Saturday, Nov. 2d. Reason for discontinuance: didn't pay. The *Weekly Freeman* will be continued.

A single scull two-mile race took place on Toronto Bay between six compositors in the book-room of Lovell Bros. W. Lawrence was the winner, and L. Gray second.

The *Review* and *Sentinel*, two weekly papers published in Woodstock, Ont., have been amalgamated and are now known as the *Sentinel-Review*. The new management will be known as Laidlaw, Patullo & Co.

Mr. Wm. Newsome, of Grey, Ont., is the possessor of one of the oldest printed Bibles on this side of the Atlantic. This volume was the property of the Crofts family of Yorkshire, England, for about 300 years.

"As printer—in country office; competent book, job and newspaper hand; large experience; wages no object."—*Advertisement in Toronto Globe*. He ought to have a good many takers, although we'd be afraid to trust a man that would work for nothing.

The *Free Press* says the proprietor of the Perth *Courier* has been "absent from home" ever since he published a list of delinquent subscribers to his paper. Although no special inducements were offered to clubs at the time, still there are plenty of them around the vicinity

of the office in the hands of vicious looking men.

Morton J. Griffin, editor of the Halifax *Herald*, was presented with a valuable and handsome gold watch and chain by Dr. W. J. Almer, M. P., on behalf of the *Herald* Publishing Co. and liberal-conservative friends, in recognition of his able editorial management of the paper during the past four years. The employés of the office also presented him with a gold pen and pencil case.

Jas. Weidman has commenced the publication of a new paper called *Inter-Ocean*, at Selkirk, Manitoba, having been chosen by the committee managing the bonus offered some time ago by that place, out of about fifty applicants. The offices which he formerly had at Unionville (*The Progress*) and Stouffville (*The Alert*), Ontario, have been removed to Selkirk, and the papers published at those places suspended.

The editor of the Stayner, Ont., *Sun* is a "regular sport," and spends his leisure moments in turning back somersaults from the sanctum chair to the upturned wood-box and back again. It is said that he diets himself on raw beef and oatmeal porridge. A contemporary adds: "Go in, brother! Never let it be said that an editor has been beaten in gymnastics, when in dunning and impecuniosity he stands without a rival."

William J. Clark, compositor of the St. John, N. B., *Daily Telegraph* office, has left the printing and gone as clerk in a general commercial business. We are informed that the comps. in the office first thought of presenting him with a gold pen and pencil case, this, however, was modified to an engrossed address, but owing to the high price of parchment and the prevalence of solid brevier, this in turn was abandoned and a good, hearty God-speed took its place.

A NORTHWEST TROPHY.—Mackenzie Canniff, formerly a printer in this city, but now a resident of Manitoba, has sent to Mr. George Brown, of Belleville, as a trophy, the scalp and knee bands of a celebrated Indian chief. It must not be understood that Mac. has gone into the "hair-lifting" business and abandoned the honorable pursuit of a type-manipulator, for such is not the case. Doubtless, they were sent with a view to scare the recipient from ever thinking of throwing up a lucrative business here, and following the advice of the late Horace Greeley, "go west, young man."—*Belleville Ontario*.

G. B. Joy, printer of Napanee, served his time in the *Express* office. After leaving that office he went to the *Standard* as a journeyman; he afterwards got a situation with his first employer, T. S. Carman, *Ontario* office, Belleville. Later he went to Virginia City, Nevada, and obtained employment as watchman at one of the mine offices. He was in Napanee paying his friends a visit in August last, but has since returned to the mining city. His old friends will be glad to hear from him through the columns of the *Miscellany*.

A Napanee apprentice printer some years ago saw an advertisement in an American paper offering a receipt for \$1, to make whiskers, etc., grow. He enclosed the required amount, in due course received the receipt which he began to advertise in one of the Kingston daily newspapers. The proprietor shortly afterwards sent in his advertising account which puzzled the advertiser to square. He, however, struck an idea, and sent a separate receipt for each dollar that he owed to settle the account and apologized for not being in the position to pay cash. Cheekey.

Mr. A. W. Francis, one of the proprietors of the Woodstock, Ont., *Times* recently met with a very painful accident. While the regular edition was being worked off on the Reliance-Wharfedale press, Mr. Francis, in endeavouring to prevent a piece of paper getting on the type or rollers, had his right hand caught between the impression and flying-cylinder and badly crushed. The flying-cylinder was broken and the press stopped by reason of the extra pressure. Fortunately for Mr. Francis, no bones were broken, although the flesh on the fore finger and thumb was forced out of place and burst, the nails also being cut in pieces.

The *Daily Sun*, St. John, N. B., started from the office of Mr. Geo. W. Day, as a campaign paper, has become, owing to the success of its party, a fixed fact, at least for the present. The joint stock company which took it in hand after the election have purchased plant for an office of their own and have gone into the printing and publishing business with a confidence quite refreshing these hard times. They purchased the entire plant of the defunct *Freeman* and also the book and job office of Messrs. McKillop & Johnston. The paper was removed from Mr. Day's office on the 9th of November, and was issued from its own office the next day. Their new premises are on the western side of

Canterbury street, occupying the two lower flats of T. R. Jones' building. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing the office, but are informed it is remarkably neat and compact in its arrangement. The following compose the editorial, reportorial and mechanical staffs:

Editor—John Livingston; Assistant Editor—R. A. Payne.

Reporters—G. Perley and T. C. Wallace.

Secretary—W. E. Dobson.

Clerk—F. White; Mailing Clerk—F. W. James.

Managers—R. A. Johnston and J. McKillop.

Composing Room—William Eaton, foreman; H. Turnbull, C. Hennessey, D. Anderson, J. Sullivan, J. C. McDade, M. Shanahan, T. Miller, J. P. Bowes, F. Watson, D. Brown; E. Callahan, 1st sub., and G. Maxwell, 2nd do.

Book and Job Department—Wm. Ferguson, J. B. Jones, O. Frazee, and four apprentices.

Pressman—Maurice Hughes.

From our Bowmanville Correspondent.

There are fourteen "regulars" and one "sub" in this town.

The "devil" of the *News* office recently got his hand jammed in a Gordon press.

The foreman of the *Statesman*, of this town, has the reputation of being one of the best printers in Canada.

Another addition to the staff of the *Statesman* in the shape of a boy (!) six feet in height and weighing 175 pounds, to "learn the trade." What next?

Bowmanville supports three offices, from which there are four papers issued, viz.: *The West Durham News*, the *Canadian Statesman*, the *Observer*, and the *Ensign*; the two latter of which are published by the Bible Christian denomination and are religious journals. Bowmanville has one female "type-slinger."

From our Napanee Correspondent.

The *Standard* prints three papers and two outsides.

Napanee has twenty-seven printers, only seven of them being out of work.

Jobbing is at present pretty good, but we have enough printers to do the work.

Mr. Ceph. I. Beeman, of this place, is at present on the news staff of the *Portland Oregonian*.

"Bill" Blair returned last week from an extended tour in the Western States. He reports business very good.

The power press of the *Beaver* was recently

broken and they were thrown on the *Standard* for presswork for nearly two months.

Mr. Wm. Templeton, of the *Beaver* was married recently to Miss Ada Perry, daughter of C. B. Perry, of Her Majesty's Customs at this port.

