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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

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

No. 4.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Practical Matters.....	105-107
Editorial Notes.....	107, 108
Death of a St. John Printer, etc.....	109
Old Times.....	109
Typographical Athletes.....	109-111
News of the Craft.....	111-114
Correspondence.....	115-126
Acknowledgments.....	126
International Printing Trades' Directory.....	127
Marriages, Deaths, etc.....	128
"Sorts".....	134

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.
International Printing Trades' Directory.....	127
For Sale.....	128
Wants.....	128
E. H. Macalpine, Attorney-at-Law, etc.....	128
Golding & Co., Pearl Press and Jobber.....	129
F. M. Weiler, "Liberty" Printing Press.....	129
Waterous Engine Works Co., Engines.....	129
Wm. Walker, Travelling Agent.....	129
G. C. Loewenthal & Co., Engravers, etc.....	129
E. Banfill & Co., Practical Machinists.....	129
C. H. Flewelling, Wood Engraver.....	129
J. L. McCoskery, Notice to Printers.....	130
Bennet & Co., Paper Bags, etc.....	130
John Crilly & Co., Printing Papers, etc.....	130
Geo. H. Morrill, Printing Inks.....	130
W. P. Kidder—"Kidder" Press.....	130
J. H. Walker, Wood Engraver.....	130
C. C. Child, Lever Cutter and Presses.....	130, 135
J. T. Besserer & Sons, Paper Bags, etc.....	131
A. J. Graham, Standard Phonography.....	131
Wulf & Co., Glues, Glycerine, etc.....	131
W. H. Fry, Phonography.....	131
J. Riordon, Merritton Paper Mills.....	131
J. Ford & Co., Wrapping Papers, etc.....	131
P. T. Baldwin, Mailing Machines.....	131
Richard Heans, Bookbinding, etc.....	131
"The Printer's Miscellany".....	132
Dominion Type-Founding Company.....	133
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., to Advertisers.....	135
P. O. Vickery, to Agents.....	135
Barbour's Improved Irish Flax Book Thread.....	135
Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co.....	135
Boston Type Foundry.....	135
John L. Connelly & Co., Designers, etc.....	136
Paris Correspondence Co. and Press Agency.....	136
G. W. Jones, "Peerless" Press.....	136

The advertisement of John L. Connelly & Co., wood engravers, etc., will be found on page 136. Write to them for estimates.

PRACTICAL MATTERS.

BY JUL. I. WRIGHT.

Relations of Employes.

So far as the regulations prescribed by subordinate unions for the government of its members are concerned, the relations of employes are properly brought to the level of *equality*; and though the foreman is invested by his employer with executive supervision of the composing room, and as such may presume upon the fortuitous circumstances of his position and usurp powers approaching autocracy, yet, when a dispute arises involving the legality of any measure sought to be enforced, he is divested of all *authority* in the premises, and must yield to the *law* as expounded by the *chairman* of the office.

As an individual member of the fraternity he loses his identity as foreman and stands upon the broad level occupied in common. In formulating his rules for the internal government of the office he should look to the chairman for advice on contested points, yielding to him in his *official capacity* the same obedience he exacts from the hands as foreman, reserving, in common with any other member, the right of appeal to the Union itself when the decision is final and apparently oppressive.

While the foreman may have an unquestioned right to employ and discharge hands at pleasure (and it must be that this privilege is often sadly abused by men of ignoble nature, who find a pretext for venting personal spleen in the exercise of arbitrary and summary action—action which they will, perhaps, never be called upon to explain, simply because the craft is loth to charge despicableness, unless the fact is patent to the most disinterested observer), yet he should be so careful as not to confound his position of *factor*, with that of *member*, to the extent of encroaching upon the individual privileges guaranteed by our laws.

As *factor* or *foreman* he is supreme, and all must comply with his directions for executing the work. Not *your* ideas, but *his*, must finally prevail—no matter how ridiculous they may

appear. In yielding you do not surrender anything nor does he gain an iota of prestige. Differences of opinion necessarily prevail concerning the most simple matters. *The foreman is supposed to understand his business*, and it is the duty of subordinates to acquiesce—the more cheerfully the better; especially so where the consequences are not assumed by them, *which they should never be*.

His is a position of responsibility, and the chief requisites for a proper execution of the trust comprise executive ability, mechanical skill, patience, and impartial temperament. How few of us possess them all! In justice to the confidence reposed in him by the employer, it is his duty, in his intercourse with the hands, to see that he is remunerated with labor to the extent of his expenditure for that object; that his materials are not wasted and destroyed; that gas is not unnecessarily consumed; that his apprentices are properly instructed; that (through a chapel) regulations are made for the government of departments, etc.

To perform these duties successfully he should be on easy terms with his employer and be left free to exercise the prerogative attaching to the position. *Suggestions (not orders)* should be made by the employer when any change in existing affairs is desired, for the reason that, if hampered by an *order* the practical workings of which operate disadvantageously to any party in interest, more or less discontent is engendered, and a re-opening of the question between the employes and foreman necessitates a consultation between the foreman and employer, and if the result be not a suspension of the order complained of, in all probability the way will be paved for an open breach in the near future. A *suggestion* would be leaving the matter to the discretion of the foreman, and if injustice resulted from its workings, the remedy could be applied and the evil corrected at once.

His influence for good or evil to the craft cannot be measured. The extent in every case is fixed by the circumstances, the occasion, and the *power* of the individual. I hesitate to discuss this proposition for fear some "unreliable" may secure the means of rendering his armor impregnable to assault, and because his security would be doubly enhanced by having the avenues of approach strongly fortified. A study of the inner workings of two noted strikes cautions me to pause!

A. T. Cavis, formerly foreman of McGill & Witherow's establishment, Washington, D. C., was the most popular foreman I have ever known. The jouts, were manly and independent in their intercourse with him, without disturbing pleasant relations, and I believe the same relative positions existed between him and his employers. In case of "trouble," deduct your own conclusions.

"Rat" and "Unfair."

The above epithets are more frequently founded by the craft in their application to the "sinful" than a just and proper discrimination of terms warrant, and their improper use is often apologized for with the lamest and most inexcusable pretext—ignorance of a distinction with a difference in meaning.

An "erring brother" may be "unfair" and not a "rat;" but every "rat" is necessarily "unfair."

"Rat"—the term conveys the measure of contempt for one who has been *expelled* from a typographical union *for working below the established scale of prices*.

Self-preservation is a ruling passion, but in the struggle of life selfishness should not be encouraged to swallow up all the nobler instincts. If not niggardliness, then unadulterated "cussedness" must be the governing motive of the major number of "rats." This opinion is based upon information derived from those in daily intercourse with "rodents" who did not hesitate in proclaiming their gratification in journeying from city to city for the purpose of stirring up strife, and of others who boasted that unionists might suffer for the want of employment, but that they would not be without work *so long as* there were any offices to "capture."

It sometimes happens that staunch friends of unionism are driven to the extremity of direct "ratting" by pressing necessity in the family circle. Where this is the case, the instances are rare in which such men do not feel deeply their humiliation in the eyes of *former* friends, but complain not of the punishment visited in passing through the severe ordeal of realizing their *social ostracism*: for they recognize the fact that, in temporarily raising the burden from themselves, they have wronged their fellow-men by casting it upon others. Their act *has not relieved* distress! It is merely shifted from one set of persons to another; and in changing habi-

tations its evils are reinforced by that rapacious monster, *demoralization*.

Of "unfair" there are —

1. Those expelled for dishonorable practices. There are comparatively few of this degree, and the localities in which they are detected and exposed are not long troubled with their presence. New fields are sought wherein to prosecute their villainy or begin anew an honorable life.

2. Those who resign membership for the purpose of working in unfair offices. These are troublesome fellows, and work great injury to the craft. They are generally "home" men with elastic consciences. They claim absolution because they first *relieved themselves of an obligation given to others not to do the very thing they have been guilty of*, THE OTHERS BEING IN ENTIRE IGNORANCE OF THEIR OBJECT IN SO DOING.

3. Those, who were formerly members, accepting work in unfair offices — principally incompetents who have been forced to leave the business and pick up a livelihood at other pursuits. They come to the front in times of trouble, and are used as tools by the very employers who formerly barred them. So soon as the "difference of opinion" is adjusted, they are relieved from duty and again subside until their services are once more needed to "put on the pressure."

4. Those employed in non-union offices who have never been members. In great part amateurs and youngsters from country papers. Inoffensive and quite harmless, and more sinned against than sinning. A few years' travel does wonders in opening their eyes to their true condition and stimulating a desire to be something better.

A Suggestion.

No better use could be made of some of the money in the treasuries of typographical unions in large cities than the hire of a room of general resort for subs. and typos out of employment. In cold weather it would be a great comfort to the unemployed, while any emergency calling for one sub., or an unusual number of hands, *day or night*, could be readily met by sending a messenger to the room. Of course there should be chess, backgammon, and kindred games provided for amusement, while the literary department could be readily supplied with exchanges from the news offices.

The London *Graphic*, though still young, is said to have paid one hundred per cent. on its capital of £20,000 for the year ending with June.

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, OCT., 1878.

Editorial Notes.

James Thompson gave up charge of the Newburgh, Ont., paper mills Saturday, Aug. 17th.

Many contributions and correspondents' favors are unavoidably held over—some of them in type.

Among the victims of the fever in Memphis, Tenn., is Robert A. Thompson, business manager of the *Avalanche*, and postmaster of the city.

The attention of our readers are particularly asked to the sketch of a co-operative society of printers in Paris, as detailed in a letter from that city. We hope to take up the subject in a future issue.

In advertising, always *keep up your stroke!* The public knows when an advertiser is timid and half scared, and when he means business and believes in himself and his goods, and it will act accordingly.

Up to September 13th, ten members of Memphis Typographical Union had died of the yellow fever, including Major W. G. Stephenson, the oldest printer in the city. Eight more were down, and five convalescent. Six non-union printers had died.

A London correspondent writes "that Standard Phonography continues to rage among English reporters. It appears to be most prevalent in the Isaac Pitman army. The latest returns have shown matters to be in a state so alarming that the veteran leader has given up all hopes of saving his men, numbers of whom are daily being stricken with the 'Standard' fever."

C. Bannerman, one of the Australian cricketers, is a compositor, and, although he has been

remunerated for his services, he is not strictly a professional, never having filled a professional engagement; he ranks at his native home as an especially fine bat, but he has not obtained as many runs in England as he expected; he is recognized as the best batsman in New South Wales. He is expected to play in Toronto sometime this month.

The first letter foundry in New England—the Boston Type Foundry—is to the front with type at “Dominion prices.” The material is good—none better—and we will guarantee those who decide to deal with Mr. John K. Rogers, the gentlemanly agent, will never have cause to regret their business connection with this house. We have one of their specimen books (which, by the way, is a splendid piece of work), and will be glad to allow the use of it—or will even assist—in making selections.

We acknowledge the receipt of a specimen book of printing types from the Dominion Type-Founding Company. This book contains specimens of nothing but what is of their own manufacture and the number (nearly 400) and variety of faces shown evince extraordinary enterprise on the part of the directorate and management. Those who have not the specimen books of this company should send and get them; but, in the meantime, we will gladly loan ours—accompanied with services—to those who may desire either.

The *Torch* has “gone out,” and by the last faint fitful glimmer cast by its expiring light, we thought the talismanic word “*Resurgam*” was distinctly traced by the finger of fate in the shadowy future. While everybody praised it—and loaned a copy, if possible—few encouraged it in a practical manner: hence its short career. We are truly sorry, for it was one of our pet exchanges. Doubtless, the first lesson will be profitably studied by Joe, and when he makes his second attempt (soon, we hope,) he will knowles of St. John.

William Finlay, practical superintendent at the Napanee paper mills, took charge of the Newburgh paper mills, Monday, August 19th. He was engaged by the company to superintend their two mills, and was previously employed in the same capacity at Windsor, in the Province of Quebec, by the Canada Paper Company. He has quite filled the expectations of his new employers. Owing to the introduction of new

machinery and improvements, in both mills, Mr. Finlay will manufacture half-a-ton of paper more per diem in each mill. No. 3, white and colored printing paper, will be made at the Newburgh mill, and Nos. 1, 2 and 3 white and toned printing paper, at the Napanee mills. Super callenders will very shortly be put in the last-named mill.

“Jul.” L. Wright, of Richmond, Va., continues his valuable papers under the head of “Practical Matters.” Printers are, as a rule, active—many of them *deep*—thinkers; but, too few of them are willing to put on record their thoughts and views for the benefit of their fellow-men and workers. Mr. Wright certainly deserves the warm thanks of the craft (particularly our readers) for his lucid and comprehensive letters on the practical points in printing. We know they are fully appreciated from the number of erconiums received in letters from correspondents and readers. We trust he may be long spared to continue in his good work and that we may long have him as an ally in our labor of disseminating the news and views of the craft.

