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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. IV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1879.

No. 3.

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PRACTICAL MATTERS.

Punctuation—How to Use the Hyphen.

Perhaps there are few subjects of more importance to the compositor (not the "blacksmith") than the question of correct punctuation. We know of compositors who are excellent grammarians, good readers of conglomerated manuscript, quick type-setters, etc., but who, in the eyes of A 1 proof-readers, are next thing to worthless on account of their bad—aye, horrible—punctuation. However, there may be a balm for even those unfortunates to whom we allude; for we have equally well known authors, editors, poets, and their kind, the writings of whom, were it not for the *managing* mind of the compositor or proof-reader, would be considered unintelligible vagaries, and not worthy of perusal by the ordinary reader. Much might be written in this strain, but our purpose at present is more to furnish a few rules for the guidance of compositors than to go into a long dissertation on what ought and ought not to be. First, we will take up that much-abused point (and as such we may fully consider it), the hyphen. An essay might be written on this one little useful mark, but we will content ourselves with giving in this article, as concisely as possible, the most prominent and commonest uses to which it may be put. Perhaps, at some future time, we will go more fully into the various intricacies of punctuation, at which time, of course, we will pay court again to the hyphen. It may be as well to add that we are indebted to a standard author on punctuation for the various rules, etc.

The word *hyphen* is derived from two Greek words meaning *under one*; and its use denotes that the parts between which it stands belong to one and the same word. It is used both to join and to separate. As a mark of junction it is inserted between the simple words of which certain compounds are formed; and, in peculiar circumstances, between a proposition, or a portion of a word, and the word to which it is prefixed, viz., "press-room," "pre-eminence." As a mark of separation it is used to divide words into syllables, and to disunite portions of words that

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Subscribers to the *Miscellany* will bear in mind that all subscriptions must be paid IN ADVANCE.

The foremen of printing offices are respectfully asked to canvass their offices for subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

have to be carried to a new line. While it is sometimes employed to join the constituent parts of compound and derivative words, a very considerable number of the former, particularly those which form compound nouns, having coalesced so closely in pronunciation they are presented as one word.

The distinction between a compound and a derivative word may be thus briefly stated: The former consists of two or more simple words which are separately and commonly used, whereas the latter is made up of simple words, or portions of words, which are not each separately current.

In compound words we find it laid down as a rule, that when each of the words retains its original accent, they should be united by a hyphen, as in "The all'-wise' God," and "In'cense-breath'ing morn." The exceptions to this principle are not very numerous, and consist chiefly of a few compounds in common use, such as *everlasting* and *notwithstanding*, which are universally written as one word; of such as terminate in *monger*, as *bor'oughmong'er* and *ironmong'er*; and of almost all those beginning with the prepositions *over* and *under*, as *o'verbal'ance* and *un'dertak'ing*. The words "all'-wise" and "in'cense-breathing," "bookseller" and "nobleman," are compounds because they severally represent not two separate ideas, but one compound idea. The formations which enter into the composition of "all'-wise" and "in'cense-breath'ing" retain the same accents as they had before these compounds were formed; but, as they could not be readily distinguished if printed closely together, it only remained to join them together by a hyphen to show that they are compounds. On the other hand, the simple words forming the compounds "bookseller" and "nobleman" do not both retain the accents which are heard in the phrases "a *seller of books*," "a *man who is noble*," but so perfectly coalesce in pronunciation as to form one unbroken, continuous word with a single accent—*book'seller*, *no'bleman*. Hence, when the word has only one accent, its parts are consolidated and should be written or printed without the hyphen, as in "A fortunate *book'seller*," "A mean *no'bleman*."

The exceptions to this principle are quite numerous, and the rules which we find laid down may be briefly stated as follows: 1. Those in which the first of the primitive words ends and the second begins with the same letter, as in

glow-worm, etc. Although the word *oft times* is generally used without the hyphen. 2. Those in which the first of two primitives ends and the second begins with a vowel, as in *peace'-offer'ing*. 3. Those whose meaning would be obscured, or whose pronunciation would be less easily known by the consolidation of the simples as in *ass'-head*, *pots'-herb*, *soap'-house*, and *first'-rate*. The reason for the division of these and similar primitives is, that the *s*, *t*, and *p* are pronounced separately from the *h* following them, and the *st* from the *r*; whereas in their usual state of combination, *sh*, *th*, *ph*, and *str* are not pronounced with one impulse of the voice. 4. All compounds ending with the word *tree* and *book*, as in *beech'-tree*, *date'-tree* and *day'-book*, *shop'-book*. 5. Nouns formed of a verb and an adverb or preposition, as a *break'-down*, a *start'-up*, or of a present participle and a noun, as *dwell'ing-place*, *hum'ming-bird*. 6. Adjectives or epithets which are formed in a great variety of ways, as *air'-built*, *heart'-broken*; *first'-born*, *one'-legged*, *two'-leaved*; *ill'-bred*, *above'-said*, *down'-trodden*; *church'-going*, *brain'-racking*, *good'-looking*, *hard'-working*; *grown'-up*, *unlooked'-for*, *unheard'-of*.

In a preceding paragraph we said that a compound word represented a compound idea, not two ideas. This definition Dr. Latham illustrates by the expression "a *sharp-edged instrument*," which means an instrument with sharp edges; whereas a *sharp edged instrument* denotes an instrument that is sharp and has edges. It may not be practicable to apply the remark in each and all cases; but it is certain that compounds have often a signification very different from that which the same words convey when written apart, and that this difference should be indicated by the mode of exhibiting them. Thus, *blackbird* is properly written as one word, because it represents a particular species of birds; whereas a *black bird* means any bird that is black. A *glass-house* is a house in which glass is made, while a *glass house* is a house made of glass. The *goodman* of the house may, for aught we know, be a very bad man; and a *good man* may, for certain reasons, have no claim whatever to the civility implied in the use of the compound; yet both terms, if correctly written, will be understood. *Forget me not* literally expresses an earnest desire, on the part of a speaker or a writer, that he should be remembered; but, in a metaphorical sense, the same words, when combined,—

forget-me-not,—denote a certain flower, emblematic of friendship or fidelity.