Mr. Alex. Henry, senior partner of the firm of Henry Bros., publishers and proprietors of the Napanee *Standard*, is president of the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company.

More anon.

BALDY.

From our Nova Scotia Correspondent.

The *New Glasgow Eastern Chronicle* has added a roller proof-press to its plant.

Mr. Newton L. McKay, Q. C., ex-M. P., it is understood, has bought the Cape Breton *Times*, of Sydney, from Messrs. Hill and Harrington. Mr. Robt. C. Coleman has been engaged as manager.

Mr. John D. Gould, druggist, of River John, Pictou, has started a 12x18 weekly amateur newspaper called the *Pioneer*. Mr. Gould is a brother of the late James D. Gould, one of the best of the many good printers turned out by Pictou county, and the first manager of the North Sydney (C. B.) *Herald*.

Country papers in Nova Scotia are sorely feeling the effects of the bad times—not in diminished circulations, but in the backwardness of subscribers in coming forward with the "needful." "No pay, no paper" is the only cure, but we fear it is impossible to apply it without the combined effort of the country press. There should be an Eastern and Western Press Association in the Province—the former for country papers east of and including Truro, the latter for those west of Truro.

UNITED STATES.

Ex-Mayor Oakey Hall assumed the editorship of the *N. Y. World* on the 17th November.

A "hoary-headed blackguard" is the way some of the editors of Chicago designate their rivals and opponents.

It is reported that a company with \$150,000 capital is about to commence the publication of a one-cent evening paper in New York city.

From our Webster, Mass., Correspondent.

Add D. Welch recently lectured in Oxford.

Southbridge seems to "hold its own" in the newspaper line.

Tese Watkins is, at present, holding a frame on the Webster *Times*.

The Southbridge *Journal* is "murdering" its ready-set matter lately.

The Webster *Times* exhibited some specimens of job work at the recent Woodstock Fair.

Worcester, Mass., though a large city, is not particularly noted for good work. Strange!

John Mackintosh, formerly foreman of the Webster *Times*, is running a job office in Boston, Mass.

Julian Ralph, of the New York *World*, was formerly an assistant editor on the Webster *Times*.

Mr. W. C. Joslin, formerly editor of the Webster *Times*, is now teaching school in Watertown, Conn.

The Southbridge *Temple Star* has recently doubled in size, and, it is stated, runs an edition monthly of 3,000 copies.

The Southbridge *Transcript* made its debut on Oct. 23d, when it issued an edition of 1000 copies. It is a "patent outside," and is published by the *Transcript* Printing Co., Wm. W. Corbin, formerly of the *Journal* office, manager. We believe a job office is established in connection with the above.

W. J. T.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Mr. Walter of the *Times*, it is said, will be soon elevated to the peerage.

A London publisher has offered £37,000 for the goodwill of *Good Words*.

Mr. James Johnstone, of Hooly House, Coulsdon, proprietor of the London daily *Standard*, is dead.

The extraordinary fact is stated that the new London sporting paper, *The Referee*, has already reached a weekly circulation of 80,000, though but one year old.

The Correspondent of the London *Times* who reported the proceedings of the Berlin Congress, took \$6,000 with him for expenses, and expended \$3,440 in addition to \$2,410 for sending despatches.

ANOTHER DERRY PRINTER GONE.—William Arbuckle, compositor, died at his father's residence, Lecky Road, Londonderry, on Oct. 24th, at the early age of 22. He served his apprenticeship in the *Standard* office of the above city. His brother Hugh was buried about two months ago. He was also a printer, and served his apprenticeship in the same office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 28.

Since my last, six of the fifteen book and job offices have combined to bring about a reduction from 50 to 40 cts. per 1,000, and they have so far succeeded, by holding out inducements of constant employment, as to have secured as many of our former members as they desired. How men, with the experience they have had in these offices, could have been deceived by such representations, when it is a well-known fact that not one of those offices have given employment to more than one or two regular hands in any three months out of the twelve, is more than I can conceive. It is true, times were hard, and the necessities of some were such that they were driven to the dire necessity of violating their obligation of fealty to the union or starvation; but that does not justify their course, and sooner or later, it is bound to recoil. The union, in a spirit of charity, I think, at its meeting last Saturday evening, declined to go further than instructing the financial secretary to ascertain the names of such parties and report them, with charges of violation, at the next meeting—though resolutions were introduced to declare them rats immediately—evidently thinking, that before that time something might occur to bring about an amicable adjustment.

As a sequel to the trouble, if the employers who are in this movement would combine among themselves for self-protection, and not fight the journeymen, who are not responsible for the stagnation of business, it would be more in consonance with the facts. As one who is not in the movement informed me, they had better regulate their apprentice system and adopt a scale, and adhere strictly to it. Several offices have from six to ten boys, who, when not employed, are furloughed, while other employers, who are more conscientious, employ but two or three and at the same time employ two or more men regularly, thus enabling the one having the most boys to under-bid other competitors, and secure the work—a regular cut-throat business.

Mr. J. H. Ralston, the gentleman whom the International Typographical Union selected to attend the World's Convention in Paris (which, by the way, did not take place owing to fears the French government had relative to anything of an International character), delivered two lec-

tures here recently. The first was by special invitation of the Superintendent of Public Printing and other employes of the Government office, and the second was under the auspices of the Workingmen's Assembly, of which he is President. "Observations in Europe" was the title of his second lecture, and in it he detailed his visit throughout Europe, and handled the subject with a great deal of ability, showing that he was very minute in his observations of travel and of the workings of the labor systems of the Old World. To say both lectures were grand successes would but faintly convey any idea of their grandeur. He is a modest, unassuming young gentleman, not over 25 years of age, though rather tall and not over graceful, an admitted practitioner of the law, yet working at the case. I all but regret to mention that to-morrow he bids us adieu to enter upon another enterprise, and let us hope a more prosperous one—that of law—in the city of Quincy, Illinois, the former home of his father, Judge Ralston, who preceded the late lamented Stephen A. Douglass on the bench. He certainly departs with the many well-wishes of his fellow-craftsmen, among whom he is held in the highest esteem; and let us hope our loss will be his gain. XXX.

 Detroit "Pick-ups."

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 26.

The union here affiliates with the Detroit Labor League.

Mr. John McVicar is now assistant editor-in-chief of the *Evening News*.

Frank B. Egan and W. McMillen, from Montreal, are working in this city.

Work is getting very dull, and the boys are thinking of going South. Saves overcoats, you see.

Trade is fair here, but yet cannot employ all hands. Thirty-six subs to 28 frames on the *Post and Tribune*.

If you ever come to Detroit ask Sam Neil how about that \$5 bet. You'll have to get your armor on, though, right away.

Johnny McEwan, who has been visiting in Canada for the last three or four weeks, has returned, looking as fresh and vigorous as a hunter.

Marc. Heaslip and George Knox went to the Courtney-Hanlan boat-race. When Marc. got

back home he found one more in the family than when he left. 'Twas a girl.

Detroit Union has resolved itself into a sort of debating society. At each meeting a paper is read on some subject pertaining to the printing business or the labor question generally. It is an example worthy of emulation by sister societies.