The printers of this city responded nobly to the appeal for aid from their stricken brethren of the South, notwithstanding the fact that few of them have recovered from the effects of the disastrous fire of June, 1877. The following is a list of the amounts collected:

R. Hunter's book and job office	\$ 4 00
<i>Christian Visitor</i> office and R. & E. Armstrong's book and job office	6 75
<i>News</i> office (job and news)	18 00
<i>Freeman</i> office	14 50
J. & A. McMillan's book and job office	5 50
<i>Globe</i> office (job and news)	10 00
<i>Sun</i> office	14 00
Geo. A. Knodell's book and job office	9 50
<i>Telegraph</i> office (job and news)	31 00
<i>Herald</i> office (job and news)	5 50
Barnes & Co's. book and job office	5 00
Wm. Walker	1 00
G. E. Orge	1 00
J. P.	1 00
Friend	1 00
	\$127 75

The following amounts were forwarded:

To Memphis, Tenn	\$ 40 00
Vicksburg, Miss	40 00
New Orleans, La	47 75
	\$127 75

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

Death of a St. John Printer.

James Robinson, a St. John printer, died at Boston, September 8th, of consumption. Mr. Robinson was born in Lubec, Me., in 1851, came to St. John when twelve years of age, and, five years afterwards, entered the employ of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. He afterwards worked on the *News* and *Telegraph*. Mr. Robinson was obliged to quit work nine months ago, and was confined to his bed ever since, only leaving it for the grave. He was a man of sterling worth, kind heart, and genial temperament: in fact, possessed of every attribute that tends to make up a *good man*. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their sad bereavement, while hosts of friends sadly regret his early death. Large numbers of the craft were present at the funeral and the floral offerings were numerous and beautiful. He was buried in the Printers' Lot, Mount Hope Cemetery.

"THE SUN PUBLISHING COMPANY."—The New Brunswick *Royal Gazette*, of the 25th ult., contains an official announcement that C. H. Fairweather, T. B. Barker, W. H. Thorne, Jas. I. Fellows, T. B. Hanington, William Rainnie, J. E. Puddington, C. N. Skinner, and W. H. Tuck, all of the City of Saint John, filed in the office of the Provincial Secretary a memorandum of association for the incorporation of a company to be styled "The Sun Publishing Company," for the printing and publishing of a daily newspaper to be called *The Daily Sun*, in the City of Saint John, and for the carrying on and performing of a general printing and publishing business, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), to be divided into one thousand shares of twenty dollars (\$20.00) each. The office of the Company will be in the city of St. John. A meeting will take place on the 9th inst. for the purpose of organizing; in the meantime the stock lists are being filled up.

G. C. Loewenthal & Co., of Philadelphia, have commenced the publication of a newspaper called *The Engravers' Model Cabinet*, in which they give samples of work done by amateurs as well as professionals. It will, no doubt, prove of great utility to those who have a taste for and practice the art of wood engraving. One of their Model Cabinets would be very useful in every printing office. See their advertisement on page 129.

Old Times.

The following is taken from our Scrap Book; but the writer of the reminiscence is unknown to us:—

"REMINISCENCE OF AN OLD PRINTER.—In Philadelphia, in a small court in the rear of what was then No. 53 Market street, many years ago, was located the building where Franklin carried on the printing business. In the autumn of 1827, the writer of this first tried 'his 'prentice hand' at 'the art preservative of all arts,' in the same building, under Mr. John Clark, who printed the *Religious Messenger*, a Methodist weekly paper. Upon a partition in the composing room, on the second floor, was posted a 'Caution to Visitors,' signed, 'B. Franklin,' which was copied and printed in the *Messenger*, and hundreds came to see this relic of the old typo. The *caution* is as necessary now as it was then.

CAUTION.

All you that come this curious art to see,
To handle anything must cautious be;
Lest by a slight touch, ere you're aware,
That mischief may be done you can't repair.
Lo, this advice we give to every stranger:
Look on in welcome; but to touch there's danger.

—B. Franklin."

Typographical Athletes.

BOSTON PRINTERS AT BAT AND OAR—A GALA DAY AMONG THE "ANTIMONY MANIPULATORS" OF THE "HUB."

For some time past quite an interest has been taken in athletic sports by the compositors on the Boston *Herald* and *Globe*, and while some have evinced a taste for the exciting pastime of ball-tossing, others have shown a decided preference for aquatics. As a result of considerable practice, the *Globe* can now produce a first-class base ball nine, and each office a good four-oared boat crew. There has been a great deal of interest taken in the crews by their friends and champions, and the burden of "office-talk" lately has been mainly in relation to "sculls," "sliding seats," "spoon oars," "catching crabs," and other phrases which somewhat mystifies those uninitiated in nautical parlance. Each office has claimed the honor of having the "boss" crew, and so it was decided to settle the matter finally by a trial of skill on the Charles River at 4 o'clock on the afternoon of September 19th. The early portion of the afternoon had been

selected by the *Globe* base ball nine to settle a little affair they had with a nine composed of printers from the Providence *Journal*, it being the third of a series of games between the two nines. The Providence typos arrived in the city early in the forenoon, quite a large delegation of fellow-craftsmen from that city accompanying them. The game was played on the Boston grounds, "time" being called at 12.20 p. m. The struggle was hotly contested, there being a tie at the ninth inning, when, through errors of the *Globe* nine, the Providence club scored three runs, and wound up the game. The following is the score :

PROVIDENCE JOURNAL.

	AB.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Manning, p.	5	1	1	0	5	0
Dyer, 2b.	5	2	2	1	4	0
Crane, s. s.	4	2	1	0	8	2
A. Manning, c.	4	0	0	3	3	5
Nolan, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Wood, 1b.	4	1	0	23	0	0
Mackinnon, c. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Haurahan, r. f.	4	1	0	0	0	0
Cozzens, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2	1
Totals.	37	8	5	27	22	8

BOSTON GLOBE.

	AB.	R.	IB.	PO.	A.	E.
Gilman, 3b.	4	1	1	3	1	3
Dow, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2	1
Dupee, 1b.	4	1	1	14	0	2
Butler, l. f.	4	0	0	0	0	1
Fisher, s. s.	4	1	0	0	2	1
Haskell, c. f.	4	1	1	0	0	0
Boardman, p.	4	1	0	2	7	1
Chambers, c.	4	0	0	5	1	1
Otto, l. f.	3	0	0	0	0	0

Totals. 35 5 3 27 13 10

Innings. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Journals 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 3—8

Globe 3 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—5

Passed balls—Manning, 2; Chambers, 6. Umpire—W. G. Shelley of Providence. Time of game—2 hours 5 minutes.

About 3 o'clock the mass of the printing fraternity began to "gather at the river" to witness the contest between the *Herald* and *Globe* boat crews. Quite a sum of money had been subscribed by the printers of both offices for prizes for the races, and a great many bets were made and taken on the result. By 4 o'clock some 600 or 700 people had gathered along the sea wall of the river and on the floats of the Union Boat Club. A little after 4 o'clock the crews shot out from the boat-house, and took their positions, the *Herald* four having the inside.

The *Herald* boys rowed in the "*Geo. Brown*," and the *Globe* four in the "*Experiment*," both first-class racing boats. The following are the crews :

Singles, two miles, with a turn—W. J. Esty of the *Globe*; T. J. Murphy, J. Lavis, B. H. Thomson of the *Herald*.

Pair-oared working-boats, two miles, with a turn—James E. Rice and C. J. Murphy and W. P. Kennedy and A. C. Steensen of the *Herald*; W. G. Kearns and J. A. Brennan, and W. G. Biggs and T. S. Sayer, jr., of the *Globe*.

Four-oared working-boats, two miles, with a turn: *Herald* crew—T. J. Murphy, stroke; C. J. Murphy, No. 3; W. J. Harding, No. 2; Jas. E. Rice, bow. *Globe* crew: J. A. Brennan, stroke; T. S. Sayer, jr., No. 3; W. G. Kearns, No. 2; W. G. Biggs, bow.

The judges were Messrs. Eugene O'Rourke and D. N. McMullin, at the lower stake, and Messrs. J. W. Lavis and Wm. J. Esty at the upper. Mr. Ike H. Houghton of the Union Boat Club, acted as referee, in the absence of Mr. P. C. Colbert, foreman of the *Post* press-room, who was chosen to fill the position. On getting into line the crowd on the wall applauded the crews warmly, and cheering words were shouted to the boys by their friends. Finally they got the word "go," and both crews started off in a manner that showed they could handle an oar as dexterously as they could a stick and rule. The race, which was two miles with a turn, was very exciting all the way up to the turning-point, the *Herald* four being then about three lengths ahead. After turning, both boats were about even, and the *Herald* four put on a spurt, which sent them to the front, which position they maintained to the finish, winning the race, by three lengths, in 15m. 34s. On arriving at the boat-house, the *Globe* claimed the race, on the ground that the *Herald* boys turned the stake-boat from starboard to port, when they should have turned the reverse way. They claimed that by the *Herald* crew turning the way they did they fouled them, and kept them back at the turn. The *Herald* crew stated that they had had no instructions which way to turn, and finally the referee ordered them to row the race over the next day at 5 o'clock.

The next race was a single scull, two miles with a turn. Messrs. T. J. Murphy and R. H. Thomson of the *Herald* appeared for this race. An even start was made, and Mr. Murphy (who had rowed in the four-oared crew), although tired after his previous tussle with the "paddles,"

put on a tremendous spurt and shot ahead, leaving Thomson five or six lengths behind. He kept this position until just after entering on the last mile, when he took a cramp, and had to quit rowing. Thomson stuck pluckily to work and won the race and \$10.

On the afternoon of the 20th, the *Globe* four put in an appearance on the river to row the four-oared working-boat race over again, as decided by the referee. The *Herald* four, feeling somewhat aggrieved at the referee's decision, did not show up, so at 5 o'clock the *Globe* crew rowed over the course and claimed the race. It is too bad that such a result should be brought about through a misunderstanding, and it is to be hoped that the boys will rub out old scores and begin anew. The men comprising the crews are made of good stuff, and are about evenly matched, and we trust that a feeling of harmony will prevail and that the fours will meet once more in the struggle for the supremacy.

The Providence printers were hospitably entertained by the Boston typos during their sojourn in the "Hub," and left for home on the 20th, feeling highly pleased with their visit, and the generous treatment they received at the hands of the *Globe* boys.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

DOMINION.

The London, Ont., *Herald* office was destroyed by fire on the 10th Sept. Loss about \$10,000.

The office of the Addington, Ont., *Reporter* has been removed to a more central part of the town of Newburgh.

The *Brant Union*, Brantford, Ont., advertises for a printer—good job and book hand—capable of taking charge.

John W. Gay, who has been working in Sackville, N. B., has secured a "sit." on the Summerside, P. E. I., *Progress*.

Alex. MacIntyre is employed in the *Maritime Sentinel* office, Amherst, N. S., in place of Jos. Bigney, who is off on a vacation.

Edward McGirr, compositor, from Londonderry, Ireland, arrived in St. John, N. B., in August last, per barque "Twilight."

A correspondent writing from the village of Manitowaning, Manitoulin Island, Algoma, Ontario, says there is a pressing need there for a printer, and believes "that a printing office, in

the right hands, would do a rushing business." Now, here's a good chance for a practical printer. Who'll take it?

Frank Medcalf, a young man employed in Bell's printing office, Toronto, had his hand and wrist crushed by a printing press on the 23rd Sept. Upon examination it was found necessary to amputate the arm just below the elbow. The operation was satisfactorily performed, and at last accounts he was getting along very well.

SINGLE STILL.—Mr. Thomas Harris, printer, formerly of Pictou, now in the office of the *Monterey Democrat*, Salinas City, California, has written to us, August 19th, to the effect that the notice of his marriage, which appeared in this paper on the 8th ult., was a hoax. He says he has "not even winked at one of those beautiful creatures, lo, these many months;" does not know Alexander Murray, but if he meets that person there'll be a funeral notice in some of the papers.—*Eastern Chronicle*, N. S., Sept. 5.

The *St. Croix Courier*, published at St. Stephen, N. B., contains the following:—"A man calling himself J. L. Davis, and representing himself to be a railroad advertising agent, carried away, more than three weeks ago, from the job printing office of J. A. Sears, Calais, Me., two galleys of type for the purpose, as he said, of having it stereotyped, since which time nothing has been heard from him. The supposition is, that he has left the type at some printing office or hotel in the Provinces. If any printer, to whom this notice may come, having said type in his possession, will forward the same by express to the *Courier* office, he will greatly oblige one who has been defrauded; or, if any information can be given of said Davis it will be considered a great favor. He also owed a printing bill of some \$40.—J. A. SEARS, Job Printer, Calais, Me."

Toronto Typographical Union, No. 91, in its semi-annual circular, dated July 1878, announces the following as the office-bearers for the ensuing term: D. A. Macneil, pres.; Frank Addison, vice-pres.; W. H. Parr, fin. and cor. sec.; A. G. Gowanlock, rec. sec.; Chas. Roddy, treas.; James Gedd, sergt.-at-arms; Thomas Wilson, Henry Chick and Douglas Ford, standing committee; John Armstrong, Robert McLaughlin and Eugene Donovan, investigating committee. There are 165 members reported in good standing, eleven in arrears, and five expelled for non-

payment of dues. Twenty-three cards were deposited, and thirty-six withdrawn. Two deaths are reported for the past term, viz:—Edward J. Ward and Thomas Cullin. The working card system is strictly carried out. Business is extremely dull, with little prospects of improving. The supply of printers is far in excess of the demand. Wages per week (54 hours), \$10.00; over-time, 25c.; piece-work—morning and evening papers and book, 30 cents.