All compounds, therefore, should be so written as will best exhibit their true pronunciation, and the ideas intended to be expressed,—objects which, we have seen, may to some extent be effected either by consolidating the simples, or by uniting them with a hyphen. And here the rule already laid down might naturally be expected to come to our aid, as being founded on the characteristics and tendencies of the English language itself. But, notwithstanding the obvious worth and utility of the rule, the practice of some of our best authors and printers, as to the mode of exhibiting many of the compounds in use, is so conflicting, and the inconsistencies of perhaps all our lexicographers are so numerous, not to speak of their defect in distinguishing the compounds which have only one accent from those which have two, that it would be regarded as pedantry or presumption for a punctuator to attempt subjecting each of the compound words to the operation of the rule; and, on the other hand, it would be impracticable for him, without filling a volume, to give perfect lists of all the compounds, with the fluctuating and different modes in which they are presented in dictionaries and other books. We would recommend, however, that in all cases where the general and best usage as to the insertion or omission of the hyphen cannot readily be learned, recourse be had, when the accentuation is previously known, to the rule itself.

(To be continued.)

Systematizing Local News Gathering.

At present it requires no argument to prove that the foundation of a country newspaper's prosperity lies in the manner in which it treats local affairs. Finely printed papers, interesting stories, excellent poems, good editorials, with witty squibs, and other specialties, all tend, or are alleged to, towards extending the circulation and character of a newspaper; but, after all these efforts, it is evident that a majority of the readers of the local newspaper pay their first and closest attention to the department devoted to home affairs.

The city daily, with its revenues, ability, power, its "burning of midnight oil," can overtop the home paper in everything but home news, and here it should find a competitor ever zealous, jealous, appreciative of its own

capabilities and opportunities. The city press is paying more attention to suburban news, and in every town and village swarm correspondents, who are sometimes more conspicuous personally than by their works. These indefatigable "laborers of love" of being connected with the potent press, manage to have published in some paper about all the pith of news that is of consequence.

At first it would appear that with such an array of talent, the country editor could fill his local columns by a judicious manipulation of the indispensable shears and paste, and too many even do practice this mode. Indeed, the country editor should clip everything that in any way relates to his home department, but before sending it to the compositor its essential truth should be ascertained; it should be revised; if necessary, its errors corrected, and further particulars erudited.

A SAMPLE ITEM.

An incendiary fire last night destroyed an unoccupied store owned by Edward Gleason, in Milford. Loss, \$1000; insured for \$900 in the New Hampshire Mutual.

That is the item as it appears in the city press. The home paper may add for the information of its readers, the hour when the fire occurred, the precise location of the premises, a description of the building, and other buildings, if any, adjoining, who were the former occupants and what their business. To facilitate matters, printed blanks like the one below will save many questions and preserve the answers, and usually prove sufficient for ordinary cases:

REPORT OF A FIRE.

Date.....hour..... M.
 Location.....street.
 Description.....
 Size, material, purpose used for, when built, etc.
 Property known as.....
 Owner.....
 Occupants.....
 Contents.....
 Loss, \$.....total or partial.
 Give loss on buildings and contents separately.
 Insurance, \$.....Companies.
 Cause.....
 Will it be rebuilt.....
 Accidents, incidents, remarks, who discovered the fire, adjoining buildings endangered.

Use a separate sheet for each building.

I believe that this simple blank, which is inexpensive, will save much time. An insurance agent who is acquainted with the risk will usually fill all blanks, and other particulars can be inquired into.

REX.

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,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, SEPT., 1879.

Return of Good Times.

Canada has felt the influence of the increased activity in the printing business but slightly yet, and at few points; but from almost every quarter of the United States comes the "boom" of good times. The *American Stationer* says that "business is crowding every department of stationery, printing, publishing, engraving, and lithographing establishments with orders;" and adds: "Probably never before at this season of year has such a demand for skilled and unskilled workmen been experienced. Printers, engravers, lithographers, bookbinders, pressmen, etc., are constantly advertised for in the local papers, and your correspondent has been told by an extensive employing printer and publisher that it has been extremely difficult, the past week, to secure help of any kind. First-class job printers cannot be had for love or money." We are heartily glad that things have taken a turn in the right direction, for in the United States, as well as in Canada, those in any way connected with the printing were almost despondent at the dismal prospects presented only a few weeks ago. Our brethren of Canada will, no doubt, have their turn in the spring; at least, it is not generally felt that there will be any very marked change, to be felt all over the Dominion, until that time. The crisis almost past has been the longest and severest one experienced on this side for a long time, and let us hope that it has not gone without leaving some good behind in the shape of lasting lessons in economy and prudence. Of course, the skilled and unskilled labor market of Canada will be greatly and almost immediately relieved by this revival of trade in the United States, for no doubt many of the former will flock to the commercial cen-

tres where work is plenty, and this, in turn, will relieve those remaining at home. Had it not been for this timely relief, things would have went badly this winter, but we have an abiding faith in the Providential planning of things.