Judge C. J. Reilly, of the Wayne Circuit Court; Sergeant Wm. Baxter, of the Metropolitan Police; Henry Starkey, Secretary of the Board of Water Commissioners, and the Hon. Col. Sprague, are honorary members of the union.

The printers in the *Commercial Advertiser* office were discharged some time ago because they would not work without receiving their pay. It is now got out by boys and rats, and the paper looks as though the "rats" had pied the cases up considerably. CAP CASE.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., Oct. 14.

Frank Aldrich returns to Florida some time next month.

LOST.—A correspondent named "Xylo." Has not been heard from for months.

The town of Preston has elected N. S. Wentworth, of the *Aurora* office, one of its school visitors.

Wm. N. Andrew represented the Odd Fellows of this State in the Grand Lodge of the United States at Baltimore, last month.

Thos. L. Horan arrived home from Ireland on the morning of the 9th. His father died in this city on the 27th of last month.

A. M. Norcross (deaf mute), of the *Aurora* office, is rejoicing over an addition to his family. He says he is "thankful to God that it is a male boy."

Alex. Troupe, of the New Haven *Union*, gave the greenback question an airing in this city on the 25th of last month. He looks as healthy as an alderman.

Death has entered the family of Thos. Mulcahey, of the *Aurora* office, and taken therefrom a sister. She was ill but a few days, and was buried on the 4th.

The printers of Hartford do not go in for supporting a good trade journal because "it's

printed so far away." St. John is distant from Hartford, by rail, not more than twenty-four hours' ride, if it is that. Norwich is the same, yet nearly all the men and boys of this city are subscribers to the *Miscellany*. Come, "Brevier," disabuse the minds of your fellow-workers in regard to distance having anything to do with the quality of this sheet; stir them up, and let's see a few more of their names on the roll of subscribers. The *Miscellany* circulates in nearly every town where there is an office between this place and Boston, and we want to see its circulation increased south and west of us. Once get them started and they'll cry for it.

STICK AND RULE.

Chicago Items.

The *Times* will be enlarged January 1st.

The *Inter-Ocean* has reduced its price to 20 cents a week.

The *Daily News* makes affidavit to a circulation of 40,000.

Messrs. Walker and Northrup, formerly advertising agents, have purchased a controlling interest in the *Daily Telegraph*.

Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. have added a large hall to their already spacious premises, which is used as a composing-room.

The *Staats-Zeitung*, a leading German paper, has been denounced by the Trade and Labor Union, for refusing to employ union printers.

Donnelly, Grasette & Loyd, printers, had some of their work at the Paris Exhibition, and it was praised very highly by the Parisian typos.

Charles W. Sholes, a compositor in the *Daily News* office, was the National Labor Greenback candidate for Clerk of the Appellate Court, but withdrew from the contest shortly before the election.

Mr. Lewis Meacham, of the *Tribune*, died very suddenly a few weeks ago. He was highly esteemed by the newspaper fraternity, and, after his death, they passed resolutions expressing their deep sorrow over his sudden demise. He was the founder of the "Sons of Vermont," and that body passed appropriate resolutions.

A new quarterly journal, *Press and Types*, is announced to appear on January 1st, to be published by H. R. Boss & Co., 1,246 Fulton st., at \$1 per annum. Mr. Boss was a valued con-

tributor to the defunct *Printing Press*, which was issued here a few years ago. Almost through his individual efforts the Franklin Society was formed and an excellent library gathered.

NONPAREIL.

Prince Edward Island Items.

SUMMERSIDE, Oct. 23.

C. H. Crosman, of the Alberton *Pioneer* staff, paid this city a visit last month.

Wm. E. Gillespie, who has been working on the *Journal* for the last two months is now working on the *Progress*.

John McKay, who worked a long time on the *Maritime Sentinel*, Amherst, N. S., was in town recently, looking for a job.

W. L. Crosman, of the *Progress* staff, was away for a fortnight in October, on a visit to his relations and friends, and looks well after his cruise.

Wm. Woodside, who worked about five months on the Alberton *Pioneer* last spring, has resumed work, after having spent the summer fishing.

The P. D.'s employed in the printing offices here are in the habit of "scribing for a tank" whenever they have the necessary stamps. Eh, "Squarebridge?"

The staff of the Alberton *Pioneer* is as follows:—Wm. Welsh, foreman; C. H. Crosman, Miss Bessie Dollar, and Miss Eveleen McNeill, typos; and Wm. Woodside, P. D.

The Summerside items in the last *Miscellany* caused quite an excitement among the boys here, and all were guessing who had written them. Query.—Who is "Em-brace?"

Bren. Mayo, who served six months of his time on the Truro, N. S., *Sun*, and who has worked on the Georgetown *Advertiser* for the last year, was in town about the 1st of Oct., and has gone back to Nova Scotia.

A few weeks ago one of the hands in the *Farmer's* office was carrying one of the forms of that paper down stairs to press, just as he arrived at the bottom of the steps, the form commenced to fly, and, before it could be stopped, four columns had dropped out. Somehow, more by good luck than good management, the balance was saved.

COPY DRAWER.

A Plea for the So-called Tramps.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Sept. 20.

For some time past, the papers all over this country—city, town, village—wherever the most insignificant one-penny paper is published—have been industriously casting their poisoned arrows and sharp innendoes against the so-called tramps. One can scarcely take up a newspaper to read, no matter what day in the week, but he will find a heaping dishful of this dreadful nightmare for his delectation, and all sorts of advice is generously and profusely given to those in authority in regard to what they should and ought to do with the dreadful tramps. Nearly, if not quite all of the crimes committed are attributable to the tramps. Robberies, fires, murders, and all other violations of law and order are set down to their doings.

Now, if my memory serves me right, it was but a very short time ago, that when a working-man got out of work in the city in which he resided, and after vainly endeavoring to procure something to do, so that he could support himself and family in a decent manner, he hid himself to other cities and places in order that he might find some honest employment for his willing hands to do. Not having the wherewithal to pay for even second-rate fare on any of the outgoing trains or steamships, he voluntarily assumed the tedious task of walking to any and every place until he procured what he set out for—honest employment. Being poor in pocket, yet possessed of an abiding faith in the charity of the good people he might meet, he started out on his uncertain journey, taking it for granted, come what might, he would, at least, find enough to eat and a lodging, no matter to which part of the country he wended his way. Then, the people, whenever a stranger appeared in their midst, looking for honest employment, opened their hospitable doors, made him welcome for the night, and sent him on his way in the morning with a light heart and sufficient provender to sustain life during the day. But how is it at the present time? Every one that now comes along is shunned, dreaded, and spurned. And why? Simply because the newspapers, wanting a better subject, have taken up the cry that the tramps are the enemies of all honest toil, and should be put down wherever found.

It is not to be supposed, nor ought it to be taken for granted, that every stranger seen in a

neighborhood, with a pack on his shoulder, is a tramp, that is, in the sense that newspapers place him in at the present time. Doubtless, there are to-day hundreds and hundreds of honorable and honest mechanics seeking something to do, and cannot find it, on account of the dullness in business; and throughout this vast territory thousands on thousands of unwilling idlers are roaming around in the vain effort to find employment for their willing hands, but cannot get it. For doing this laudable and praiseworthy act, they are set down by the newspapers as tramps, and, as tramps, should be treated accordingly.