From our Stratford, Ont., Correspondent.

Another new paper is talked of.

Business lively, with lots of advertising and job work.

There are now employed in this town thirty-three printers.

Bill Shearley, of the *Colonist*, has left the "biz." and gone clerking.

G. W. Day, formerly of the *Herald*, has left the business and gone as a clerk in a store at Mitchell.

The *Volksfreund* has made its appearance. It is a spicy sheet, and is sure of a good subscription list among the Germans of this part.

Ned Klein, from Walkerton, has obtained a "sit." on the *Herald* here; although he is without his first finger, he knows how to "slash dem in."

UNITED STATES.

Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, donated \$200 to the yellow fever fund.

The employés of the *Public Record*, of Philadelphia, contributed over \$125 for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers.

The Western Associated Press held its annual convention at Detroit on the 14th August. The old officers were re-elected.

The weekly *Agitator*, of Philadelphia, is now published as a Sunday paper, the change having taken place on the 15th ult.

Mr. Goodsell, the New York manager of the *Graphic*, stated recently that the paper was making money and paying its debts.

Charles Austin Lord, many years editor and proprietor of the *Christian Mirror*, died recently, aged 72 years, at Portland, Me.

Business at Boston at present is very good on the morning papers, the sub-lists are full, and the supply of comps. far exceed the demand.

A young man named McCarthy, a printer employed by Rand & Avery, Boston, was drowned

while out boating at North Hanson, Mass., recently.

Mr. George Parsons Lathrop has become the editor of the *Boston Courier*. For some years past he has been one of the critics of the *Atlantic Monthly*.

The *National*, an afternoon one-cent daily, published in Philadelphia, the advocate of the national-greenback party, recently suspended for want of support.

The value of the New York *Sun* may be estimated when it is stated that shares in its capital stock nominally worth \$1,000, was recently sold for \$2,600 each.

The *Britannic* is the name of a new weekly paper which has made its appearance in New York in the interests of British subjects in the United States and elsewhere.

Boston has several noted tramp-printers at present, among whom are "Texas Jack" McGinty and "Rocky Mountain" Jones. "Rocky" is talking of taking a slow walk to Providence.

Signor Patricius Smith, the well-known metropolitan typographical politician, has left Gotham for a short sojourn in Boston. Pat is a descendant of John's, and don't spell his name S-m-y-t-h-e.

The *Times* (A. K. McClure's paper) announces in its issue of the 16th ult. that it will hereafter be published every day in the year. The Sunday edition will be a large quarto sheet, similar in appearance to the present daily.

There are quite a number of prints in Boston, who are thinking of "skipping" South this winter, as they say the yellow jack has "killed off" lots of the boys. Of course, they all expect to find a "bonanza" in New Orleans.

The Misses Warner, whose *Wide Wide World* and *Queechy* were, a few years ago, among the most conspicuous of sensation novels, are now elderly persons, who live nicely on one of the islands in the Hudson River, and receive a comfortable income from their books.

William Cummin threw up his "sit." on the *Boston Globe* a few weeks ago and thought he would take a "skip" to the old country. He left East Boston on board of one of the Cunard steamers for Liverpool. I think he will find it a little difficult to be a "grasser" on the old country papers. "Whoa, Enma."

"Skinny" Hynes, a well-known and popular

perambulating typographer, after a tour of four years duration, during which he has covered over 10,000 miles of territory—embracing the States of Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and the Indian Territory—has settled down to a situation on the Springfield, Ill., *Gazette*.

Boston Typographical Union, No. 13, at a recent meeting, donated \$175 towards the relief of their fever-stricken craftsmen of the South. to be divided as follows: New Orleans Union, \$75; Vicksburg, \$50; Memphis, \$50. The printers of Boston are never deaf to an appeal from the distressed, and many instances of their generosity on similar occasions are recorded.

Orson Johnston, a compositor employed on the *Boston Herald*, died at the home of his mother, in Bangor, Me., on August 2nd, of organic disease of the heart. Mr. Johnston held a frame on the *Herald* for the six years preceding his death, and was much esteemed by his fellow craftsmen and associates.

John T. McGinty, *alias* "Texas Jack," the pedaneous traverser of thirty-one States and four Territories, is now engaged "type-tossing" on the *Boston Globe*. Since John started on his last tour, he has visited nearly every "print-shop" this side of the Pacific slope—has "whacked bulls" on the prairies, greased axles of army wagons, flirted with black-eyed Mexican señoritas at the fandangoes at San Luis Potosi, and twice narrowly escaped being scalped by Indians. He is as full of romance as a dime novel.

We regret to learn of the death of Mr. O. V. Shearer, the "All Sorts" man of the New Orleans *Times*, who died of yellow fever at his residence in New Orleans on Sunday, Aug. 25th. Mr. Shearer was at one time engaged upon Vicksburg and Mobile papers. He was a brave soldier in the Confederate army, and at the close of the struggle laid down the sword for the pen. His witty sayings have proven that the pen is sharper than a two-edged sword. He was a good citizen, an honorable gentleman, a promising journalist.—*Boston Post*.

THE PRINTERS OF BOSTON.—It will be the pleasant duty of the Providence printers to make a glorious time for the *Boston Globe* printers if they come here, to reciprocate the great kindness of the boys, when a nine made up of *Journal* printers and *Dispatch* tigers went to the "Hub"

and won a game of ball, after a close contest. At the close of the last half of the ninth inning, the score stood 5 to 5, but the Providence boys "braced" and made three runs, winning the game. After the contest, the boys went to a regatta at Silver Lake, visited the theatres and had a splendid time in every way. They think *Boston Globe* men are just way up. Before cold weather comes on, the *Globe* boys must come down here.—*Providence Sunday Dispatch*.

The *Evening Post* suffers a loss to-day. After more than a quarter of a century of continuous service on this journal, Mr. Henry Dithmar, until now at the head of the composing room, resigns his desk to a successor. To-morrow he will sail for Europe to undertake the duties of American Consul at Breslau, Germany, and in thus publicly bidding him farewell we seek to emphasize not only our friendship for a fellow-worker who has endeared himself to every person connected with the *Evening Post*, but also our high estimate of his character, his intellectual ability and his fine scholarship—qualities which have been of the highest value and service to the journal with which he had been so long and so intimately connected. Mr. Dithmar carries with him to his new post the highest esteem and the heartiest good wishes of all the men who have worked with him in the conduct of this journal, from the publisher to the office boys. As he voluntarily abandons his post of command in the composing room for a consulate in Breslau, we do not know how we can better wish him well than by hoping that he may have as many years before him in the new as he has behind him in the old calling. The appointment of men possessing qualities like his is the surest way to raise the tone of our consular service.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, Sept. 13.

Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, Washington, D. C., in a circular dated August, 1878, announces the following officers:—John Henry Boner, pres.; S. J. Phillips, vice-pres.; F. A. Rhoderick, sec. and cor. sec., 802 Second street, N. W.; J. M. Richards, fin. sec.; James H. Lowry, treas.; Wm. Briggs, clerk; James Dougherty, sergt.-at-arms. The committees are constituted as follows: Business—F. A. McGill, chairman, W. R. Ramsay, W. F. Dunn, G. W. Howard and M. L. Littlefield. Nominations—M. B. Godwin, D. W. Bruce and Oliver Shaw. Finance—J. M. Maloney, F. Darley and J. J. Heron. Printing—Benj. Franklin, Jacob C.

Quein and Geo. T. Whittington. Executive—W. H. Towers, Document Room, Government Printing Office; L. H. Jullien, Specification Room, G. P. O.; J. D. F. Smith, Job Room, G. P. O.; Jesse J. Judge, Piece department, G. P. O.; G. S. Johnson, McGill's Job Office; W. Drummond, Treasury Branch, G. P. O.; Geo. M. Ramsey, News Room, *Republican* office; T. R. Faulkner, *Capital* office; G. C. Jackson, *Critic* office; Joseph Hamacher, *Star* office. There are 515 members in good standing, while the number in arrears (102) would indicate hard times. Eleven have been dropped for non-payment of dues. Twenty-five have received traveling cards and two have "honorably withdrawn." Only two deaths are reported, viz: J. C. Suydam and F. M. Sullivan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The office of the *News-Letter*, Belfast, Ire., was "wrecked" by a mob on the 2nd July.

The first newspaper in Cyprus has already been brought to light in the Greek language under the name of that Island.

In Dublin, Ire., £700 damages were awarded to Teresa Harwood for breach of promise. The defendant was a compositor named Grace.

Since the sale of newspapers has become free in France, the venders have increased in Paris alone one thousand fold, and are making money.

The *Christian World* announces that it will shortly put up new Marinoni machines. The paper will also be enlarged and the present price of one penny will be adhered to.

Messrs. Collins and Co.'s paper works at Darwen were almost completely destroyed by fire. The damage is estimated at £30,000.—*Liverpool paper.*

A sad drowning accident occurred at Whitesands, near Plymouth, when Mr. E. Spender, chief proprietor of the *Western Morning News*, and two of his sons, were drowned while bathing.

Dr. Thomas Thomson, for some time superintendent of the Botanic Gardens at Calcutta, and one of the authors of Hooker and Thomson's *Flora Indica*, died at Calcutta on the 18th of April.

The circulation of Russian newspapers may be estimated from the fact that the busiest news-vender in St. Petersburg does not, on an average, sell more than 250 copies each day, and that

there are only twelve newspapers in the Russian capital.

Fired by emulation of the New York *Herald* and the London *Daily Telegraph*, the *Moniteur Universel*, of Paris, has dispatched Mr. Soleillet, a French traveller, to prosecute some investigations in Equatorial Africa in the footsteps of Stanley.

The death of Mr. Henry Skiddy, a reporter on the Liverpool, Eng., *Daily Post*, is announced. Mr. Skiddy was connected with daily journalism for over twenty years in England, Ireland and America, and succeeded in winning the respect and esteem of his colleagues.

At a final meeting of the Executive Committee of the Caxton Celebration, August 2nd, in the library of the Bank of England—Sir Chas. Reed presiding—Mr. Hodson, the hon. secretary, announced that the clear balance amounted to £1,116 3s. 2d., which was directed to be handed over to the Printers' Pension Corporation.

Prince Bismarck has announced to the veteran German liberal Arnold Ruge, who has been living in Brighton, England, for many years, that a pension of 3,000 marks a year will be paid to him out of the German Treasury. Ruge was in 1848 the editor of the *Réforme*, and while the state of siege was existing, the paper was seized, and its type, presses, etc., confiscated. He was afterward mixed up in the Dresden insurrection, and found shelter in England, where he has remained ever since.

The *Journal für Buchruckerkunst*, in commenting on the statement that Jenny Hirsch, of Boston, date 1696, was the first female compositor, quotes Bernard's "De l'Origines et des Débuts de l'Imprimerie en Europe," that Domenico de Piastoria, abbot of the Rippoli Monastery at Florence, employed the nuns as compositors between the years 1476 and 1484, and proving thereby that the "women compositors" question is of a more remote date—in fact, somewhere near forty years later than the discovery of printing itself.

A dollar bill (either U. S. or Canadian currency) enclosed in an envelope with a registration stamp on it (costing two cents in Canada and ten cents in the U. S.), and addressed to this office will secure the *Miscellany* for one year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

**The International "Wayzgoose" at Paris--
A Successful Co-operative Society of
Printers--Meritorious Machines, etc.**

From our Regular Correspondent.

PARIS, FRANCE, Aug. 23, 1878.

One of the most unique ideas suggested by the Exhibition was the International *wayzgoose*—the first of its kind—held at the Grand Hotel on the 20th August, when some 220 representatives of every department of the printing trade, and belonging to various nationalities, assembled to celebrate the progress of typography.

The notion of the banquet originated with M. Goebel, of the Stuttgart *Journal für Buchdruckerkunst*, who found in M. Charavay, of the journal *L'Imprimerie* of this city, not only a warm, but better still, a practical partizan. Adhesions followed, and the labors of the committee have culminated in a magnificent success. Dinner had been fixed for half-past seven, but so great had been the anxiety to assist at the ceremony, that tickets were being purchased "up to the moment of going to"—table. A kind of "stop press," of an hour's duration, thus ensued, necessitated by a change of the dining hall. The delay only afforded the guests more time to know each other, exchange views and form excellent friendships. It also enabled them to do extra justice to the splendid *menu*, drawn up by M. Van Hymbeeck, the director of the hotel, and whose father was a craftsman, being the inventor of the lithographic pencil. The card was elegantly printed, and its colors—a drab ground with tasteful silver border—were very chaste, and reflected great credit on Mr. Symmonds, the popular and leading English printer in this city. A card in chromo-lithograph, with a fantastical design, recorded the number of each guest's place. M. Mame, of Tours, the head of the French printing trade, was unable to preside owing to an accident; he was replaced by M. Charles Laboulaye.