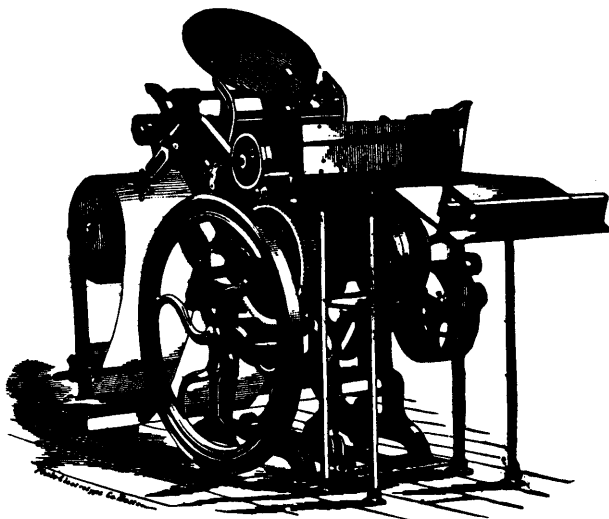
The *Toronto Mail* is to have a new building: an evidence of prosperity, we presume. The new edifice is already undergoing construction on the corner of Bay and King streets. The cost is stated at from \$50,000 to \$60,000. The building presents a frontage on King street of fifty feet, running back a depth of one hundred feet on Bay street. It is to be four storeys high, with a large basement, which will be used as a press-room. The front will be cut stone, with handsome cornice, window caps, balcony, etc. A new Scott press, which is guaranteed to print 25,000 impressions an hour, including cutting and folding, is being built in New York for the firm, and will be ready in time for the new building. It is to cost \$20,000.

Our anxiety to place before the readers of the *Miscellany* a full and accurate description of the remarkable "Kidder" press at as early a moment as possible, compels us to hold over a large amount of interesting news matter, including a letter from Victoria, B. C., which arrived at the last moment. We hope to be able to make up for this deficiency in the next issue.

The *Agriculturist*, of Fredericton, has been changed to the *Maritime Farmer*, and will, in future, be issued by the *Maritime Farmer Association*. The managing control has been vested in Mr. Leonard W. Johnston, while the mechanical work of the establishment will be under the management of Mr. Andrew Lipsett, and the business office in charge of Mr. Geo. Giles.

The *New Zealand Press News and Typographical Circular*, published at Dunedin, hitherto by the Otago Typographical Association, has changed hands, and will in future be issued as *The Colonial Printers' Register*, by Mr. George Griffin, who will increase the number of pages and otherwise improve on the former publication. The *Register* has our best wishes.

Reports from Great Britain as well as Australia, all concur in giving the condition of the printing trade as unprecedentedly dull, the reports from Ireland and Scotland being particularly gloomy for this time of year.



A REVOLUTION IN JOB PRESSES.

With respect to the Kidder self-feeding and delivering job press, which has recently appeared, and which has attracted much attention, Mr. E. M. Chamberlain, of Boston, the well known Labor Reformer—a practical printer, on Washington Street—writes as follows:—

“Mr. Kidder has done for job printers what Walter, Bullock and Hoe have done for newspaper printers. He has made it possible for them to meet the increased demands upon them incident to the competition and progress of the time.

“Since receiving his automatic machine I have printed, of one job, hundreds of thousands of copies. It would have been extremely difficult to have accomplished this in the old way, as it would have been difficult, if not impossible, for a printer of Franklin's time to have struck off an edition of the *Herald* with the appliances then in use.”

With the desire to inform our readers of the more important improvements of value to the craft—for we publish this article without any compensation whatever—we will first state the capacity of the Kidder self-feeding and delivering job press, as we learn from reliable authority—many of the machines being already in use; and, second, endeavor to show the few simple mechanical movements by which such results are produced.

First, with respect to capacity: the quarto size is 10x15 inches inside of the chase. This machine prints a full solid form, and feeds and

delivers any size sheet up to 22x30 inches, from the thinnest tissue to heavy card board, at a speed of 2800 to 3000 impressions per hour, registering, even at the highest speed and on tissue paper, within *one sixtieth part of an inch!*

All the self-feeding and delivering parts are set or adjusted to any size or variety of job in from two to four minutes—nearly as quickly as the old fashioned gauge-pins can be stuck in the tympan to register in the ordinary way. This is of great importance, as the machine is thereby well adapted to small jobs of 500 impressions, or less.

By simply adding a fourth form roller and substituting different shaped roller trucks—the work of not more than five minutes—the machine executes all at once, and at the same high speed, any possible variety or combination of two-color work which can be done at two different impressions on the ordinary job press.

Another of the finest features of this new press is its capacity to execute, at the same time of printing, any variety and quality of ruling which can be done on the best ruling machines—in fact, two ruling machines, for it rules any number of colors *both ways*—cross ruling and down lining, at one and the same time, while printing in either one or both colors. As quickly, the machine is self-bronzing, printing the sizing and bronzing any variety of job, from a card to a

full form, without waste and with none of the unhealthy effects from bronzing by hand.

We now pass to a description and illustration of the mechanism by which these results are produced, the simplicity of which establish the practical value of the machine.

A mere enumeration of novel features, or a statement of rare qualities, in these days of extravagant and oftentimes very absurd claims, are of little account; it is only when the evidences are at hand, and a clear demonstration

made, both in theory and practice, as in this case, that we are glad to welcome real and valuable improvements.

The key to the simplicity of this invention, enabling it to accomplish such a number of operations at once, viz.; printing, ruling, bronzing, two colors, etc., and be entirely self-operating, is, *paper in the roll!* A continuous sheet is unwound and run *intermittently through the press between rollers!*

It is as easy and more economical to buy paper in the roll than in sheets. Already the firm of Rice, Kendall & Co., one of the largest dealers in Boston, carry in stock or furnish at retail, expressly for this press, all width rolls of nearly every kind of paper, at the lowest prices of the same qualities flat. But we will refer to this subject further on.