Who made these thousands of honest workers idlers, or TRAMPS, as you will? Did they become so of their own volition or consent, or were they driven to it from sheer necessity? Who can solve the problem satisfactorily? It is not a supposable case that thousands of honest men would become so demoralized in such a short space of time, and overrun the country and become a terror and a curse to every village and hamlet, and a dread to all the women and children they meet. Other causes must be assigned for this unusual phenomena. Would it not be in place to attribute some of the woes to the evil-doers in high places of authority and trust? What about the many defalcations, embezzlements, bare-faced robberies, and terrible "crookedness" of the numerous presidents of savings banks, insurance offices, and other corporations, who have carried dismay and distress, by their villainies, to many thousands of poor people, who saved a little, in times of prosperity, to have it swept away by the dishonesty of those men who held their little all in trust. These are the men, to a great extent, who should be held responsible for the perilous times through which the country has been passing. These are the men who have uprooted confidence in business circles, and thrown thousands of men out of employment, and sent them tramping away from home, vainly endeavoring to procure what they could not get in places where they have located for years and raised their families. These are the men who have scattered the seeds of distress and poverty in many a family who have heretofore known no want. These are the men who should be held accountable for the wrongs committed, and not the so-called tramps.

Besides the above enumerations, take our numerous railroads. Stocks that commanded a

high price beyond their par value, and paying six and eight per cent. dividend, a little over a year ago, are now not worth one-quarter their value, without any dividends, either. What is the cause of this sudden collapse of values? Why was it not gradual, if from honest causes? It is coolly set down to dullness of business, and the stockholders shrug their shoulders, and are mute, submitting tamely to be filched out of their investments. Is there nothing back of this *depression in business*? Has the business of these great corporations been carried on honestly and economically, like any private concern, for all those interested? Could a correct rendering be got of the inner workings of these railroads, and the public be made cognizant of them, many stockholders would dilate their optics in astonishment at the rottenness and corruption that has eaten up their invested substances.

What is said of railroads might with safety be repeated in regard to city matters and finances, not in one city, but many. Corruption and dishonesty have deluged the land and held high carnival for some time past, the direct result of which is distrust and loss of confidence among business men, the consequence of which is the throwing out of employment, in the various branches of industry, thousands of honest and hard-working men, or, next to it, reducing their wages so low that it is impossible almost for them to make both ends meet.

Many printers have been and are out of employment. Doubtless many of them are out on the road, and must, of course, in the order of things, be classed as tramps. Being on the road is a sufficient cause. Had the great "art preservative of all arts" preserved them from such a misfortune as that, they would not be placed under the same condemnation, with their other co-seekers after an honest livelihood. But such is the lot of some. The stigma must be borne patiently by them, and it is to be hoped that, if these poor but honest toilers cannot get their just deserts here, they surely will receive their reward in the great hereafter.

This reminds me, before closing, to pen a few words in denunciation of some of your able correspondents in setting down printers who happen to work their way into their towns, as TRAMPS. *Fie, brother comps., why place such a stigma on your fellow-craftsman, who is seeking an honest livelihood. Being fortunate your-*

self in holding positions, do not throw the poisoned javlin at those who are not so fortunate. Have a little charity for them. If you cannot help them by giving them employment, at least give them your sympathy and a kind word. Do not treat them as outlaws, and do not write to some magazine, and say: "Two tramps came in here to-day, looking hungry and seedy. They received no encouragement. They went away again between two days." That is not kind or humane. Such indifference and recklessness to to an unfortunate creature betokens a want of a kind heart. Who knows what a day may bring forth? To-day we may seemingly be ensconced in a snug berth, to-morrow we are out. Uncertainty is the lot of all. Do not let us, then, gloat over the ills of our fellow-laborers, but, instead, let us have a helping hand and a kind word for all who come to us and are in need. Let us remember that we are *in* to-day, to-morrow, who knows, we may be *out*. Then, of course, we, too, become *tramps*. Yours,

HAIR SPACE.

Ancient Customs used in a Printing-House.

By Nonpareil.

[The following extracts are taken from Savage's "Dictionary of the Art of Printing," issued in 1841, who copied it from "Maxon's Mechanick Exercises," published in 1683, which was the first practical work that appeared on the Art of Printing.]

"Every Printing-House is by the custom of Time out of mind called a *Chappel*, and all the workmen are members of the Chappel. I suppose the stile was originally conferred upon it by the courtesie of some great churchman."

The penalty for the breach of any law or custom are as follows: "A *Solace* for swearing, fighting, abusive language, or giving the *Ly*, or being drunk in the Chappel; for any workman to leave his Candle burning at night; if the Compositor lets fall his Composing stick and picks up another; three Letters and a Space to lye under the Compositors case; if a Pressman leave his Blankets in the Tympan at Noon or Night," etc. These Solaces were to be bought off for the good of the Chappel, but "if the Delinquent prov'd Obstinate or Refractory, and would not pay his Solace at the Chappel, they *Solac'd* him." The manner of *Solacing* thus: "The workmen take him by force, and lay him

on his Belly athwart the Correcting-stone, and held him there while another of the Work-men with a Paper-board gave him Eleven blows on his Buttocks; which he laid on according to his own mercy. For Tradition tells us, that about 50 years ago one was *Solac'd* with so much violence that he dyed of it."

Other rules and order of this old-timed "Union" were: "Not to play at *Quadrats*, either for money or drink, as because it Batters and spoils the *Quadrats*; for the manner how they Play with them is Thus: They take five or seven more m *Quadrats*, shake them in their Hand, and toss them upon the Stone, and he who throws the most nicks up wins the Bett."

"It is also customary for all the Journey-men to make every year new Paper Windows, because that day they make them the Master Printer gives them a *Way-Goose* (or a Feast), and he invites the *Correcter*, *Founder*, *Smith*, *Joyner* and *Inck-maker*."

"If a Journey-man marry, he pays half-a-crown to the Chappell, and when his wife comes to the Chappell, she pays six pence, and then all the Journey-men Join their two Pence apiece to Welcome her."

"If a Journey-man have a son born, he pays one shilling, and for a daughter, six Pence."

"It is also customary in some Printing-houses that if the Compositor or Press-man make either the other stand still through the neglect of their contracted Task, that then he who neglected shall pay him that stands still as much as if he had Wrought."

"The Compositors are Jocosely called *Galley Slaves* because allusively they are as it were bound to their *Gallies*."

"And the Press-men are Jocosely called *Horses*, because of the hard labor they go through all Day long."

The above are but a few of the rules and orders which were in force at that date. If the same were enforced now, a large income would be derived.

M. Vermersch, editor of the *Pere Duchene* and a member of the Paris Commune, has been stricken with brain fever and found shelter in a London workhouse.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

PHONOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

Benn Pitman's System vs. "Standard Phonography."--A Comparison.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—Standard Phonographers (subscribers to the *Miscellany*) were undoubtedly well pleased with the result of the comparison of Isaac Pitman's Phonography with Andrew J. Graham's Standard System, which appeared in the last number of your journal. It has shown Grahamites what they might have been, and has, on the other hand, given our Pitmanitish friends an opportunity of seeing themselves as others see them.