Post prandial oratory in France is ever brief, and the speeches were limited to eulogizing typography here and elsewhere. The attraction was not in the speaking, but in the simple gathering together of so many professionals, all distinguished in some branch of printing and its sister arts, and to even enumerate whom would necessitate a catalogue as long as Homer's. However, not a female compositor was present. At

the late cosmopolitan press *réunion*, only three editresses attended, although they are as plentiful as blackberries in Paris, and as ephemeral.

The horse-shoe table was occupied by the leading international representatives of typography; the second was reserved to English and Americans on one side, having *en face* Germans. The latter mustered very strong, and were deeply interested in the event, and seemed anxious that the assembly should develop into an annual and rotatory association. M. Theodore Goebel, the originator of the banquet, was warmly received. He is a gentleman of about fifty-two years of age, of medium height, and the leading authority on printing-trade matters wherever German is spoken or translated; he is an earnest, keen, and faithful judge, who insists on examining with his own eyes; who rejects all hearsays; who has hammers, rules, and tests to examine machinery, type, paper, ink, etc., and his decisions are as searching and matured as they are proverbially independent. Prince Bismarck could neither cajole nor terrorize his summings up. He visited Mr. Kelly's now famous model American printing office; composed a circular for him in German to enable himself to say on returning to Vaterland: "I set up a few sticks in the Exhibition building itself."

The *Imprimerie Nouvelle* is situated at 14 Rue des Jeuneurs in this city. It is strictly co-operative. I am indebted to its directors, Messrs. Masquin & Lacôte, for being shown over the premises and every information placed at my disposal. This workmens' association is both an Odyssey and a typical success. Its history is not only strange and eventful, but contains lessons that printers ought to profoundly study. The association commenced practical work the 10th May, 1870. Up to 31st December last, it transacted a total business to the extent of 1¼ millions francs; bought plant for ¼ million francs, and realized a net profit of 217 millions francs. The premises are most unpretending, and situated in a courtyard. Not a centime is expended on show. The staff numbers sixty-five persons; there are six printing machines, one hand-press, one steam engine, and 30,000 sheets can be struck off daily. Strictly, it is a job office, capable of executing the finest work or the fattest posters. The workmen had for aim to be their own capitalists, and to create capital they subscribed from ten

to fifteen sous per week, till 30,000 francs had been collected. But printing was not then free, and a patent cost 18,000 francs. The associates had to wait till 1870, when the efforts of Messrs. Gambetta and Thiers secured free printing for France. The first room the associates hired, as offices to receive subscriptions, was in a house, whose landlord becoming bankrupt, all their papers were put under seal by law; in time, they were given up, and, for greater security, the next office was held in a school of anatomy. The subscribers on contributing 100 francs became shareholders, and as money had in time to be raised by shares, at fifty francs, bearing interest, there are now 614 shareholders. However, when the cash in hand amounted to 40,000 francs, operations commenced; installation expenses amounted to 108,000 francs, and the debit was duly met. At this juncture the war broke out, which crippled the society for three years.

I would here observe, on the authority of the association, that the greatest difficulty in founding a co-operative establishment, lies in the workman himself—in his indiscipline; he views himself as independent, and lacks the necessary obedience or submission to a directing will. As the association has ten times more shareholders than printers, the latter are selected by ballot the first of every January, and taken on, per numerical order, as required. They also retire in the same way when business becomes slack. The directors receive a salary of under 5,000 francs. All applicants for work must be members of the Typographical Society, whose status act as a guarantee of good conduct. By the ballot it was found that men of unequal capacity were admitted, and as they were remunerated in groups by an equal salary, the best compositors left in disgust. The administration cut this form of socialism—the “equal division of unequal earnings”—in the bud, by deciding that fourteen sous per 1,000 letters should be the basis of payment, and each would thus be remunerated following his application and ability. If this be “practical socialism” the world is happily well smitten by it; yet the above phrase, which is the motto of the society, so frightened the Exhibition Commissioners that they would not reprint it in their catalogue! The compositors can earn nine francs a day; and the pay is about eight per cent higher than in other offices, which explains why vacancies are due only to sickness and death.

The first work produced by the society was a notice for a lost dog, and the second, a journal. During the siege, when newspapers only were printed, the society on one occasion burned 133 francs worth of wood to bring out the paper for which they were only paid 120 francs—but they had executed their contract. On the 18th of March, 1871, the government of M. Thiers was in office in the morning, and the Prefect threatened to imprison the manager of the society if he printed an opposition paper; he submitted. In the evening, Thiers had fled to Versailles, and the Communist Police Prefect threatened to shoot the same manager if he did not continue printing the obnoxious paper. In 1872, Paris was under martial law, and the Military Governor, learning the society was composed of 500 workmen, viewed it as half a regiment and nothing more, and was about proceeding to extremities, when influence was brought to bear, and he was initiated into the mysteries of co-operative societies.

Listen to this admission: The society stood in need of more capital, the workmen being slow with their subscriptions; an appeal was made to them to lend, and they declined to do so till assured of interest—just like an ordinary capitalist. Workmen do not lend their money to set up workmen; they seek the highest interest. Rothschild only lends to kings and states. By emitting shares, the society secured the necessary capital, and since, it exemplifies that nothing succeeds like success. The association is administered by elected delegates, and it is their opinion that there is nothing to prevent the 5,000 printers in Paris from forming sixty or eighty co-operative societies. Work will come; each satisfied client will recommend new ones, and success is certain if members be patient, obedient and secure excellent chiefs. The staff had the air of serious self-interest—each for all, and all for each. The specimens of printing shown me were well executed—and why not? The association does not receive apprentices, and the members do not believe in female compositors, who are, in France, at least, difficult to instruct, physically feeble and not inclined to remain long in the establishment. The members have examined the composing machine, but the inspection has not dismayed them, and it can find sometimes a job for rough and hasty work. I have been impressed with the capital importance of securing able directors, like those of the present

society, if a co-operative society be destined to flourish.

The only point in which I differ from these highly intelligent and practical gentlemen is their view that the Exhibition contains many remarkable typographical objects, but nothing original. An exception, perhaps the sole one, must be made for the well-known and energetic firm of Alauzet & Co. Their litho and printing machines are meritorious from their ingenious combination, simplicity of action and freedom from vibration. The litho machine dispenses with the adjuncts of slips of zinc, card-board, etc., to secure the stone's uniformity of level. It is not as necessary for the stone to be thick as for the surface to be regular; the stone is placed on a movable slab, which in turn rests on a carriage; the slab is supported by four screws, working simultaneously by a combined movement, a handle rapidly raising the stone to the required level, the latter being indicated by two rules placed on the side supports of the carriage; the corners of the stone are automatically squared by catch-levers at the angles, in connection with the screws of the movable slab. Also, a single turn of a lever throws off the movement band, a break, at the same time, acts on the fly, raising the ink rollers, and the machine is instantly stopped. The wheels, over which the carriage runs, have a peculiar tooth combination that prevents its sliding, and so avoids an imperfect impression, while securing less wear of the press. The travelling rollers are placed obliquely, and produce a backward and forward longitudinal movement; the others, being retained in a stationary position, distribute the ink. The machine suits both typo and lithography and must effect a large economy. The Rotatory Express machine, for illustration printing, is original; the cylinders are very large, uncovered, easy of access, and all cordage is suppressed; each form is inked by seven rollers, of which four are of a large diameter—presenting thus uniformity of inking surface—and in contact with the inking tables; the other three rollers are smaller and auxiliaries. The machine—a chief point—works with but a single composition, hence, economy of plates, etc. A special arrangement prevents all “spoiling.” The paper is wetted before the impression—is cut and folded—and the ink transmitted to reservoirs, all mechanically, and by a break-and-lever movement the press can be instantly stopped; it can pull off from 3,500 to

4,000 copies of full-sized sheets from the single type bed per hour, and double this number if a double form be employed. The Four-Cylinder Reaction press dispenses with the four persons ordinarily employed to take off the sheets and the one to cut them, or an economy of twenty-five francs a day. The spindle bevel wheels are surmounted with movable washers of tempered steel, which prevent the frictional parts from “coming to grips.” A machine, almost hid away, but possessing sterling working merits and, undoubtedly, durability, is exposed in the Belgian section by M. Uytterelst. Manufacturers may profitably study it.

In France, many publishers, like Didot for example, have their own printing offices, while Hachette, the king of publishers, has none,—hence, perhaps, why French editions of English novels are printed in England of late. The drawback in the specimens of printing arises from mixing up of gorgeous with common-place, useful publications. Let the visitor commence by examining well the productions of the printing and publishing house of Jouaust,—all that is original or marvellous seems to have concentrated itself here—after which the visitor may chant his *nunc dimittis*.

American and Foreign Notes.

Collected by Nonpareil.

Several publishing firms have recently suspended in London.

The New York *Herald* publishes a sworn statement of its circulation, showing a daily average for the past three months of 105,664 copies.

The British Foreign Office clerk, who was charged with abstracting a copy of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff agreement and furnishing it to the *Globe*, has been acquitted, the evidence being insufficient to convict.

According to the London *Examiner*, Lord Roseberry's paper, a number of members of various clubs have formed themselves into a vigilance committee “for the purpose of repressing by energetic measures any slander respecting them or their relatives which may appear in any of the so-called society papers.”

YELLOW FEVER NOTES.

September 9th.—“Only four well printers in Vicksburg.”—The printers have a private hospital in Memphis.—Among the deaths are M.

L. Powell, late editor of the *Southern Catholic*, Memphis; A. N. Wheeler, late editor of the *Masonic Journal*, Memphis; and the following Memphis printers: B. F. Fuller, Jas. Cruikshank, C. H. Smith, and Oliver P. Bard.—The employes of the *Wisconsin State Journal* gave \$50, those of the *Burlington Hawkeye* \$50. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* office employes \$100.

September 10th.—Only nine compositors at work in the city.

Pacific Coast Notes.

From our Chico Correspondent.

B. H. Evans has started the *Scott Valley News* at Fort Jones.

The *Winters Advocate* has been sold to Dr. W. C. Harding.

George O. Ford has sold the *Inicker Republican* to C. F. McGlashen and D. J. Crowley.

The Los Angeles *Star* has changed hands, passing into the management of a publishing company.

Among recent suspensions are the *Sacramento Sun*, organ of the workingmen, and the *Grant County (Oregon) Times*.

W. B. Carter, proprietor of the *Corvallis (Oregon) Gazette*, was elected State Printer at the late general election.

W. D. Haley, late editor of the *American Newspaper Reporter*, New York, has taken charge of the *Chico Enterprise*.

Santa Barbara has a new daily, the *Advertiser*, started by Charles Newbold, and at Hollister the *Daily Advance* recently appeared.

The *Napa Reporter* is offered for sale, the health of the present proprietor, Capt. Gift, requiring a change of employment for him.

The *Pacific Life*, the leading sporting paper of the Pacific Coast, has changed from sixteen to eight pages and doubled the size of the page.

Reno, Nevada, has a new daily, the *Record*, by W. W. Ellis, B. M. Barney and H. A. Waldo. It is a four-page, five-column paper.

The *Yuma Expositor* is the title of a new weekly paper recently issued at Yuma, Arizona, by James Reilly. Samuel Purdy, jr., is the editor.

San Francisco has two new weeklies in foreign languages; *Der California Arbeiter*, German, in the interests of socialism, and *Volkynen*,

Scandinavian, published by Freese & Hartvigson.

The State printing office at Sacramento is now running on short hands, but the Constitutional Convention meets soon, when a full crew will be put on. Sacramento is now full of printers waiting for the time.

The San José *Sunday Republic* was recently started by A. B. & H. H. McNeil, formerly of Davenport, Iowa. After a successful issue of seven numbers it was suspended, temporarily, its publishers say, on account of complications east. This is much to be regretted, as it was a model weekly newspaper, and a credit alike to its publishers and the town from which it issued.

San Francisco Typographical Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: H. B. Warner, president; L. P. Ward, first vice-president; Angelo C. Noce, second vice-president; W. G. Smith, financial secretary; J. R. Lawson, treasurer; John H. Mails, sergt.-at-arms; John O'Brien, S. H. Jenner, A. E. Wallaz, M. C. Miller, Oscar Dunbar, J. J. Galvin, and W. B. Kennedy, executive committee. L. E. W.

Chicago News.

By Nonparell.

The *Evening Journal* has been reduced in price to 20 cents per week.

The *Daily Telegraph* accuses the *Tribune* of endeavoring to stop their circulation.

A daily paper was published during the Exposition, by Creswell, Warner & Co. Mr. Chas. Whipple being editor.

The socialists will shortly commence the publication of a weekly paper, the chief editor to receive \$15 a week, and his assistant \$8!

The *Daily Telegraph* has become a Union office. The employes are paid 30c. a thousand in cash, the remaining 10c. to be paid by notes.

Dennis Kearney, in a recent speech delivered here, characterized the papers which denounced him as "the slimy vampires of Chicago" and other handsome epitaphs of the same class.

The *Hejmdal*, a Danish paper started here in 1874, has gone out of business, the office fixtures having been bought by the editor of the *Skandinaven*, a Norwegian paper.