The Kidder self-feeding and delivering job press is simply two feed rollers and a pair of link shears in addition to the well known Kidder job press, the press being greatly strengthened throughout to stand a very high speed. An automatic stand is placed behind the press for

unrolling the paper. This latter is more especially necessary when the rolls are large and very heavy.

The sheet first passes between the shafts C D (Fig. 1), which are instantly set to any speed by taper cone pulleys; thence the paper goes to the

stationary platen of press, P, to receive the impression. The latter movement of the paper is *intermittent*, and is affected by the rollers E F. These rollers, E F, roll the sheet through, then stop while the impression

is being taken, then revolve again, etc., the motion being given from the crank of the press by a rack, P (Fig. 4), and pinion, by use of the friction clutch.

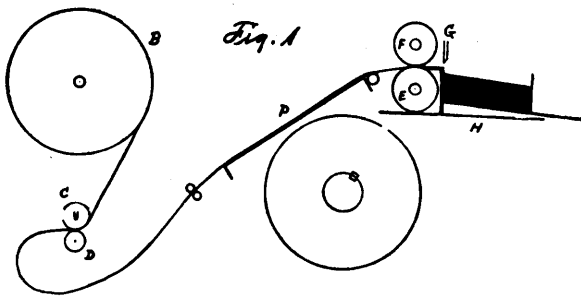
The throw of the rack which governs the length of sheet rolled through at each impression is quickly adjusted by a screw, B (Fig. 4), setting the stud A in slotted crank to any number of inches by indicator and figures on the side, D.

The shears, G (Fig. 1), cut at each impression and leaves the sheet piled on the table, H. A front view of the shears, showing the motion by links C D, will be seen by reference to Fig. 3 on page 39.

It will be seen that one or more impressions may be on the sheet between the platen and shears, according to the size of the form. In order

that the shears may be set to divide the margin as desired, they are made instantly adjustable, from and toward the press, on the table H, by turning the crank M (Fig. 2).

All there is for the pressman to do, aside from making the form ready on the tympan in the



Outline Side Elevation, Showing Principle of Self-Feeding and Delivering Parts.

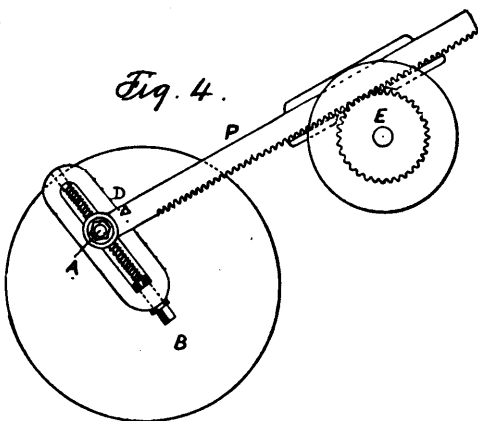
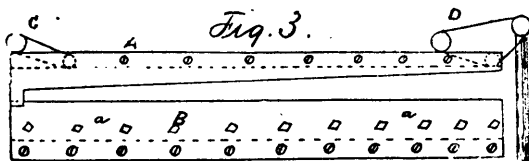


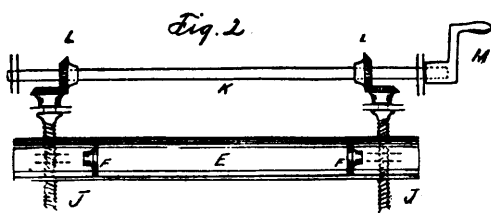
Fig. 4.

ordinary way, is simply to turn the two cranks ; one, M, to set shears, and the other one on screw B (Fig. 4), to set length of sheet. The labor of putting on the roll of paper, which is merely a lift, and setting the edge guides by two thumb screws, so that the sheet cannot have any travel sideways, can be done in a minute.



by the short parallel lines. The pens are inked in the ordinary manner, and simply rule the paper as it passes through under them. When very complicated color-ruling is to be done, a second clamp is added in front of the other. The above described pens are stationary and effect the "cross ruling."

It is proved that one man can easily do on this press as good work and fully twice as much as can be done on any other job press in use. He can run the press at nearly double the speed of other presses, and set up his own type, or run another press, all at the same time, with ease. One man, with six of these presses, on long jobs, can easily do as much, and as good work, as eight men with eight of the best jobbers of other makes in the same length of time. This is a tremendous statement, but abundant opportunity is constantly offered to demonstrate it by actual and repeated trials. There is a saving on this machine even in running small jobs of 300 to 500 impressions, so quickly are all the necessary adjustments made.



Top View of Screws for Adjusting the Cutter Head.

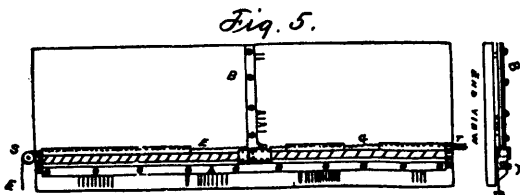
Next, the "down lining." It will be remembered that at each revolution of the press the paper stops, or is at rest, to receive impression, also there may be one or more impressions on the sheet between the platen and shears, depending on size of form. One of these impressions rests at each movement on the ruling table. The "down lining" is effected by the clamp B and pens being drawn across on a suitable support by use of cords E passing over pulleys S and T, operated by attaching to suitable moving parts of the press.