As a fair comparison has been given of Standard Phonography with the English system of Isaac Pitman, I will now trot out a younger

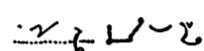
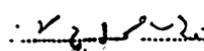
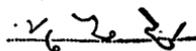
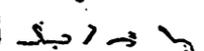
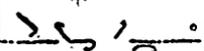
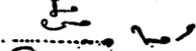
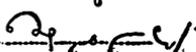
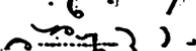
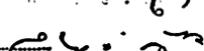
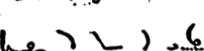
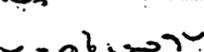
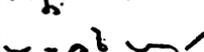
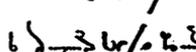
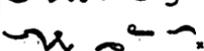
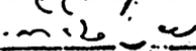
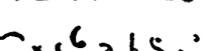
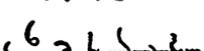
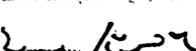
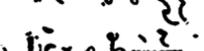
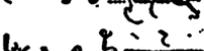
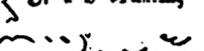
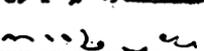
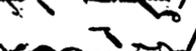
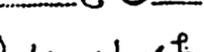
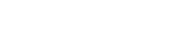
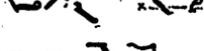
member of the family, Mr. Benjamin Pitman (*alias* Benjamin Davis),—better known as Benn, an abbreviation which is quite in accordance with phonographic principles.

Young Benn, full of his big brother's ideas, landed in Yankeetown, A. D., 1850, having come over from the "old country" for the purpose of taking steps to improve the phonographic state of affairs on this continent. It appears that his *first steps* were taken when he was marched up before the Judges of the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio, to answer the serious charge of an alleged appropriation from the "Handbook of Standard Phonography," in contravention to Andrew J. Graham's literary rights. We learn that Benn, although young in years, was quite old enough to help himself to upwards of 1800

STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY,
CORRESPONDING STYLE.

BENN PITMAN'S
REPORTING STYLE.

STANDARD PHONOGRAPHY,
REPORTING STYLE.

instances of Mr. Graham's speed-giving improvements, consisting of "new principles, rules, combinations, devices, contractions, and word-signs."

In face of the foregoing, the fact became self-evident that the books published by Benn present nothing more than a poor imitation of Standard Phonography, notwithstanding which, there are hundreds who have studied and are now practicing his style, which may be accounted for by the fact that they have accidentally tumbled into it through newspaper and other advertisements. Nevertheless, the system must not be considered a worthless one, for I have heard of a number of reporters who use it, and write 115 to 140 words per minute; but, whilst I do altogether condemn Mr. Pitman's publications, I do not understand why

students should not study Standard Phonography in its purity—a system which, when mastered, may be written at the rate of 175 to 200 words a minute.

The attention of your readers should now be directed to the comparison plate, where it is plainly demonstrated that the *reporting* style of Bennpitanography is not even equal to the simple *corresponding* or beginner's style of the "Standard" system; in other words, Benn's inferior imitations require one-third more labor and space than does Andrew J. Graham's Standard Phonography. T. W. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 23.

"T. L. Pica" to "American."

To the Editor of the *Miscellany* :

SIR,—The ever welcome *Miscellany* came to hand yesterday with its budget of good and useful articles. The heading "Phonography," however, first attracted my attention, and I was pleased to see that friend "T. W. B." was again to the fore with his masterly defence of Graham's "Standard." I read this carefully and then the next one came under my notice. Yes, the next! That sublime and eloquent epistle advocating any system in preference to Graham's. Well, poor fellow, we must not be too hard on him, for after studying five or six years at Graham's system without mastering it, it is no wonder that "American" is dead set against it. He states in the beginning of his letter that "he hesitated about answering him" (T. L. Pica), "as he wished to avoid controversy, etc. Well, Mr. Editor, as he has attacked me, you will please grant me a few lines—very few will be sufficient—to answer him. Now, he says that Graham's Phonography is a misnomer, that it is simply "stenography," full of curtailings, abbreviations, and doubling-ups. Of course, there are no "curtailings," etc., in Pitman's or Munson's systems. Oh, no! All a person has to do is to sit down and read off the notes, written by their system, the same as long hand. No "extraordinary abilities" needed then. No five or six years hard study necessary. Now, Mr. Editor, the first letter that I saw from "American" led me to believe that he knew something of the beautiful art; but, I must confess, that I have my misgivings now on the subject. He does not say why any other system is better than the Standard. No, he merely says Graham's is to be avoided, and that those who uphold it should be mis-

trusted and shunned, men who "seek to allure unsuspecting persons to study it." I may mention for "American's" information that Mr. Graham never gave a cent to me to advertise his book, and that, although I take his *Student's Journal*, and have bought copies of nearly all of his phonographic works, I never got them a cent cheaper than another would have done. All I want is—and if my two letters have done any good whatever in that direction I feel amply repaid for my trouble—that the apprentices at the printing business would take a greater interest in the matter, and as some of them—I may safely say many of them—who would study it, cannot afford to take lessons from a regular teacher, I would advise, as I did in my last letter, that they commence the study of Graham's Standard Phonography at once. Almost any one—reporter or more advanced student—would start them on the right track, and once started, they could easily master it in seven or eight months at the furthest, "American," to the contrary, notwithstanding. T. L. PICA.

CHATHAM, Sept. 19.

Another Shorthand Wasp "Smoked Out."

To the Editor of the *Miscellany* :

SIR,—Please allow me a small space in the Phonographic Department of your valuable journal to make a reply to "Old Phonographer's" letters, which appeared in the columns of the *Daily News* a short time ago. It being possible that many of your readers, who are interested in phonography, may not have seen those letters, it would be desirable for their benefit or amusement to re-publish them in the *Miscellany*, but as they must be considered altogether unfit for publication in any high-toned journal, I shall simply ask permission to give a few extracts. However, before doing so, I will give to your readers the only apparent reason that the writer had for not furnishing the *Miscellany* with his very uncalled for attack on me and Standard Phonography. Knowing that the editor of the *Miscellany* would certainly refuse to lower the high standing of his journal by allowing such trash as his letters to appear on its pages, he resolved to make use of the columns and editor of a daily paper, and thereby saved his little manuscript from being consigned to the waste basket of the *Miscellany*.

In his first letter he claims that "there are

other systems of shorthand which are equal, if not superior, to Standard Phonography," giving as examples, the systems of Munson, Gurney, Isaac Pitman, Benn Pitman, Marsh, Longley, Scovil, etc., which, I am inclined to believe, include the names of all the shorthand publishers that he has ever heard of or seen in print. In letter No. 2 it is intensely amusing to note the manner in which he attempts to support the statements contained in his first letter. To use his own words, he puts a few witnesses on the stand. His first being J. E. Munson, who says: I am author and publisher of Munson's shorthand; I use my own system and consider Standard Phonography an inferior one. Having thus proved, as he thinks, the superiority of Munson's (in)complete system, he likewise brings forward Mr. Gurney, who says he uses Gurney's shorthand. Mr. H. M. Parkhurst is also put on the stand to tell us something about Isaac Pitman's great system, but it appears from the testimony of this witness that he has found Pitman's system too slow for reporting purposes, and in consequence has been obliged to make improvements of his own. His next witness is Mr. E. F. Underhill. He tells us that although Pitman's system is a very good one, still he has found it necessary to make many improvements in order to follow speakers. Having called to the stand about fifteen other witnesses, whose testimony is similar to that of Munson, Gurney, Parkhurst and Underhill, "Old Phonographer" says that he is willing to leave the rest of the case to the intelligent public and the press to decide; that is to say, can Andrew J. Graham, or "T. W. B.," justly claim for Standard Phonography a superiority over the systems above mentioned, in face of the testimony of such learned authority.