The reporters on the Chicago dailies cannot be beaten for enterprize. When the Chinese

Embassy were coming here, they were met by two scribes from the city, a hundred miles away, so as to have abundant time to interview them before they arrived.

Among the contributions to the yellow fever sufferers were:—The *Times* \$100; *Tribune* \$100; *Daily News* \$50; *Prairie Farmer* \$50. Employés of Culver, Page, Hayne & Co., \$100. Printers generally have responded liberally to the calls for assistance.

Letter from "Old Dominion."

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 21, 1878.

Clarence Farley, who recently graduated in the office of Clemmitt & Jones, in this city, is working in Troy, N. Y.

The *Virginia Star* is the name of a weekly paper published in this city in the interest of the colored people. Its proprietors, editors and compositors are all negroes.

No. 90 has contributed fifty dollars to the relief of our suffering fellow-craftsmen in Memphis and Vicksburg. This may appear rather small for us; but it is not when the fact is considered that one-half of our members are out of employment.

G. C. Wedderburn, formerly of the *Richmond Enquirer*, is now business manager of the *Washington, D. C., Gazette*—a political and literary weekly; and E. C. Crump, who was foreman of the *Enquirer* under Wedderburn, occupies the same position on the *Gazette*.

The *Religious Herald*, the organ of the Baptists in this State, has recently come into possession of the good-will and subscription list of the *Baptist Visitor*, of Baltimore, Md. The *Herald* is one of the most valuable pieces of newspaper property in the South, and has quite an extensive circulation in the South and Southwest.

The suspension of the *Evening Telegram* has been followed by the establishment of *The Sun*, a very sprightly evening penny paper, with C. R. Whipple (late of *The Transcript*) as editor, and Wm. H. Bailie (a well-known typo) as business manager. Under the management of these gentlemen, *The Sun* gives promise of better success than befel the *Telegram*.

The *Transcript* has also departed this life, after a brief and not very brilliant existence. But its place has been filled by the starting of a

new paper, to be called *The Richmond Standard*, with G. Watson James (formerly of the *Enquirer*) as editor and proprietor. The typographic appearance of the *Standard* is very neat and attractive, and Mr. James has some reputation as an editor.

Since I last wrote to the *Miscellany*, several changes have taken place in our portion of the newspaper world. It seems as if the harder the times, the more there are who are anxious to embark on the sea of journalism. A paper is started, drags out a brief and miserable existence of a few weeks, and gives up the ghost—only to be followed by others, apparently anxious to share the same fate. But the worst case of this sort that has come under my observation was that of the *Stonewall Gazette*, whose *début* you announced in your August number. Its birth and death should have been announced in the same breath, as a second number of it has never appeared.

Henry S. Reynolds, formerly a compositor on the *Enquirer*, of this city, is among the victims of the yellow fever in Memphis, Tenn. He had been living in Memphis five or six years; but not working at the printing business. He was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias for Tennessee, and was publishing a paper in the interests of the order. When the fever broke out, he devoted himself to the relief of the afflicted and the burial of the dead of the order to which he was so attached; and, on the 18th inst., he fell a martyr to his devotion to duty. His wife died the same day, of the same disease. Both had many friends in this city, who are most deeply grieved at their untimely end.

Chas. R. C. Ackerly, whose removal from this State to New Orleans I noticed some months ago in one of my letters, was among the first victims to the terrible scourge now raging in the Southwest. The following notice of him appeared in the Charlottesville, Va., *Chronicle*: "The many friends and acquaintances of C. R. C. Ackerly were shocked to hear of his death on Monday, the 22d ultimo, in New Orleans, to which city he moved with his family a few months ago from this place. He was stricken down suddenly by that terrible disease, yellow fever, and the same letter which brought the intelligence of his death told also of the death of his daughter Annie and the extreme illness of his daughter Alice. Mr. Ackerly was a native

of Rockbridge county, Va., and was educated to the printers' trade in the office of the Lynchburg *Virginian*. He resided in Charlottesville about nine years, and during that time was the efficient foreman of the *Chronicle* office. He was a thorough master of his business, and was popular with all who had business dealings with him, being remarkable for his courteous manners and gentlemanly deportment. On the first of January last he severed his connection with the *Chronicle* voluntarily and went South, working for a time in Waco, Texas. Returning to Charlottesville for his family, he took them a few months afterwards to New Orleans, where he had obtained a situation in the office of the *Democrat*. Poor fellow! He expressed to us before starting his apprehensions in regard to the health of his family this summer, and they have been fearfully realized. Mr. Ackerly was a man of many good qualities, and under more favorable circumstances would have occupied a higher station in life. His death is sincerely lamented by the proprietors and all the attachés of this office. Mr. Ackerly was a member of the several Masonic associations, of this place (being a Knight Templar), and pecuniary relief was promptly forwarded to his afflicted family in New Orleans. He was buried with Masonic honors, and resolutions of condolence with his family were adopted by the Fraternity, and also by the New Orleans Typographical Union."

TEMPLE.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., Sept. 18, 1878.

From the circular of No. 13, Boston, we glean the intelligence that Wm. B. Welch is at work on the *Herald*.

Messrs. White, of the *Post* force, Boston, and Plummer, of New York, were on a visit to this city, recently.

A caucus has been held. It was not a town caucus, only a caucus of two. There was no show for an outsider, but caucus if we don't know all about it in time for our next.

Mr. Armstrong's appeal on behalf of the suffering printers of Memphis, took away from the boys all the loose change on hand. The sum collected was not large, but it was cheerfully and speedily contributed.

Major A. D. Welch, formerly editor and proprietor of *Town and Country*, Providence,

informs us by circular that he has changed his address for the present to Assonet, Mass. He is meeting with great success on the temperance platform.

The Frost brothers (Reformers) speak flatteringly of the temperance work performed by Mr. McKelvey. We take it they mean "Joe," who, at last accounts, had thrown down stick and rule and gone in for the abolition of the "early worm."

"They never advertised with us." That is what the last No. of the *Miscellany* states in regard to our Wood Type Company. Well, that's about so; but we expect to see their "ad." looming up in this journal one of these days. They advertise pretty liberally, and it is a little strange, considering the circulation of the *Miscellany*, that it has been overlooked in this matter.

"The funny man of *Cooley's Weekly* is said to be 'The Printer,' a native of Voluntown, who spent his boyhood days playing he was captain of a Voluntown (char) coal barge. From little acorns the mighty oaks arise."—*Aurora*. Having had some experience and being an adept with the shovel, no doubt "The Printer" could now obtain a first class position under the colonel commanding at Fort Hard Scrabble, and thus relieve himself of a "great responsibility."

A case of petty spite. Some time since we announced the departure of our young friend, Plummer, for New York, whither he went to finish up his apprenticeship and learn the trade. Shortly after his arrival in that city his employer was favored with an anonymous letter, written with a view to injuring the young man. As the letter was postmarked "Norwich," of course it was sent from this city; but it failed of its purpose, and was, as it should have been, treated with contempt by the gentleman receiving it. Does "The Printer" know anything about it?

Cooley's Weekly pays its respects to the *Banner* (greenback paper) in the following style:—"Let us see. The labor of getting out a newspaper must, of course, be done by printers. In nearly all the cities printers have what they call Unions, which societies determine what shall be a fair price for work, and see generally to the welfare of the craft. There is a Union in this city. And from its first day, till now *Cooley's Weekly* has paid the rates fixed by the fraternity, as it expects to pay them to the end. The *Banner*, on

the contrary, does *not* pay Union prices for anything. Its work is done at a 'rat' office, and the wages it pays are inadequate to the support of common day laborers. Did ever humbug have a more brazen face before." The *Aurora* office having received a slap in the above extract, that paper remarks:—"Cooley's *Weekly* says this is a 'rat' office. Better so than an asylum for invalid printers, who can work just enough to pay their 'keep.' How does your institution flourish, John?"

STICK AND RULE.

Australian News.

MELBOURNE, VIC., Aug. 24, 1878.

Melbourne is amply supplied with newspapers, there being three daily morning papers, with their weeklies; two evening papers, and a multitude of weeklies and monthlies. The suburbs of Melbourne, which are extensive and quite densely populated, have also their local papers.

The *Age* is the leading daily of these parts, and requires three "Victory" machines to run off the large and constantly increasing editions. The first machine on which the paper was printed was placed in the first exhibition building erected in Victoria, and the first copy was printed on that machine on the 17th October, 1854, the opening day of the Exhibition. When the paper fell into the hands of the present proprietors, about a year after its commencement, a machine capable of working off 4000 copies per hour was found sufficient for every purpose. The increasing circulation soon necessitated the purchase of two more machines of the same construction, and with them the demand was fully met for some years. About ten years ago, the proprietors reduced the price of their paper to one-penny, and this soon caused the circulation to exceed the most sanguine expectations, and it became a matter of absolute necessity to procure machinery that would allow of the multiplication of forms by the process of stereotyping. A "Victory" machine was put in, which occupied a limited space, required little more than the supervision of a man and a boy, and was capable of printing, cutting and folding 14,000 perfect copies per hour. It prints from the web, prints the paper on both sides, cuts it into sheets and folds the sheets before they leave the machine. For the last six years the circulation has gone on steadily increasing, until it has reached an average of 33,000 per day.

The manufacture of paper has been established in Victoria several years, large premises having been erected and fitted with costly machinery by the late Mr. S. Ramsden, on the south bank of the Yarra in Melbourne. A second establishment, to be known as Barwon Mills, was opened about the beginning of this month. These mills are situated on the north side of the river Barwon, near Fyansford, about five miles from Geelong and fifty miles from Melbourne. The area at present occupied is three acres. The buildings are massively constructed of bluestone with brick and cement quoins and dressings, and the roofs are covered with corrugated iron. The premises comprise a machine-room, 125 feet long by 37 feet wide, fitted with paper-making machinery, manufactured by Bertram & Sons, of Edinburgh. A finishing room, of the same size, with the requisite machinery for preparing, cutting and ruling paper. Other buildings contain machinery for beating the raw material into pulp. The greater part of the motive power required is supplied by a turbine of nearly 200 horse-power, which is the only one at present in operation in the colony. The water is obtained from a point about half a mile higher up the river, and is conveyed along a race twelve feet wide and three and a half feet deep, the volume being regulated by flood gates. The continual pressure on the turbine is that of a column of fifty feet.

The rate of wages paid compositors is 1s. per 1000; while lithographers receive from £2 10s. to £3 15s. per week; bookbinders get from £2 to £3, and paper-rulers from £3 to £3 10s.

Webster and Vicinity.

WEBSTER, MASS., Sept. 14.

Job work in Southbridge is reported fair.

Work was very brisk in Worcester during the New England Fair.

Charlie Wilkinson, formerly a printer, appeared in the Opera House, Aug. 24th.

Tyler & Seagrave, job printers, Worcester, Mass., have got a branch office in Oxford.

D. W. Cowie, of the *Times* office, sang at the Musical Festival at Rocky Point, R. I., August 29th.

Wm. W. Corbin, formerly of the Southbridge *Journal*, is now soliciting in this neighborhood for job work.

J. A. Spaulding has assumed the business management of the Hartford, Conn., *Post*, and not of *The New England Agriculturist*, as was stated in the August number of the *Miscellany*.

The *Railroad Directory and Commercial Advertiser* was in town this week. It is a little amateur paper, published by Ballard & Chapman, Putnam, Conn., and is quite an infringement on the art. M. J. T.

Providence Pencillings.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 20, 1878.

Several new papers are talked of, to appear this fall.

Ned Angell says that item about him in *Sunday Telegram* is a d—d lie.

"Doctor" Rose is now foreman of the *Journal*, with E. Quinn (no horse) for as. do. Merrill is on sub-list.

Charlie and Frank Corbett of *Sunday Telegram* are engaged to carry buckets in jail. Result of criminal libel.

The festive sub. now revelleth in wealth, while the weary regular seeketh the balmy shade of the autumnal woods, to recupe.

The *Greenback Courier*, though changed in color—green to black,—survives. It was said all the pay received by its employés was paper, but this does not appear to be correct upon inquiry.

An ad. in *N. Y. Sun* reads:—"Compositors Wanted.—Terms, board and lodging, and two dollars a month. Apply at —." Cheap enough! What microscopic souls some human forms enclose!

As chill north air begins to stir, the indulgent typo, clad in slim linen garments born of the heated term, may be seen forsaking his rural residence (State farm), and with a gloomy air, climbeth the narrow stair of the morning newspaper, to borrow ten cents to get a—drink.

The following occurred in the writer's hearing: "Paterfamil. Print. to his four-year old son—"Whose boy are you?" "Your boy; but when I'm a man I'll be nobody's boy." "What will you do, when you are a man?" "Oh, guess I'll be a blacksmith, like you!" The old man wilted.

Won't somebody get up a subscription of

\$100,000 or so—ten cents at a time, no less, thankfully received—as yellow fever prevails in some of our offices, to-wit.: About time to close up. "Well, now, whose got yellow fever?" yells the frantic foreman. "Here!" "Here!" "Here!" comes from many parched throats. Contributions may be sent to any responsible print. Io.