These pens rise and drop on the sheet as required by an almost instantly adjusted "striker" or shoe. The table is provided with heating fixtures—gas or spirit lamp—by the use of which the ink is instantly dried, so

We now pass to consider the Ruling Attachment. This consists of an iron table about 10 inches wide and 20 inches long, placed on the table of press, H (Fig. 1), between the rolls E and the platen, the rolls and cutter being run forward to give it room. It is not shown in the drawing. Its top is level with the top of roll E, and the paper passes over it just before reaching the cutters. Along one side of this table, and about an inch above its surface, is placed an ordinary ruling-pen clamp, A (Fig. 5), supported at each end. In this are clamped

there can be no mixing of colors where the cross lines intersect.

Here is a simple device which, for billhead, letter and note paper, or anything else not exceeding the size of a half-sheet billhead, is equal to any two ruling machines, for it rules both ways at the same time, while it enables any printer to do his own job ruling without expense or delay.



Top View of the Ruling Table.

Next, we take up the two-color attachment. This does not consist in any additional parts or movements being added to the press, except a fourth form roller and distribution for the second color, but is rather

an ingenious application of the intermittent feed to the regular movements of the press. Our space is becoming limited and a drawing of this is therefore omitted.

The attachment consists simply in the use of four rollers, instead of three (two for each color), two distributors, and a wider chase divided horizontally through the centre. In the lower half of the chase is locked that part of the form for one color, and in the upper half of the chase is locked the other part of the form for the other color, the distance apart being two margins. The two pairs of rolls, receiving their ink from two distributors, ink each form separately, the rolls of one color passing over the form of the other color without touching, by use of alternate depressions and rises in portions of the track. The two colors are thus printed at once, one above the other, on the continuous sheet. Then, by simply feeding the sheet far enough to bring the lower color directly under the upper form, the second color is printed over the first at the next impression. Any two-color form which can be worked at two different impressions is thus executed at once and in the time of one impression. The distribution for the second color is a cylinder under the bed. This cylinder is provided with long fountain, traveller, distributing rollers, etc., similar to the Universal and Globe. When running only one color and the most thorough distribution is required, this cylinder can easily be used with or in addition to the disc and run four rollers twice over the form at each impression.

Here is something immense on fine cut work. A cylinder and disc distribution combined; also the four form rollers bring ink to the form from both sides, top and bottom, inking more evenly than is possible when either the disc or cylinder is used separately, as on other presses. The philosophy of this is evident: the form rollers in coming on to a full solid form, in the ordinary way, dispose of a part of their ink before getting across, thereby less thoroughly inking the lower side.

The bronzing attachment is simply an iron table about seven inches wide by twenty inches long, same height and similar to the ruling table. It occupies a place on the table H, the same as the ruling table. Over this table three iron rollers covered with beaver fur are placed. They are connected by gears, and are revolved by pulleys and belt from driving shaft of press. On

one of these fur rolls nearest the press, and in contact with the fur, is placed the bronze feeder. This is simply a half inch shaft, the upper surface of which forms a part of the bottom of the receptacle for the bronze powder. One side of the bottom of this receptacle, in contact with this shaft, is adjustable so that, by the shaft revolving, as much or little of the bronze is carried through and taken by the fur rolls as the job may require. The other two fur rolls are simply dusters to remove any superfluous powder that may remain on the sheet. All the rolls and bronze are enclosed in a close-fitting cover, and none of the dust is wasted or escapes while the machine is in operation. By a very simple device the superfluous bronze is accumulated in a box to be returned to the feeder.

With respect to paper in rolls, it is found, in the first place, that it can be produced cheaper than the same quality flat, by any mill, were they to run paper in rolls exclusively, for the reason that the labor of cutting in sheets, counting, bundling in reams, etc., would be removed. At present, and until the demand is further increased for paper in rolls by this new jobber, the prices are the same as for the same qualities flat, unless, indeed, it is ordered in large quantities, when a saving can now be made.

A new slitting machine—a series of rotary cutters—has been constructed in connection with this press by which any particular width rolls from larger ones are readily cut to order.

The *Pioneer*, formerly published at Alberton, P. E. I., is now published at Montague in the same province. The proprietor, Mr. John L. Mackinnon, is a plucky man, and we trust he will receive the warm support he so richly deserves. If the business men and inhabitants of Montague are wide-awake and understand their interests they will not fail to see that they have a big bonanza in their local paper.

The *Toronto Telegram*, it is said, has ordered a web machine and will stereotype in future.

We believe in keeping calm—that is, in theory; but just let us state a case in practice: If you have just got four buttons on a row, and there are only three more balls to come out, and then some other fellow makes keno, how calm are you going to be? (In justice to himself, the editor wishes to state that he don't know what the wicked paragraph man means by the above strange and occult allusions.)

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

DOMINION.

H. H. Pitts and James A. Crockett purpose opening a job office in Fredericton.

H. H. Bagnall, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, is working in Crosby's job office, 15 Water street, Boston.

W. L. Crosman, formerly of the *Progress* staff, Summerside, P. E. Island, is working in Dwyer's job printing office, 106 Sudbury street, Boston.

Wm. Fenety, son of the Queen's Printer, has entered into a partnership with J. C. McMurray for the purpose of carrying on the stationery business in Fredericton.

E. T. Henderson, a printer in the Moncton *Times* office, during a recent 25-mile go-as-you-please walk, with Foster, of St. John, fell on the track and broke one of his ribs.

The specimens of engraving, lithography and letter-press printing shown at the late Toronto exhibition are spoken of in very high terms. The *Mail* receives great credit for the handsome kiosk erected on the exhibition grounds by its management.

The *Moniteur Acadien* office was totally destroyed in the fire at Shediac, on the 12th October. As this was the only French paper published in the Maritime Provinces, and as it represents quite a large constituency, it is to be hoped its worthy editor and proprietor, Mons. Ferd. Robidoux, may not lack solid support in bringing his paper to the front once more.