Here, Mr. Editor, we have an "old phonographer," who, in attempting to attack a system of shorthand, which is indisputably the "Standard," succeeds only in making himself the laughing stock of the phonographic community. In making a reply to his letters, I have decided not to intrude by a lengthy discussion of the merits of the different systems which he has planked up against the "Standard," for the reason that I consider it is not necessary to do so in order to satisfy the public that there has been nothing claimed by Andrew J. Graham for Standard Phonography more than what must be allowed by all who compare that system with the inferior ones "Old Phono." champions,—

all of which it is plainly to be seen he knows little or nothing about, with the exception of Scovil's, a system which he has been preaching and teaching for the past ten years; with a knowledge of that system this spectacled Scovillite has been buzzing around our law courts and lawyers like a sort of a shorthand wasp.

I might here mention that if he were to undertake to earn his daily bread as a shorthand reporter, with nothing save Scovil's stenography at his finger ends, I do not see how on earth he would manage to keep the wolf from the door; but it so happens that, when called upon to report speakers for the press, he is always fortunate enough to secure the services of rapid longhand writers, whose notes appear in print next morning under the heading of "a phonographic report, etc."

I might also mention that "Old Phonographer," whose particular desire it is to be styled "Doctor" or "Professor," and who is always to be found out of practice, can only supply us by this stick-in-the-mud system of Scovil's at the rate of sixty words per minute. He does not pretend to read his notes when written at a greater speed.

Speaking of Standard Phonography, the inventor, Mr. Graham, simply tells us that it is immeasurably superior to all other systems, many of which, he says, are nothing more than poor imitations of the "Standard." These claims are completely substantiated by the following facts: Standard Phonography was the only one of the several systems of shorthand represented at the International Exhibition of 1876 that received from the Centennial Commission the honor of a medal and diploma. These were awarded to Mr. Graham after a most careful examination and comparison of Standard Phonography with the different systems (some of which have already appeared in the *Miscellany*), and also in consideration of the fact that Standard Phonography is the system that has been adopted in the principal colleges, where shorthand has been introduced, throughout Canada and the United States.

I consider that I have given sufficient proof to convince your readers of the merits of Andrew J. Graham's beautiful "Standard," and also of the absurdity of the feeble efforts that "Old Phonographer" has made to demolish it. I will now say, in conclusion, that it is to be hoped he will think twice before he again furnishes the

public with such excellent evidence of his disordered intellect, as he has, by attempting to treat a subject between which and himself hangs the curtain of profound ignorance. T. W. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 23.

Phonographic Squibs.

In response to a petition from the members of the Bar to the Bench of Montreal, Hon. Justice Johnson stated, on behalf of his brother Judges, that they had concluded it was in the interest of justice and of the profession generally that they should make some order in the matter to the Prothonotaries. That order was—that hereafter only such stenographers as are willing to accept 20 cents per hundred words be employed. There has been no authorized price heretofore, but the custom has been to charge 30 cents. Some are of opinion that the present rate will have the effect of reducing the amount received by the stenographers by one-third, but we cannot believe it will have any such effect. On the contrary, we are of the opinion that while they will receive a less amount per 100 words, still, by applying all the speed-giving improvements of Graham's "Standard" system, they will be able to more than double the total amount received, to say nothing of the stimulus that will be given to shorthand generally by a little competition and the extra study and research induced.

Arthur J. Barnes, a shorthand reporter of St. Louis, has been sued for an alleged breach of promise of marriage, by a young German woman, who places the damages at \$10,000. The most curious part of the affair is, that while he can speak English only, she can only speak and understand the German language. Mr. B. explains the matter by saying that the girl misunderstood an order he had given to her to go to market and purchase material for a dinner, and, instead, got herself ready to be married—evidently thinking more about bridegrooms than beefsteaks.

The *College Annual* is the name of a very interesting journal published by Messrs. Loomis & Aument of the Sterling Business and Phonographic College, Sterling Ill. Standard Phonography is, of course, the system taught by them. As a penman, it is said, Prof. Loomis has no equal. Enclose stamp for specimen of his penmanship.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

A Professional Tramp.

"'Texas Jack' is the sobriquet of John T. McGinty, one of the most noted tramps in the Union. Talk about Bayard Taylor, Mayne Reid, Stanley and all the other travelling celebrities, they will have to take a back seat when 'Texas Jack' brings out his history of adventures by land and by sea. He has travelled from the rock-bound coasts of Maine to the Gulf of Mexico; he has tramped from the Lake of the Woods, at the head waters of the Mississippi, to the 'Crescent City.' There is not a State or Territory in the Union that he has not visited; and he has wandered through Europe and Asia. He has been in London, Paris, St. Petersburg and Berlin, and has wandered through Sunny Italy and La Belle France, and visited the scene of the late unpleasantness between the 'sick man' and the 'bear'; and has paid his devoirs to the Sultan and the Czar. He has visited Mt. Arrarat, but was not equal to the task of climbing the mountain and gazing on the remains of the ark. He has paid his respects to the shrine of Mahomet and made the pilgrimage to Mecca, the holy city of the Moslem, although he does not wear the 'green turban'; and he has visited Constantinople, wandered through Turkey and Greece, and at last crossed the Atlantic and came back to the 'Land of the Free and Home of the Brave,' where he has wandered from the shores of the Gulf to the golden shores of the Pacific, and has 'set type' on every newspaper in the country. He has dived for gold in the mines of California; he has 'whacked' bulls across the plains, hunted buffalo with the Sioux and Commanche, and has witnessed some of their blood-curdling war dances, and has been on the war-path with some of their most noted braves, and was on familiar terms of intimacy with 'Captain Jack.' He travelled down the Missouri on a flat-boat and the Mississippi on a raft, and has 'jumped' more railroads than any man in the Union; he has drank beer with the flaxen-haired frauleins of the capital of Austria, and danced, with all the vivacity of a gay Irishman and the chivalry of an American, with the dark-eyed senoritas of the land of the Montezumas; in a word, he is a travelling phenomenon, but is now on his way to the city of his nativity—Boston—where he intends to settle down and where he has an interesting wife and family. We wish him all

the happiness possible in this life, for, aside from his wandering propensities, he is a jolly good fellow."—*Nebraskian*, North Platte, Nebraska.

When all is said and done, we would ask the author of the above sketch to furnish us, or the world, with some of the kind and charitable acts we feel sure he must have participated in and the great and lasting benefits he has conferred on the craft. One who has travelled so much must have had it many times in his power to elevate the calling of which he is a devoted follower. We wait for the sequel.

A GREAT PAPER.—On most public matters now-a-days there are great differences of opinion, but the people of all classes seem to be quite united on one question. Every person who has seen it admits that the *Family Herald and Weekly Star*, of Montreal, is the very best weekly newspaper in the country. It is really a publication that no man can well afford to do without. Take it all in all, it has no equal. The price is only \$1.00 a year, and canvassers get splendid commissions. It is published by the FAMILY HERALD Publishing Co., Montreal.