Lines from Listowel.

LISTOWEL, ONT., Sept. 10, 1878.

Craft news scarce at present.

Business is looking up a little in the printing line as fall approaches.

Embro has a new paper in the place of the *Planet*, recently destroyed by fire.

The *Freeman* is the name of a paper started in Eagansville, county of Renfrew.

The *Standard* is the name of a new paper issued from Oakville, county of Halton.

The *Toronto Mail* now issues a Saturday supplement.

PRINTERS' COUNTY UNIONS.—Having noticed in the *Miscellany*, for the last few months, correspondence on the above subject, perhaps a few words from this quarter would not be amiss. County Unions, no doubt, would be a valuable acquisition to the craft, providing enough journeymen would be found in a county to commence operations; but when you pass through offices in this county (Perth), you generally find about one journeyman to every five or six apprentices, and often more. The craft well knows, or at least ought to, that something must be done in the way of introducing an apprentice system, and that shortly. When an apprentice has served three or four years, as the case may be, he is turned out, and another apprentice takes his place. I heartily agree with some of your correspondents on this subject, to the effect that both apprentice and employer should be bound. The former to do his work faithfully and well, the latter to see that the apprentice is learning his business properly and thoroughly. In conclusion, I would suggest that each office furnish to the *Miscellany* the names and number of the journeyman and apprentices employed in the same. Perhaps some abler and older writer in this county, would take the matter in hand and give his views on the subject. Assistance will be cheerfully given from

A TYPE-SLINGER.

Letter from Quebec.

QUEBEC, QUE., Sept. 12.

Business dull with very little prospect of soon brightening up.

Union 159 (French) held a picnic on Sunday, the 28th ult., to St. Ann de la Parade, about sixty miles from this city, which was attended by about 800 persons.

The first tramp, for a few months past, put in an appearance here on the 26th ult. Union 160 (English), with their usual proverbial generosity, paid his fare "further West."

The proprietor of the *Chronicle* has notified his employés that they should share in the "hard times" with him, and, in consequence, their wages comes down five per cent. commencing next month.

A "chip" from Charlottetown, P. E. I., put in an appearance here on the 11th inst. He expatiated on the grandeur of the "old Rock City," and as he intends to go further West, before returning to the Island, he will have a *tale* to unfold. Bye, bye.

Ed. Little, "ad." hand in the *Chronicle* office for the past six years, has returned to work, after spending ten days holidays with relatives in Toronto. He speaks in high terms of the courtesy of Mr. John Armstrong, president of the International Typographical Union.

Union 160 wants protection from a free trade government, on account of the printing done by the "School of Gunnery Press," at the citadel, by the men of "B" Battery. The government evidently think they get enough protection from the men being quartered here, as they have not noticed the "poor printer's" protest as yet. Canvassing work through the city, and getting Government reports to do, is going it a little too *Strange*.

STADACONA.

Change of Base.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—A friend of mine gave me a copy of the *Miscellany*, with which I am highly pleased, particularly on account of the interest that some of your correspondents manifest in the art of shorthand.

I have been whittling away at Scovil's for some time, only to realize that I am now, after many hours of hard study, as well able to write with a Standard Phonographer as I was before

I ever heard of the art; one consolation is, I am now a wiser man. I have decided to start on the phonographic path once more, and, as the wise men followed the star in the east, so shall I make the phonographic star (the Handbook) my guide.

I sincerely hope that your correspondent, Mr. T. W. B., with other Standard Phonographers, will, by giving further comparisons, continue to pour out light upon those miserable beings who are helplessly and hopelessly struggling against the great phonographic wave of ignorance.

As a mark of my sincerity, I enclose herewith the amount for one year's subscription to the *Miscellany*.

G. W. H.

Short-list.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—Mister "American" calculates it would not be up to the mark to allow "T. L. Pica's" letter to go unanswered. I reckon he has forgotten to favor us with a reply to those "ticklers" which were put to him by Mr. "T. W. B." He had better anti up or climb a tree.

The only point on which he claims to be posted, in the phonographic line, is that all systems are solid excepting the "Standard." I want to know if Graham owes him anything.

A STANDARD PHONOGRAPHER.

Phonography -- The "Standard" vs. Isaac Pitman.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—I now place before your readers a comparison plate demonstrating the superiority of Andrew J. Graham's Standard or American Phonography over Isaac Pitman's present style of the old or English system.

It is almost unnecessary to say that this plate is offered in support of facts given by me in a letter which appeared in the *Miscellany* some time since.

It will be seen, by referring to a letter in the May number, written by "W. H. F.," the sharp words of which were aimed at your humble servant, that in order to make his attack a solid one, he intimates that his original purpose was to put before your readers the different systems of shorthand compared with Isaac Pitman's,—no doubt the thought of preparing the comparisons occurred to him before entering upon that lengthy examination of which he speaks, and the

result of which evidently did not give him any marked degree of encouragement to carry his plan into operation. It will be remembered he gave, as his only reason for not presenting the comparison to your readers, the difficulty of getting his copy set-up. It is to be hoped, however, that he has now realized the great benefit of the phonographic fraternity, wherein he has found a *confirere en phonographe* ready to assist him in overcoming the difficulty of producing the comparison.

Those who may examine the plate, accompanying this letter [see opposite page], must unanimously agree with me, when I say that it was quite fortunate for Isaac Pitman, as well as "W. H. F." himself, at the time, that he resolved to abandon the idea of publishing the result of the examination already referred to.

It is my wish that this letter shall not occupy more space in your valuable journal than what is actually necessarily to plainly show that it would be very unreasonable for any of us to expect reporters, who have nothing else to fall back on, save the tools provided by Isaac Pitman, to prove themselves equal to occasions when Standard Phonographers, alone, could come in "on time."

It is necessary for me to make a few remarks regarding a groundless assertion made by "W. H. F.," in his article, which demands attention. We find that after making several ridiculous attempts to upset the "Stand(h)ard," he winds up by giving the prices of Standard Phonographic works, with a view of creating the impression that they command a figure so high as to place them beyond the reach of compositors (very complimentary, indeed.) He says that the various books, necessary to perfect a person in the art, would cost \$15.00, with a further outlay of \$50.00 for a teacher. (I would here remind "W. H. F." that shorthand teaching was, once upon a time, a sort of a "soft job," but since the publication of Andrew J. Graham's Handbook, it has not proved quite so remunerative, owing to the fact that any man, woman or child, possessing ordinary intelligence, may, by using that book, become masters of this beautiful art without the aid of private tutors.)

Let it be understood that the Handbook, the price of which is only \$2.00, has been acknowledged by the most accomplished shorthand reporters to be of greater value to the phonographic student than a stack of all the catch-

penny books ever published. For those who may desire to have a Standard phonographic library of their own, Mr. Graham has provided many interesting books and periodicals, among the former we find his first and second readers beautifully engraved in the corresponding and reporting styles, with illustrations.

I will conclude my remarks, regarding "W. H. F.'s" views, by advising him to invest \$2.00 in a Handbook, with my assurance that he will find himself, after a few months study, writing fifty per cent. faster than he can possibly write at present, if he adheres strictly to the phonographic laws laid down by Isaac Pitman.

Notwithstanding the foregoing fact, it must be admitted by one and all, that Isaac Pitman deserves great credit for what he has done in the phonetic cause. I would be pleased to make known to your readers the different improvements of Isaac Pitman upon those systems on which his phonography has been based, but it is with regret that I find space will not permit me to do so. It has been proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that Mr. Pitman, aided by others, up to the ninth edition of the old or English phonography, made very favorable progress, but, unfortunately, by discarding those from whom he had received valuable assistance, he has since that time made many changes which have almost invariably proved fatal blows to his system.

The original system (Stenographic shorthand, 1837,) was an improvement by Isaac Pitman on the system of Harding (1823, 1828), which was an improvement on the system of Samuel Taylor (1786).

Mr. Pitman, very unlike many of his disciples, does not claim to be an inventor of phonetic shorthand, for he has publicly asserted that he neither invented nor discovered phonography, but has made many improvements on the old systems of Harding and Taylor; and, as I have said, he did remarkably well up to his ninth edition, but since that period the phonographic world would have been much better off had Mr. Pitman then realized that the "night" had come. But he did not give up the ghost, for it was not long after the publication of his ninth edition that he discovered the necessity of utilizing the improvements of Andrew J. Graham, in which, it appears, he has been somewhat successful, for we learn that by keeping one eye on the Handbook, in which are published Mr. Graham's improvements, whilst with the other he scanned

that section of the copyright act, which is intended to protect Mr. Graham and other inventors from the raids of literary thieves, he has managed to make loopholes through which he has been gradually crawling, bringing with him the ideas of the inventor of Standard Phonography, which he has coated with law-proof varnish, only to be hurled into the midst of his followers, to whose ignorance he has trusted in screening the appropriation from detection. But, alas, we find that the struggles of the veteran publisher of shorthand, to rally his system, have resulted in placing it in a condition so critical that the text-books of that once predominant system of phonography, must now be laid away only to be looked upon in remembrance of Isaac Pitman, whom we must all acknowledge was one of those who gave the wheels of phonography their first turn.

All that I intend to say in this letter, regarding Standard Phonography, is that I would now refer you to the comparison plate. Isaac Pitman's phonography is precisely as given by him, and the Standard Phonography is precisely as the standard-phonographic outlines and principles of phrase-writing would require.

The result of the comparison, which is also given in that space at the bottom of the plate, allowed Standard Phonography, by Pitman's system, is as follows:

Pitman's=445 strokes, plus 300; liftings=745 movements of the pen.

Graham's=295 strokes, plus 202; liftings=497 movements of the pen.

That is: Pitman's present Phonography is fifty per cent—one-half—longer than Standard Phonography.

Years ago Isaac Pitman claimed for his system a noticeable superiority to Davidson's shorthand, because, as shown by such a comparison as this, his then Phonography was six per cent. faster than Davidson's. And that really was, in shorthand writing, as in money, an important gain—enough to make the difference between fully reporting and not accurately reporting many a speaker—enough to make the difference of reporting with difficulty, or with ease, many other speakers. But what shall we say of a difference between two systems more than five times as great!

Isaac Pitman's present Phonography requires 150 strokes and liftings, where Standard Phonography requires but 100.

T. W. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 24.

The editor's is a most fascinating employment, does not require any previous education or preparation, and pays enormously. The principal occupation of leading editors is to receive enormous bribes for leading articles; to attend theatres, concerts and other places of public resort, occupying the best places, of course, and to inform political leaders how they should regulate affairs. Assistant editors and reporters, who are scarce at \$365 a week, generally work four hours a day when they are not away on vacations, have free passes everywhere and the pleasure of their company is courted by the *élite* of the city.—*Boston Bulletin*.

Acknowledgments.

S. J. Macready, St. John, N. B.	\$1 00
Wm. Burke, " "	1 00
G. E. Orge, " "	1 00
John H. Fleiger, " "	1 00
John S. Climo, " "	1 00
Wm. Weeks, " "	1 00
John Law, " "	1 00
R. O'Brien, " "	1 00
A. Hetherington, " "	1 00
F. W. Clear, " "	1 00
G. W. Howard, Standard Phonographer,	1 00
J. Loughead, Boston, Mass.	1 00
M. F. Hart, " "	1 00
J. G. Smith, " "	1 00
G. H. Mellish, " "	1 00
V. Seche, " " (ap)	50
F. P. Blood, " " (ap)	50
L. A. Gates, Washington, D. C.	1 00
Jas. Thomas, " "	1 00
S. B. Milton, (ap) " "	50
H. W. Davis, (ap) " "	50
M. Hopper, Hampton, N. B.	1 00
A. Carmichael, " "	1 00
G. B. Belyea, " " (6 mos.)	50
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F. C. Howe, " "	1 00
E. Cope, (ap) " "	50
Arthur Saunders, (ap) Calais, Me.	50
Wm. Winchell, (ap) " "	50
Earnest Eldridge, (ap) " "	50
Richard Walsh, Charlottetown, P. E. I. .	1 00
Thomas Hagan, " "	1 00
John R. Corey, Mansfield, Mass.	50
Earnest L. Harnden, " "	50
S. W. Cutter, Arlington, Mass.	50
"Hair-Space," Philadelphia, Penn.	1 00
J. P. Callahan, East Cambridge, Mass. .	1 00
F. W. Bowes, Sackville, N. B.	1 00
W. H. Widdicombe, Guelph, Ont.	1 00
Geo. H. Salts, Bowmanville, Ont.	50
T. Graham & Son, Halifax, N. S.	1 00
"H. D.," Amherst, N. S.	1 00
Arch. C. Porteous, Cornwall, Ont.	50
Archibald Spencer, Montreal, Que.	1 00
Robt. Sears, Esq., Toronto, Ont.	1 00

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Commercial Traveller.

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PARIS CORRESPONDENCE COMPANY & PRESS AGENCY, Fred. Conner, manager, 14 Rue de Chabrol, Paris, France. See advt.

Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

GOODWILLIE, WYMAN & CO., 35 Federal street, Boston.

Engravers on Wood.

CHARLES H. FLEWELLING, City Road, St. John, N. B. See advt.