Messrs. J. & A. McMillan have issued an almanac for 1880. Some years ago they annually published one, but for some reason it was discontinued, since which time Messrs. Barnes & Co. have enjoyed a monopoly in this line. While we are of opinion that two almanacs for St. John is one too many, as business is now, still a little competition will no doubt enlist more energy and thoroughness in the work of preparation and the public will be largely the gainers.

The Halifax, N. S., *Reporter* announced October 11th that it would not be again published for several days, and on October 13th a new journal, the *New Times and Reporter*, made its first appearance. The newcomer is issued by the Phoenix Publishing Company under the management of Mr. Joseph C. Crosskill, a practical

printer and a former proprietor of the *Reporter*. The *Herald* Publishing Company have acquired the right and title of the late *Reporter*, and are issuing an evening paper called the *Evening Mail*.

UNITED STATES.

The *Solid Muldoon* is the name of a weekly paper published at Ouray, Colorado.

St. Louis, Mo., is far ahead of any other city we know of in the way of Printers' Unions—there are only three there now.

J. L. Roney, foreman of the Bloomington, Ill., *Pantagraph* job rooms, and Miss Hettie Scott, were made one August 21st.

The Ohio State Library boasts of a curiosity in the shape of a stereotyped plate of a Chinese book, a brush used in inking the block and some ink.

John O'Brien, a Boston printer, who was permanently injured at the Wollaston disaster on the Old Colony Railroad, has secured \$7,957 for damages.

A girl in the employ of Messrs. Weed, Parsons & Co., Albany, N. Y., got her hand caught in a press, while feeding, and received such injuries as to render amputation of her little finger necessary.

It is stated that Mr. S. W. Mathews, of Hampden, Me., is looking over the ground in Aroostook with a view to establishing a weekly newspaper at Caribou if sufficient encouragement is offered. We hope he will succeed.

Four compositors in the Brooklyn *Eagle* office recently contributed twenty-five cents each to purchase a half ticket in a lottery, and their ticket won the capital prize of \$30,000, to one-half of which they are entitled. Then we have the Boston *Post* announcing that one of its employes had drawn \$15,000 in a state lottery. Moral: don't invest in lotteries. It's too transparent. We know whereof we speak.

An expedition is being organized in New York to sail around the world, and as one of its equipments it will have a complete printing-office, from which a newspaper (daily, we presume,) will be issued. The managers have been inundated with applications from printers who are willing to accompany the expedition, simply asking, as remuneration for their labor, their board, clothes, and washing. Um, yes; not a bad idea. Of course, they'll take their "trunks" along; but don't "skip," boys; it's naughty.



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

Stenographers in Distress.

The quick quillists of Quebec may be looked upon as being a *Joly party* in the widest sense of the term. Since the stoppage of the supplies they have not been able to obtain remuneration for their professional services in consequence of the miserable system under which the payment of stenographers' fees is carried on. It would appear from the complaints recently made that law-stenographers in the Province of Quebec receive their fees in cancelled law stamps. The amount of these stamps is placed to the credit of the stenographer by the prothonotary on each of the depositions, which sum is payable by the prothonotary on demand. Since the rough-and-tumble between Joly and the Council has been going on, the prothonotary has had no dimes at his disposal to meet the demand of the honest stenographer. It is difficult for us to understand why the present dead-lock should extend its evil influence over the stenographers' business. A better plan would be to have the reporter receive his just dues direct, and thereby abolish the present stamp system, which to us seems to be entirely destitute of any profitable points.

The *Student's Journal* for October has a very ingeniously gotten up illustrated article intended to teach that the ravages of the demon of discord known as faction would result in the destruction, or perhaps ruin, of the art represented, were it not, as the editor says, that some one of the styles shall overshadow, or predominate over all the others. In the illustration, Stand(h)ard Phonography is represented by "the brave old oak." The inferior systems are pictured as a brood of sickly looking chickens gathered around the old hen, "faction." They all appear to be doing as well as they can towards scratching up enough to eke out a miserable existence under the shade of "the brave old oak."

Uses and Benefits of Phonography.

An Irish gentleman, who is the possessor of some twelve or thirteen beautiful specimens of that *domestic* known to us all as the *pig*, has just conceived an excellent idea of naming his valuable animals; for, on account of their almost perfect resemblance to each other, he has always experienced no little difficulty in making a distinction between them. It occurred to this son of Erin one day that the peculiar curls on the appendages of his stock were not intended by nature to simply serve ornamental purposes, at least, not so much as the generality of folks are inclined to imagine; and, being something of a phonographer, the thought presented itself to his mind that such excellent phonographic material as they furnished might easily be used to advantage. Sure enough, he was highly delighted to find that the phonographic outlines, as it were, indicated by their "narratives," represented thirteen different proper names, thus providing our Irish friend with a means of distinguishing his pigs one from another, and at the same time presenting to the world fresh evidence of the uses and benefits of phonography.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH, a lecture delivered by Charles A. Sumner at Dashaway Hall, San Francisco, which is published, with appendix, in a pamphlet of twenty-four pages, has been received. The lecture contains a good deal of "naked truth," and is calculated to improve the sad state of affairs in the telegraphic world. Sumner's lectures on shorthand may be ordered through us. Sumner's Poems, a very desirable work of 500 pages, will be sent to any address on receipt of \$3.