There are 9,000 papers in North and South America. The number in the whole world is 23,000.

The average circulation of the *Sporting Life*, published semi-weekly in London, Eng., amounts to 204,024 per week.

Under the past political excitement all over Canada, the editorial articles of the newspapers have been to a large extent printed in brevier and minion caps and small caps, while the italic case has mourned for a rest.

A copy of the great Mentz Bible, printed by Gutenberg in 1445 being the first book ever printed, was sold at auction recently in Paris for \$10,000. It was printed on vellum, but is an imperfect copy, having one leaf and several portions restored in fac-simile by M. Pullinski. At the famous Perkins sale in England, in 1873, a copy of the same work was sold for \$17,000.

A litterateur tells in the *Atlantic* his experience of ten years' work, ending December 31st, 1877. He estimates that he has worked fifteen months' time at eight hours a day; he printed nineteen articles in eight magazines, which brought him \$927; got \$138 for nine articles in five weeklies, and \$76 for correspondence and reviews in two

dailies. He wrote one romance, which netted him \$198, and three others published by a celebrated firm, which brought him \$562.45. Grand total in ten years, \$1,901.45. This was about 6¼ cents an hour.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

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BIRTHS.

At St. John, N. B., on Dec. 1st, the wife of Mr. Joseph Seymour, of the *Daily Telegraph*, of a son.

At St. John, N. B., on the 17th Oct., the wife of Mr. Richard Heans, bookbinder, of a daughter.

At Napanee, on Oct. 19th, the wife of Mr. W. C. Scott, proprietor of the *Napanee Express*, of a son.

At Roseville, Ont., on the 19th Oct., the wife of Mr. F. T. Graffe, of the *Muskoka Herald*, of a daughter.

In Mitchell, Ont., on 13th Nov., the wife of Mr. W. Marsh, foreman in *Advocate* office, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, Ont., on the 23rd Oct., by the Rev. T. W. Joliffe, Mr. Robert Meek, of the *Wig*, to Ellen Lanigan, third daughter of the late Mr. Richard Lanigan.

At St. Johns, Newfoundland, on the 16th Oct., in Cathedral Church of St. John the Baptist, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, assisted by the Rev. F. R. Murray, L. S. T., Incumbent of the Cathedral, the Rev. Henry Dunfield, Rector of St. Paul's Trinity, to Caroline B., youngest daughter of J. C. Withers, Esq., Queen's Printer.

At Knox Church, Guelph, Ont., on the 16th Oct., by the Rev. W. S. Ball, Mr. J. Jones Bell, of the *Picton Times*, to Annie, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Mickle Langholme, Guelph, Ont.

DIED.

In Toronto, on the 28th Oct., Jeffrey Nunan, printer, in the 63rd year of his age.

At the residence of his brother, Mr. T. C. Rooklidge, Kincardine, Ontario, on Monday, Oct. 21st, J. W. Rooklidge, formerly of Napanee, aged 37 years.

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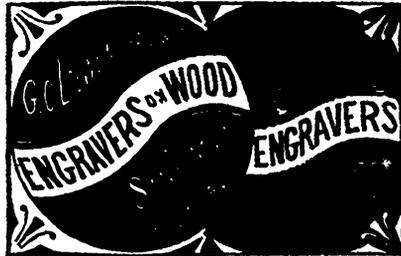
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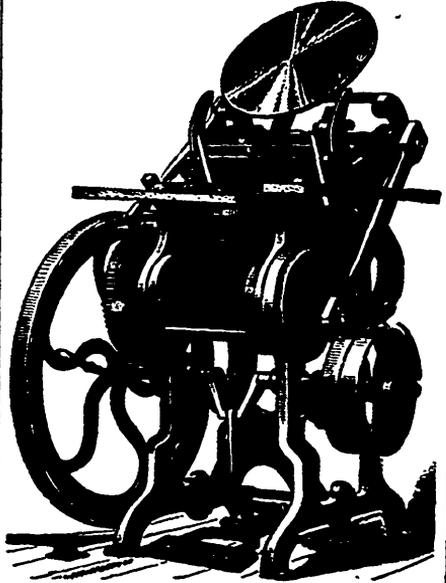
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THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY will be mailed (postpaid) to subscribers in Canada and the United States for \$1 currency, and to the United Kingdom for 4s. sterling. HALF PRICE TO APPRENTICES.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY supplies a long felt want, and is the best publication devoted to the typographic and kindred arts now issued. Printers should support it because it is published in their interest and for their benefit. A few of its chief features are: a department devoted to "Practical Matters"—very valuable, interesting and reliable; extensive correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada; letters pertaining to the craft from the Paris Exposition; English and Foreign items from all the world over, interesting and numerous selections and "sorts." It is read, preserved, and bound by nearly all practical printers on account of the valuable nature of its contents, making it a PERMANENT BENEFIT TO ADVERTISERS.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is sent to every newspaper and job printing office in the Dominion of Canada, United States and Great Britain; besides, it is eagerly sought after by the practical printer everywhere. Therefore, it must prove an unsurpassed medium through which to advertise any article used by Editors, Printers, Bookbinders, etc. It will prove itself the *cheapest* as well as the *best and only sure medium* Advertisers can adopt to bring their materials to the notice of those who use them.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has for its regular patrons employers and employes, Printers and Bookbinders, Publishers and Proprietors, Editors and Reporters, Lithographers and Paper Rulers, Stationers and Booksellers, Paper-makers and Authors, Type, Ink and Press Manufacturers and Dealers, etc.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES.

One page, one insertion.....	\$10 00	Two inches, one insertion.....	\$2 00
Half page, ".....	6 00	One inch, ".....	1 00
Quarter page ".....	3 50	One line, ".....	10

Notices in reading Matter, per line, each insertion, 25 cents.

Inserts of unobjectionable matter, furnished by the advertiser, and printed uniform in size with the *Miscellany*, will be taken at the following rates: Single leaf, \$15; two leaves (four pages), \$25; four leaves, \$40; over four leaves to be subject to special agreement.

Contract rates, and any other information, may be had on application to the proprietor.

All orders for transient advertising (to secure attention) must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same. All letters and papers must be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,

St. John, N. B., Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Dominion Type-Founding Comp'y,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

PRINTING TYPES

—AND—

Typographical Articles Generally.

PLAIN AND FANCY TYPES,

MODERN AND OLD STYLE TYPE,

Cuts, Ornaments,

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE, LABOR-SAVING RULE,

Brass Circles and Ovals, Brass Rule, &c.

AGENTS FOR

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

—AND—

Chas. Eneu Johnson's Celebrated Printing Inks,

And for the Principal American Type Foundries,

P. A. CROSSBY, Manager.

"SORTS."

"Kiss, but never tell.—"I won't she said; I'm as much ashamed of it as you are.

The man who gets up last in the morning ought to make the best reporter, because he always gets the latest snooze.

A sentiment for printers: May you always be able to justify yourselves by giving clean proofs of your actions.

An old subscriber writes us that since his daughters have discarded the old style bustle, his paper is no longer in arrears.