J. H. WALKER, 13 Place d'Armes Hill, near Craig street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

CONNELLY & CO., 248 Washington street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

G. C. LOEWENTHAL & CO., 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Penn. See advt.

Lithographers' and Bookbinders' Supplies.

WULFF & CO., 32 St. Sulpice street, Montreal, P. Q. See advertisement.

Mailing Machines.

P. T. BALDWIN, Coaticook, Que. See advt.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

J. T. BESSERER & SONS, 98 and 100 St. Paul street, Quebec, Q. See advt.

Paper-Cutting Machines.

C. C. CHILD, 64 Federal street, Boston, Mass. See advt.
HOWARD IRON WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y. See advt.

Paper Manufacturers.

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., Napanee, Ontario. See advt.

J. RIORDON, Merritton, Ontario. See advt.

JOHN CRILLY & CO., 389 St. Paul street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul Street, Quebec, Q. See advt.

BENNETT & CO., St. Paul street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

"Peerless" Presses and "Peerless" Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Beekman street, New York.

"Premium" Goods.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 137 Eighth st., New York. Steel Engravings and Chromos supplied in quantities for premium purposes.

Printing Inks.

BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nazareth street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

GEO. H. MORRILL, 30 Hawley street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

Printing Press Manufacturers.

C. C. CHILD, 64 Federal street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

W. P. KIDDER, 117 Congress and 18 Federal streets, Boston, Mass.—The "Kidder" Printing Press. See advertisement.

F. M. WEILER, 23 Chambers street, New York. See advt.

GOLDING & CO., 40 Fort Hill Square, Boston, Mass. See advt.

Printers' Rollers and Composition.

WILD & STEVENS, 23 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nazareth street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

J. T. BESSERER & SONS, 98 and 100 St. Paul street, Quebec, Q. See advt.

Printers' Machinists.

E. BANFILL & CO., 9 Waterloo street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

Ready-Made Wood Cuts, Etc.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 137 Eighth st., New York. 20,000 miscellaneous Cuts on hand. Books, papers, and advertisements of any description illustrated.

Stationery and Printers' Supplies.

J. L. McCOSKERY, Ennis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

Steam Engines.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Ont.

Type Foundries.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 104 Milk, corner of Kilby street. John K. Rogers, Agent. See advt.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Montreal and Toronto. See advt.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York.

The Old New York Type-Foundry.

Established in 1810.

Hard Metal.—Accurately Finished Type.

Wrapping Papers, Straw Board, Roofing Felt, &c.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul street, Quebec, Que. See advertisement.

MARRIED.

At Boston, Mass., on the 29th August, Robt. Loughhead (comp. on *Traveller*), to M. E. Butler, of Charlestown.

On the 18th September, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. G. M. Armstrong, Rector of St. Mark's, Jonas Howe, of St. John, N. B., to Jane E., daughter of the late Mr. John Parker, of the Parish of Kingston, Kings Co.

At St. John's Church, on the 24th September, by the Rev. F. H. Almon, assistant minister of the Parish of St. Mark, Mr. Wm. M. Lawson, of this city, to Julia E., second daughter of Thomas Cole, Esq., of Moncton.

DIED.

In Boston, September 8th, of consumption, James Robinson, aged 27 years, 6 months, and 3 days.

FOR SALE.

PRESS FOR SALE.—A "RELIANCE" Printing Press (two feeder), in splendid condition, for sale. Can be seen working every day at *Evening Post Office*, 761 Craig street (west of Victoria Square), Montreal. 3-3-tf

IMPOSING STONE—FOR SALE CHEAP. NEVER BEEN IN USE. Southern Falls Marble. Equal to Italian in hardness, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 feet. Finished on both sides. Address or apply to editor *Miscellany*. 3-3-tf

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE.—A No. 6 "Washington" Hand-Press.

Also, an Eighth Medium "Gordon." Both of above will be sold cheap for cash if applied for at once. Address, "Press," care of this office. 3-2-tf

ON SALE.—One Improved Treadle Paging Press, 4 years old; one Portable Ruling Machine, quite new. Both made by V. & J. Higgins, London, England. Address "G. W. H.," care this office. 2-12-tf

FOR SALE.—The plant, type, presses, etc., of Newspaper and Job office.

1 Taylor (N. Y.) No. 2 Cylinder Press, 31x46, in good order. Cost \$1,475.

1 Hoc Washington Hand Press, No. 6, in good condition. Cost \$750.

1 Ruggles Hand Press,—as good as new. Cost \$225.

1000 lbs. new Bourgeois and Nonpareil, still in paper packages.

1000 lbs. Job Type, almost new, in excellent condition.

Furniture, Chases, Composing Stones, Stands, Racks, etc.

Price \$3000 cash. Cost \$11,300.

Address, "J. G. M.," office of this paper. 2-12-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—About 50 lbs. NONPAREIL MUSIC TYPE, nearly new, Johnson's manufacture, price \$1.25 per lb. Also—Two Nonpareil Music Type Cases. Address "Music," in care of Editor of *Miscellany*. 2-10-tf

HAND-PRESS FOR SALE.—A SMALL Hand-Press in good order. Address G. & Co., office of this paper. 3-1-tf

ON SALE—A Miller & Richard Printing Press. Size of bed 27x29. Address W. F. H., care of this office. 2-8-tf

FOR SALE.—A "RUGGLES" TREADLE Press. Size inside of chase—20x12½. In good order. Address "S. M. M.," care of this office. 2-12-tf

WANTED.

WANTED.—A situation as STATIONER by a practical young man. Can keep books. Wholesale or large retail preferred. Good references. Address "A. B.," office of this paper. 3-4-tf

WANTED.—BY A PAPER RULER, A permanent situation. Can give best of references. Address, "A. R. L.," office of this paper. 3-2-tf

WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Embossing Machine. Must be in good order, etc.—low price. Address "G. & T. P.," office of this paper. 2-12-tf

WANTED.—A PRESS, SIZE ABOUT 40x50, to print 3000 per hour, new, or good second-hand. Address "C. A.," office of this paper. 2-12-tf

A CHEAP SECOND HAND Wharfedale Press, about double royal size, for a daily paper. Must be in good working order for steam power. Address "T. S. C.," office of this paper. 2-8-tf

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS TREADLE PAGING MACHINE. Must be in first rate working order. Address "G. H.," care of this office. 2-12-tf

WANTED.—A GOOD HAND-PRESS. Size Double Royal. Must be in good condition. Address G. & Co., care this paper. 3-1-tf

E. H. MACALPINE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Conveyancer, etc.

ROOM 3, BARNHILL'S BUILDING,

Princess Street, - - - ST. JOHN, N.B.

GOLDING & CO.,
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 Machinery & Tools for Job Printers



PEARL PRESS
Prints Rapidly. Runs Easily.

From new and improved patterns. For printing cards, bill heads, labels, statements, circulars, etc., it has no equal. Highest award at the Centennial Exhibition, and recommended by the Judges over all others for "SIMPLICITY, COMPACTNESS, RAPIDITY OF OPERATION, and EASE OF RUNNING." With Automatic Card Dropper and Job Fountain prints 3000 cards an hour. Prints 6x7 to 7x11 inches. Price \$20 to \$125. Send two 3 cent stamps for Catalogue. Printing Outfits from \$1. up. **GOLDING & CO.,** Manufacturers, 40 Fort-Hill Square, Boston.

Reduction in Prices.

On Iron Cabinet.	5x7 in. \$60	On wood Stand.	5x7 in. \$50
	5x8 " 70		5x8 " 60
	7x11 " 110		7x11 " 100

GOLDING JOBBER.

Great Improvement in Construction.

Large Reduction in Prices.

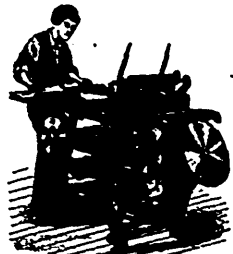


No expense nor pains are spared in the manufacture of this press to make it the leading job printing press. It has every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time. It has a compound power movement, by which the heaviest work can be done with ease. The improvements in our manufactory for the production of these presses enable us to offer them at the following reduced prices:

- No. 6. 32 1/2 in. inside chase, \$160.
 - " 7. 40 1/2 " " " 210.
 - " 8. 42 1/2 " " " 250.
- Terms cash or installments. No. 6 is a new size which will be ready in January. **GOLDING & CO.,** Manufacturers, Fort Hill Square, BOSTON.

"LIBERTY"

Treadle Job Printing Press!



- FOUR SIZES:
- No. 2, 7x11
 - " 2a, 9x13
 - " 3, 10x15
 - " 4, 13x19
- Inside of Chase.

For simplicity of construction, durability, strength of build and ease in running, the above machine is unrivalled.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUMS:
 Paris 1867 and 1875; London 1862; Vienna 1873; Manchester 1875; Santiago, Chili, 1875; Philadelphia 1876.

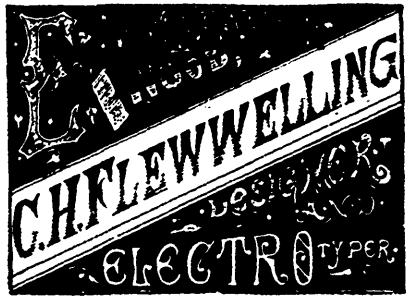
SOLE MANUFACTURER:
F. M. WELER,
 23 Chambers St., New York

AGENTS FOR CANADA:
 Messrs. MILLER & RICHARD,
 Toronto.

2-12-12

ENGINE FOR PRINTERS.

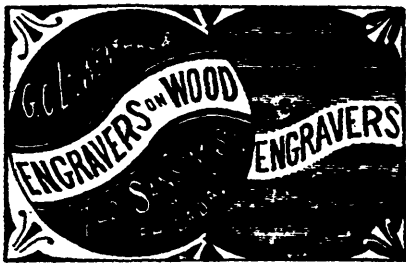
Address WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,
 2-7-12 Brantford, Canada.



2-5-12 City Road, St. John, N. B.

Cheapest Engraving Establishment in the East!

Designs Furnished. Send for Estimates.



THE ENGRAVERS' MOUNT CABINET, a complete outfit, contains Shade, Pad, Blocks, and a handsome book of instructions, illustrated.
 PRICE: No. 1 Cabinet, \$45 in 3-2-9

E. BANFILL & CO.,

Practical Machinists,

9 WATERLOO STREET, -- ST. JOHN, N. B.

All kinds of machinery made and repaired. Having had an extensive experience in putting up and repairing Printing and Bookbinding Machinery of all kinds, we think we can guarantee entire satisfaction in these lines. At all events, give us a trial.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE, DAY OR NIGHT.
 Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. 2-5-12

WILLIAM WALKER,

Travelling Agent for the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company.

Mills situated at Napanee Mills and at Newburgh, Ontario,

will always be happy to receive orders for Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White, Colored and Toned PRINTING PAPER.

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

P. O. Box 223.

GEORGE H. MORRILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTING INKS,

No. 30 Hawley Street,

BOSTON.

INKS manufactured expressly to suit climate.

The St. John "Telegraph" and many other newspapers in the Provinces are printed with this ink. 1-3-11

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE, COLORED and TONED

PRINTING PAPERS,

Envelopes and Paper Bags,

No. 389 ST. PAUL STREET,

Mills at Joliette, P. Q.

MONTREAL.

Fine Manila and Flour Sack Paper.

2-10-12

BENNET & CO.,

Manufacturers of Paper Bags.

Wholesale and Retail Stationers.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White, Toned, Colored and Fine Job Papers, Envelopes, &c.

St. Paul Street, . . . MONTREAL.

2-10-12

Notice to Printers.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made a speciality of PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, begs to call attention to his well selected stock of Papers of all grades.

CARDBOARDS—assorted; CARDS—all the regular sizes; odd sizes cut to order;

BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, NOTE and LETTER HEADS—different papers—constantly on hand, or ruled promptly to order.

Orders for the most difficult ruling, or any pattern, executed promptly and charges moderate.

Also,—Agent for the NAPANEE MILLS PAPER CO'Y. A full stock of Nos. 2 and 3 Print. always on hand or ordered promptly.

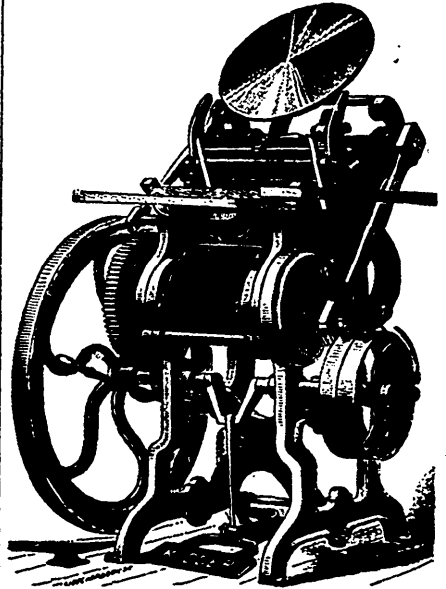
I will guarantee to give good satisfaction, and to sell at prices that defy competition.