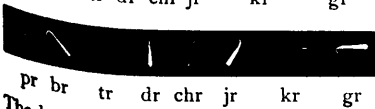
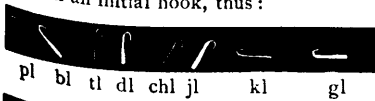
Brown's Monthly for September opens with what was mistaken by us at first sight for a biographical sketch of its editor. It was an article on the Emperor Napoleon's manner of writing by dictation, which commenced as follows:—"He always dictated—never wrote. His handwriting was badly formed, and neither he nor any one else could decipher it. His spelling was exceedingly poor."

France has a newspaper entitled *l'Usine Stenographique*, the matter for which is set up entirely from shorthand manuscript. It is said that less errors are made than where ordinary long hand copy is used. The new style has created quite a sensation in the ranks of the craft in France.

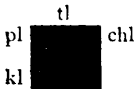
Easy Lessons in Phonography.

LESSON VII.

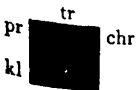
As the liquids *l* and *r* are found to unite very closely with the other consonants in a great number of words, they are represented in connection with other consonants by providing the latter with an initial hook, thus :



The learner will be assisted in remembering the sides of the *el* and *ar* hooks on the straight lines by observing that if the *left* hand, with the first finger bent, be held in the directions of **KAY, FEE, TEE, CHAY**, the outlines of *kl, pl, tl, chl*, will appear, thus :



The *right* hand held up in the same way will present the outlines of *kr, pr, tr, chr*, thus :



It should be observed that the consonant-sign to which the hook is prefixed is always read first. In writing the sign, the hook is made first.



1. Please try to climb to the top of the tree.
2. The black cock crows at the break of day.
3. Bring the pitcher and the large pickle bottle.

The fourth annual meeting of the New York State Stenographer's Association was held at Saratoga Springs on the 20th and 21st of August.

"The Charge of the Lightning Judge."

BY RAY PORTER, ESQ.

Up from the Bench the other day,
Bringing to *Stenes* fresh dismay,
As he thought of his failures oft, before,
Rose the Lightning Judge, to *charge* once more.
The air was warm, and the hour was late,
And the Judge started off at a rapid rate,
And soon was going like the wind
With *Stenes* fifteen words behind.

And faster still from that swift tongue rolled
The words, like a Torrent uncontrolled ;
Till through the court room seemed to pour,
Two hundred words a minute, or more.
And there in the shade of the waning light,
Shoving his quill with all his might,
With lips compressed ; to his desk inclined,
Sat *Stenes*, twenty words behind.

Then swift from his pen the dashes flowed,
Like chicken tracks, in a muddy road,
And as he thought of the terrible need,
He scratched away with his utmost speed.
But soon o'er his face came a pleasant smile,
As he began to catch the Judge's *style*.
And as phrase, and sign-word came to mind,
He soon was scarcely ten words behind.

The first that came into his head were groups
Of hooks and circles, and then the loops,
Now a phrase brings him up close, or perchance
Carries him two or three words in advance.
And so for page after page, away he sped,
Sometimes behind, and sometimes ahead,
And when they reached the end,—do you mind ?
The *Judge* was fifteen words behind.

Why is phonographic writing like the newspaper business? Because there is a good deal of *tick* connected with it.

What is the difference between a stenographer and a Tom-and-Jerry? One takes a man down and the other sets him up.

"I have a very bad cold and would rather be excused," said a Pitmanite who was unexpectedly called upon by the court to read certain portions of the testimony.

A "ring" stenographer, who found himself unable to keep up with a witness, interrupted the latter by asking him if the evidence which he had given contained the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

A little blue-eyed girl of twelve summers, who is a beautiful writer of Standard Phonography, was asked by a Pullus-ographer if she had adopted the *Hel* and *Her* improvements. Looking up at him, and at the same time raising the lid of one of her large blue eyes with her snowy hand, she asked him if he saw any *Brown* there.

A correspondent asks: "Do professional pedestrians shorten their lives?" We don't know, but we hope they do.

An old Irish soldier, who prided himself upon his bravery, said he had fought in the battle of Bull Run. When asked if he skeddaddled as the others did on that occasion, he replied: "Be jabbers, those that didn't run are there yet!"

In response to a question as to his business, a witness replied: "I am a retailer of wet goods." "Wet goods!" exclaimed the judge; "what are they?" "Liquors, your honor," said the witness. "Oh, yes, I see. Wet goods! you mix 'em with water," responded his honor.

A traveler, describing a trip on a Sound steamer, incidentally remarks: "Last evening I saw a young gentleman trying to kiss a girl back of the wheel house." This is a most extraordinary statement, and its meaning decidedly obscure. The only way we can figure it out is that it was a Bridgeport girl, and the kiss was delivered abaft of her ear.—*Stamford Advocate.*

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RAVES FOR THE DIRECTORY.—Inserting Name and Address under one heading 25 cents per month, or \$3.00 per year. Extra matter after Name and Address, giving details of business, 15 cents per line per month additional. New Headings will be inserted when desired.

Bookbinders' Thread.

WALTER WILSON & CO., 1 and 3 St. Helen street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

GOODWILLIE, WYMAN & CO., 43 Federal street, Boston.

Engravers on Wood.

CHARLES H. FLEWELLING, 82 Prince Wm. street, over E. H. Jones, Stationer, St. John, N. B. See advt.

Gauge Plus and Feed Guides.

R. L. MEGILL, 78 and 80 Fulton street, New York.

Paper Manufacturers.

HAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., Hapanee, Ontario. See advt.

J. RIORDON, Merrittton, Ontario. See advt.

"Fearless" Presses and Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Henry Johnson, vice-president,
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,
Montreath street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

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

Printing Press Manufacturers.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. Office, 39 Beekman street, New York. Factory, Wythe Av. & Hewes st, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

W. F. 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.

Printers' Rollers and Composition.