A contemporary boasts that his wife is the best in the Province. He says, "She always meet us with a 'smile,' and she knows, too, just how we like it mixed."

The women's literary club may be all very well in its way, but the women ought to depend mainly on the good old-fashioned flat iron and rolling pin.—That's the real woman's club.

It is lamentably less than pleasant when a journeyman barber takes hold of your nose, and you are compelled to suspect that he has had a hand in the Stewart grave robbery.—*Stamford Advocate*.

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—"Typographical smell fungus" is the name now given to people who loaf around a printing office and point out to the editor all the little errors they can find in his paper."

An American who caught some sculpins in Canadian waters some years ago has sent Lord Salisbury a guinea (hen) and requested him to add it to the conscience fund. Who says we are not an honorable nation?—*Boston Post*.

A student in geography having answered that the world was round, was asked by the professor if he could give some proof. He said he thought nothing else but the curvature of the earth could account for people so commonly and persistently running down their shoes at the heel.

Danbury News: "The manufacture of paper from wood has reached the altitude of perfection in Canada. The superintendent of a mill up there says a tree is cut down and shoved into one end of the mill and five minutes later there is a neighbor at the other end to borrow the paper.

A row took place in the composing-room of a New York paper recently, during which the foreman was knocked down with the towel, having his skull fractured. In the same office they use the towel to rasp off the bottoms of wood-mounted electrotypes, when they are too high.

The foreman of one of our large offices was explaining to a female who was making-up, that she must be particular to get the matter on its feet, otherwise the letter would become bottled—, when he realized the gravity of the situation, blushed and retired, vowing to eschew the use of all technical terms in future.

An infant who will insist on howling and kicking after being tendered the last tooth-brush

and only egg-beater in the house, sadly needs that regular motion of the elbow which Solomon invented and patented.—*Detroit Free Press*. You mean one of those double-back, side-action, elliptical-spring, reciprocating-revolutionary movements.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, which taken at its flood leads on to fortune." William, when a benighted newspaper man pays a couple of thousand dollars for a five hundred dollar printing office, in a one-horse country town, has he struck the tide just about right?—*Turners Falls Reporter*.

Nervous old gentleman to watchmaker, "No, none of them will do. I want a watch that won't go 'tick-tack! tick-tack!' all the night long. I hate to hear a watch 'tick for it keeps me awake.' Watchmaker—"Ah, I see, sir; you want one of the 'silent watches' of the night. I don't keep 'em."

A poetically disposed newspaper remarked "that it is comforting to know that one eye watches fondly for our coming, and looks brighter when we come." The other local paper condoled in its next issue thus: "It grieves us to learn that our contemporary's wife has lost an eye."

One of Talmage's "Genus," says: "Oh, tossed and driven soul." A tossed and driven sole is what occasionally hurries an unwelcome visitor off the front stoop.—*Stamford Advocate*. Well might he exclaim: Oh, "tossed and driven soul," did he witness the inward struggle of a compositor wrestling with half a dozen lines of hieroglyphics furnished by the modern editor-in-chief of a daily paper.

The other day, on the Toledo, Peoria, and Warsaw train, says the Burlington *Hawkeye*, two elderly ladies separated at Bushnell, and kissed each other affectionately. A commercial traveller, noticing the osculating performance, remarked to a colleague: "Awful waste of good material, Charley." To which Charley replied dubiously: "Not very: good goods, but too long on the market. The line's good enough, but the goods ain't the right grade."

One day lately a spectre appeared in our office. It said it was a printer. It asked for a job, and we concluded to give it a trial, so we 'set' it to work on the pretty little rhyme of

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece as white as snow,
And everwhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go.

etc., etc.

After four hours steady work he showed us the following:

MaRk haD a little lam; witH a fleece
on white as snow and everwere
that mary went.

tHe jam awS shure to goeS

We did not want any more of his work and the spectre departed.

FIRST LETTER FOUNDRY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Established in 1817.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY,

NO. 104 MILK STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN K. ROGERS, AGENT.

Specimen Books to all customers ; Type at Dominion Prices. 3-3-6

TO ADVERTISERS !

Geo. P. Rowell & Co's
SELECT LIST
—OF—
LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is \$635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are \$3,136 33. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY. They are located in 825 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, No. 10 Spruce st. (Printing House Sq.) N. Y. 2-10

\$7 A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 2-10

BARBOUR'S IMPROVED



Book Thread Spun from Best & Purest Fibre.
WARRANTED UNIFORM IN STRENGTH AND SIZE.
For prices and particulars apply to

WALTER WILSON & CO.,
1 and 3 St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL.

2-2-12

NAPANEE MILLS
Paper Manufacturing Co'y.
NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

W. F. HALL, E. Secretary.
Wm. FINLAY, late of Canada Paper Co'y, Practical Superintendent.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, White, Colored and Toned
PRINTING PAPER.

P. O. BOX 121.

1-11-11

**ACME SELF-CLAMPING
LEVER CUTTER.**

The Simplest, Cheapest, most
Powerful and Strongest.

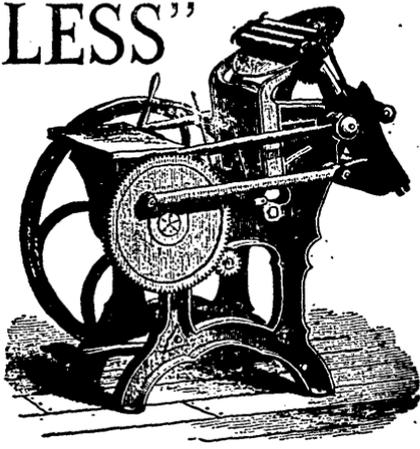
PRICE, \$1.25
C. C. CHILD,



2-8-12 64 Federal Street, Boston.

"PEERLESS"

Strength! Simplicity!
Durability!



Ease of Running!
Dwell on Impression!

Your "Peerless" is one of the most perfect Presses for all description of work that we can use.

[Signed] WILLIS & MOTT, *Daily News, St. John, N. B.*

NEW PRICE LIST.

8 x 12 inside chase	\$225 00	11 x 16 inside chase	\$350.00
9 x 13 "	250 00	13 x 19 "	400 00
10 x 15 "	300 00	14 x 20 "	450 00

Boxing, \$10.00, \$7.00, \$6.00.—Steam Fixtures, \$15.00. Fountain for either size, \$25.00. Orders received and promptly attended to, by

3-4-12

G. W. JONES, 14 Sackville St., Halifax, N. S.

JOHN L. CONNELLY & CO.

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS ON WOOD,

248 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

VIEWS, ILLUSTRATIONS, BUILDINGS, PORTRAITS, COLOR WORK.

We guarantee to do work from five to twenty per cent. lower than anybody; also, with despatch.

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

In sending for estimates please enclose photograph if possible.

2-10-12

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE CO. & PRESS AGENCY.

ESTABLISHED 1860.

Supplies on very moderate Terms—Letters, etc., on Current and Social Events, Theatres, Music, Fashions, Science, Art, Literature, Tales, Agriculture, Markets, etc. Exhibition Letters; Press Commissions executed; Telegrams.

PARIS ADVERTISING AGENCY.—English, American, Colonial and Continental Newspapers represented.

OFFICE, 14 RUE DE CHABROL, PARIS, FRANCE.