J. L. MCCOSKERY, - - Prince Wm. Street,

Ennis & Gardner Block, SAINT JOHN, N. B.

2-1-12

THE NEW PRESS.



The "Kidder" Printing Presses, now so favorably known in New England, are about to be introduced in Canada.

Our Agencies will soon be arranged and names inserted here. For circulars, terms, etc., address the Inventor and Patentee,

W. P. KIDDER,

117 CHESTNUT STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

2-11-12

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

J. H. WALKER, WOOD ENGRAVER,

13 Place d'Armes Hill, near Craig St.,

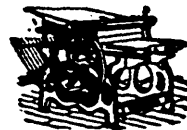
MONTREAL.



HAVING dispensed with all assistance I beg to intimate that I will now devote my entire attention to the artistic production of the better class of work.

Orders for which is respectfully solicited.

2-11-12



THE ACME

Newspaper and Job Presses,

Unquestionably the easiest running—best adapted for Newspaper and Jobwork—most economical to use, and cheapest well-built press in the market. Send for circulars.

C. C. CHILD,

2-8-12 64 Federal St., Boston

J. T. BESSERER & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
**Patent Machine Paper, Bags and
 Paper Flour Sacks.**

ALSO
Agent for the sale of Paper of the Lortte Paper Co.
**98 AND 100 ST. PAUL STREET,
 QUEBEC.**

BESSERER'S L. X. L. COMPOSITION.
 This composition drawing the attention of all printers to my
 splendid composition for the manufacture of inking rollers; it is pro-
 nounced by those who have already used it as superior to any other now
 in use, and the desire to all printers who have been sufferers by
 spurious compositions it is specially adapted to job work on account
 of its durability.
 Manufactured by J. T. BESSERER,
 98 and 100 St. Paul street,
 QUEBEC.

X X X 45 etc.
 X X 25 "
 X 20 "
 Five per cent off for cash. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
 2-10-12

WULFF & CO.,
**32 St. Sulpice Street,
 MONTREAL,**
 IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

All kinds of Glues and Glycerine; Gold & Silver
 Leaf; Imitation Gold Leaf and Bronzes,
 Colored Paper and Morocco Leather,
 Indigo Paste and Carmine for
 ruling, and all kinds of fine
 colors for Marbling.
 Lithographers' inks and sundries.
 Send for price lists! 2-9-12

**J. RIORDON,
 MERRITTON
 PAPER MILLS,
 MERRITTON, ONT.**

The largest Paper Mills in the Dominion of
 Canada. Capacity 8 tons per day. 1-4-11
PHONOGRAPHY.

THE ADVERTISER, a certificated teacher
 of PHONOGRAPHY, and member of the
 Phonetic Society (G. B.), wishes to inform those
 intending to commence the study of Phonetic
 Shorthand, that he will give instruction, and
 correct exercises, through the post, FREE. For
 further particulars, as to books, etc., address
**W. H. FRY, Corpl. 97th Regt.,
 Halifax, N. S.**
 2-11-11.

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Constantly on hand, and made to order:
**Fine Grey, No. 2 Brown, Straw,
 Match and Wall Paper.**

—ALSO—
Roofing Felt, Strawboard, &c.
 Orders executed with promptness.

J. FORD & CO.,
 62 Paul Street, Quebec.
 MILLS: PORTNEUF. 2-10-12

P. T. BALDWIN,
 Manufacturer of

MAILING MACHINES,
Price \$15 Each.

Orders from Newspaper Publishers respect-
 fully solicited.
**FACTORY AND OFFICE,
 2-7-12 COATICOOK, P. Q.**

Standard Phonography.

THE following is a brief catalogue of works
 on Phonography published and for sale
 by **ANDREW J. GRAHAM**, of New York, inventor
 and teacher of Standard Phonography:
 The Little Teacher, paper cov. 50c., cloth, \$0.75
 The Hand-Book, \$2.00; postpaid 2.20
 First Reader, \$1.50; " 1.58
 Key to same, 50; " 58
 Second Reader, 1.75; " 1.87
 Standard Phonographic Dictionary 5.00
 Odds and Ends 75
 The Student's Journal (monthly) per year, 2.00
 Address, **ANDREW J. GRAHAM,
 BIBLE HOUSE,
 New York City.**
 3-2-11

**Bookbinding, Paper-Ruling and
 Blank Book Manufacturing.**

RICHARD HEANS, late foreman with H.
 Chubb & Co., has opened a Bindery in
 Ennis & Gardner's building, Prince William
 street. All orders left with him or sent by mail
 to H. Chubb & Co., will receive prompt atten-
 tion at his hands. 2-1-12

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY

as a vehicle of information for printers and publishers, and as a medium through which type-founders, press, paper and ink manufacturers, etc., could, with advantage to themselves, bring their productions to the notice of printers. It circulates very largely in Canada and the United States, and as an advertising medium for any articles used in connection with printing and the kindred arts has no superior.

Subscription—\$1.00 per annum—50 cents to apprentices. Advertising on reasonable terms.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

At the risk of being accused of a lack of that shrinking modesty which is the distinguishing characteristic of printers, we reproduce the following notices, but before doing so we desire to sincerely thank the writers for the suggestions and kindly sentiments expressed:—

From the *Union Advocate*, Newcastle, N. B.

The *Miscellany* is received. Mr. Finlay has displayed considerable enterprise in filling up the gaps in the issue of this most useful publication caused by the late fire. We have formed a very high opinion of this paper, on account of its real practical value, and hope that the craft everywhere will extend to Bro. Finlay a helping hand in still further improving his publication, which bids fair to take first rank among papers of the same class in America.

From the *Western Globe*.

The Printer's Miscellany is the only journal published on the continent of America solely in the interest of the craft, and consequently should receive the willing support of every printer in the land. Boys, don't be content with a hasty glimpse of the exchange copy, but send along your dollar and get it for yourself. Preserve every number, bind up the yearly volumes and you will have a printer's manual that you wouldn't be without for ten times the cost.

From the *Lake City, Florida, Reporter*.

We are in receipt of *The Printer's Miscellany*, published in St. John, N. B., Canada, and devoted to the interest of printers and instructing the apprentice. It is one of the most interesting publications of the kind, and should be in the hands of every printer. It is neatly printed and well made up of valuable reading matter, both instructive and useful. The thanks of the printers of this office are extended to the publisher of *The Miscellany*, and hope he will continue to gladden our faces with it.

From the *Woodstock, N. B., Press*.

THE PRINTERS' PRIDE.—*The Printer's Miscellany*, an "exponent of printing and all the kindred arts," has become quite a worthy institution of our Province. While struggling on in its infancy, it had to share a common fate in the great fire, which was a most severe blow to its prospects; but it would not be worthy of plucky St. John did it not make a strong effort to recover itself. It has recovered itself nobly, and the printers are prouder than ever of it. The last number issued (July) opens the third volume,

and it fairly sparkles with good things. Its leading article, headed "Practical Matters," by Jul. L. Wright, occupy the first four pages, has numerous illustrations, and is very interesting. This number, too, has a wide range of correspondence, which any "comp." who has traveled a bit will know how to appreciate. The long list of "acknowledgments" contained here is quite pleasing to glance over, for it shows that something more than "old exchanges" is finding its way into many stand drawers, to be consulted in leisure moments. *The Miscellany* seeks to win for itself the support of the craft everywhere. We believe it has deserved it from the beginning.

From the *Frontenac Gazette*, Kingston, Ont.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.—The last number of this interesting sheet has come to hand and is brimful of entertaining intelligence, which will commend it not only to the members of the craft, but to others who have not the honor of belonging to the fourth estate. Its large circulation amply attests the popularity which it has achieved among the type-setting profession, not only in Canada and the United States, but in Great Britain and foreign countries. A handsome little volume of thirty-two pages, printed on excellent paper, and exceptionally clean; it only needs to be presented more fully to the notice of the general public, to treble the number of its subscribers. Although, perhaps, more particularly devoted to the interests of the printing community, its columns are so full of wit and humor, together with general news, that it cannot be stigmatised with the epithet of "shop," and would make a welcome addition to the other papers taken throughout the country. The whole of the matter is original, and one is not bored by re-reading old hackneyed articles, probably perused two or three times in other journals. The moderate price (only \$1.00 per annum), places it within the reach of all, and we shall be greatly surprised if any subscriber should discontinue his patronage after one year's experience thereof. The last number is unexceptionally entertaining; in fact, we can notice an improvement (if possible) in every issue. Go for it.

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."

How about those glass hair-spaces?

Quakers stick by their friends.—*New Orleans Picayune*. Printers will also by their side-stick.

The editor who saw a lady make for the only vacant seat in the car found himself "crowded out to make room for more interesting matter."

A dose of castor oil will humble a boy faster than thirteen boot-jacks. You can't hit his palate with a boot-jack.—*Ex*. You might with a "slap-jack."

The advertisement of a certain stone-cutter reads: "Those who buy tombstones from us look with pride and satisfaction upon the graves of their friends."

Alluding to Hader's estimate that one female house-fly will lay 20,000 eggs in a season, the *Danbury News* thinks "it is a pity a fly couldn't be grafted on a hen."

"Vinnie Ream sings." She should be a great singer, since it takes twenty choirs to make one Ream.—*Boston Post*. Sheet ought to sing well; there's nothing remarkable about it that we can see.

The editor may count among his acquaintances from Grand Dukes down to the man who peddles apples and is willing to trust, but he rarely knows a bank cashier or director even by sight.

"Reaching after the unattainable"—A man feeling up under the back of his vest for the end of a parted suspender.—*Hawkeye*. Or trying to catch hold of the front door knob about two o'clock, a. m.

Our printers think that brevier leaded is the soul of wit.—*London Advertiser*. Ah, that's it? We always thought it would come out sometime why the majority of editors insist on marking their copy "solid."

A young man writes to ask if we want to engage a "puzzle editor." No, thank you, is our reply. We have a puzzled editor, and that is sufficient. He is puzzled to find out why in blazes people don't pay for their papers.

Regular old rounders now carry canes with crooks for handles. With such a handle the owner can hang his cane on his arm while he works a lunch counter.—*N. O. Picayune*. We suppose most people would style this a counteraction.

Have you ever noticed a woman's tongue how it helps her in the composition of the letter she is writing?—*N. Y. News*. Yes, when a big drop of ink falls on the paper, and there is no blotting pad handy.—*Stamford Advocate*. "To what base uses," etc.

A somewhat novel editorial difficulty was announced in an Indiana paper as follows: "We have to apologize to our readers for the paucity of matter in to-day's issue in consequence of some of our staff having absconded after having drawn more pay than was due to them."

The harder a compositor works, the more he takes his e's.—*Stamford Advocate*. There is no x q's for such * † ‡ § ¶ to our honorable calling; besides, it's a well-known fact that the more he takes his e's the less e's he has, and also the more he o's. Let him have p's.

The soil of New Jersey is read. So is the *Hackensack Republican*.—*Greenslitt*. Brother Greenslitt should never spoil a good joke to spare a friend. He meant to say: The *Hackensack Republican* is red, and so is the editor's hair.—*Stamford Advocate*. That's a red-iculous joke.

When the *Bungtown Bugle* conspicuously prints the name, number and street of its London agency, it gives one a hint of the far-reaching influence of the American country press.—*Stamford Advocate*. Yes, as far-reaching as the traditional slipper usually thrown after new-married couples.

Our devil thinks Satan should have presented Job a proof sheet to correct—that would have settled him.—*Yonkers Gazette*. It might be a bigger job than he would care to tackle.—*Stamford Advocate*. That's so. If one of our modern editors had "fixed it in the proof," it would be a job for a job hand, (too).

A recent advertisement contains the following: "If the gentleman who keeps the shoe shop with the red head will return the umbrella of a young lady with whalebone ribs and ivory handle to the slate roofed grocer's shop he will hear something to his advantage as the same is the gift of a deceased mother now no more with the name engraved upon it.

The following is a neat thing in the way they did business-like advertisements half a century ago. It is an epitaph in a London church: "Here lies Sarah Smithers, the loved wife of Thomas Smithers, marble-cutter. This monument was erected by her husband as a tribute to her memory and a specimen of his art. Monuments of the same style £25 each.

Printer's "sticks" will not make a fire.—*Edinburg Herald*. Won't, eh? We once fired one at our "devil," and he made an all-fired fuss about it. They are also the means by which many flaming controversies are kindled, and, besides, if it were not for printers' "sticks," how would newspapers cinder 'round their bright sparks and flashes?—*Dan. Sentinel*. How? Why they would have to "set-off," of course. Ask us a hard one.

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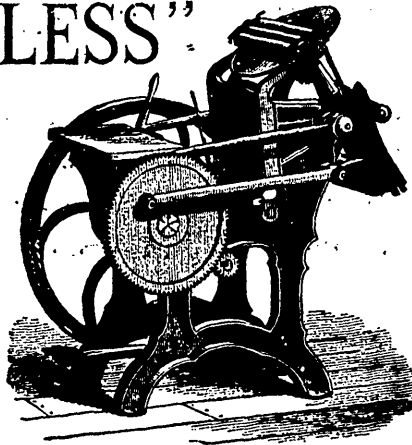
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