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

Printers' Machinist.

R. SANFILL & CO., 9 Waterloo street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

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Journal Office, Stanstead, P. Q.

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"SORTS."

A compositor makes money hand over fist.—*Phila. Sunday Item.*

Why is a soldier who has been shot in battle not a solid man? Because he is leaded.

When Adam remonstrated with Eve for biting the apple, Eve replied, "that will be all right in the fall."

Husbands never meet their wives with "smiles" on their lips; they wipe them off before they get home.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

"Throw him a rope," is the proper thing to say when you see a friend of yours over-bored. The effect is magical.—*Philadelphia Transcript.*

When the dentists of this country can discover a way to pull teeth without making a man wish he had been born a hen, life will have twice as much brightness.

Pious old lady: "Just think, Rose, only five missionaries to twenty thousand cannibals!" Kind-hearted niece: "Goodness! The poor cannibals will starve to death at that rate."

If it wasn't for fear of frightening all the turkeys and chickens to death, we would like to call the attention of the country to the fact that the days of Thanksgiving are near at hand.

Buskins, in referring to the time his wife complimented him, says the coal fire needed replenishing and she pointed toward the fire-place with a commanding air and said: "Peter, the grate."—*Braford Era.*

"Whin do yez intend to go back, Mike?" asked one exile of another. "If I live till I doye, and I don't know whether I will or not, I intend to visit ould Ireland once more before I lave this country."

An exchange tells of two Ethiopians trading children. This answers in the affirmative that great conundrum, which has vexed mankind for ages, viz., "Can the Ethiopian change his kin?"—*Whitehall Times.*

"Never leave what you undertake until you can reach your arms around it and clench your hands on the other side," says a recently published book for young men. Very good advice; but what if she screams?

The *Chicago Journal* says "that, while Carlotta Patti is of Florence, one of her legs is of Cork." There must be some mistake about this, as we have always understood she was brought up at Brest.—*Musical Review.*

A devout church member, approaching a worldly brother, asked him if he did not think it would be a good idea to organize a meeting to pray for him. The W. B. replied: "Wouldn't it be better to get up a clambake or a picnic?"

A young lady was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of her Sunday school scholars the sin and terrible punishment of Nebuchadnezzar, and said that for seven years he ate grass like a cow, was astonished by a little girl, who asked, "Did he give milk?"

"Dearest," said a sick wife fondly to her husband, "if I should die I wonder if you wouldn't marry again?" "No, indeed," was the prompt reply. "I have tried it once, and that's enough for me." She was so mad that she recovered almost immediately.—*Andrews Bazar.*

Lampton, of the Steubenville *Herald*, is unmarried. If he ain't, he ought to be to insure his life, for he has come out with a declaration that "the difference between a woman and an umbrella is, that there are times when one can shut up an umbrella."—*Oswego Record.*

Georgie is five years old. His mother had undressed him for a bath before putting him to bed. As he stood before her he said, "Now, mamma, I'm a kid." "Yes, my dear," said she. "You know what kind of a kid I am, mamma?" "No, darling." "Well, naked."

A waxwork figure of Franklin, on exhibition in France, is labelled, "Franklin, inventor of electricity. This savant, after having made seven voyages around the world, died on the Sandwich Islands and was devoured by savages, of whom not a single fragment was ever recovered."

The *Maritime Farmer* is a Provincial paper. A maritime farmer must be one of those that plough the sea.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.* Our Boston contemporary is wrong, the editor of the journal referred to is an Archer and not a Fisher.—*St. John Telegraph.* Thus, we get at the truth by Inches.

Rev. Mr. Pogson, of Bridgeport, is the father of a boy who will probably distinguish himself. The evening before the last circus in that city, the reverend gentleman was talking to his son about the beauty of Heaven, when the child suddenly observed: "Papa, let's drop Heaven and talk circus." Heaven was dropped.—*Dorchester News.*

The train had just emerged from a tunnel, and a vinegar-faced maiden of thirty summers remarked to her gentleman companion, "Tunnels are such bores!"—which nobody can deny. But a young lady of sweet eighteen, who sat in a seat immediately in front of the ancient party, adjusted her hat, brushed her frizzles back, and said to the perfumed young man beside her, "I think tunnels are awfully nice."—*Norristown Herald.*

An extremely short preacher changed pulpits with a tall brother, and as he rose to open the service much amusement was caused when with only head and arms visible to the congregation he announced his text: "It is I, be not afraid." In the afternoon he was provided with a stool to stand upon, which brought him to a proper level. He announced as his text for the afternoon: "A little while ye shall see me and again awhile and ye shall not see me." Raising his arm and moving one foot backward beyond grace to his opening gesture, he stepped beyond his stool and disappeared from sight, thus making a practical illustration of the truth of his text.

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To Printers and Stationers.

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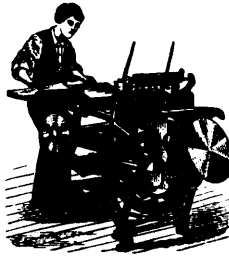
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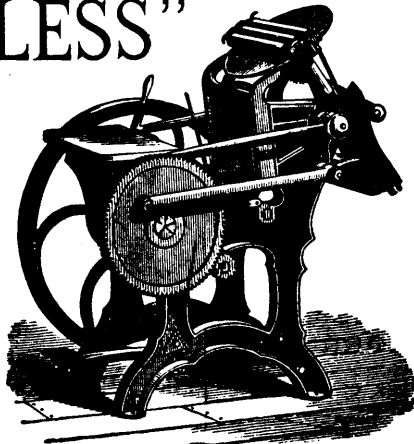
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