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# The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

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

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## PRACTICAL MATTERS.

BY JUL. L. WRIGHT.

### The Progression of Bodies.

There is no regular order of progression in the bodies of type, and the point of unison with pica is so remote as to be of no practical advantage. This is a serious drawback, and in rare works, where several bodies are discriminately used in a circumscribed space to convey a distinction, or in blank books with five or six sub-heads, each a degree smaller than the one preceding, and all in capitals, or in genealogical maps, illustrated by brace diagrams, with each succeeding branch shown in smaller characters, a great deal of time is necessarily consumed in perfecting the justifications; whereas, were all bodies cast so that each succeeding body would be decreased to the extent of representing the order of progression by 1, the point of unison would be at *one inch* (6 ems) of the standard, PICA.

A comparison of the proposed scale with the bodies of type as now manufactured, using those from the Johnson foundry for the purpose, will show the following result:

Present Scale.	1 em.		Proposed Scale.	1 em.	
	1	to 1 in.		1	to 1 inch.
Pica,.....	1	6	Pica,.....	1	6
Small Pica,...	1 1/4	6 1/2	Small Pica,...	1 1/4	7
Long Primer,...	1 1/2	7 1/4	Long Primer,...	1 1/2	8
Bourgeois,...	1 3/4	8 1/2	Bourgeois,...	1 3/4	9
Brevier,.....	1 1/2	9	Brevier,.....	1 1/2	10
Minion,.....	1 1/4	9 1/2	Minion,.....	1 1/4	11
Nonpareil,...	2	12	Nonpareil,...	2	12
Agate,.....	2 1/4	13 1/2	Agate,.....	2 1/4	13
Pearl,.....	2 1/2	14 1/2	Pearl,.....	2 1/2	14
Diamond,.....	2 3/4	17	Diamond,.....	2 3/4	15
Brilliant,.....	3 1/2	19 1/2	Brilliant,.....	2 3/4	16
			Ruby,.....	2 3/4	17
			Excelsior,...	3	18

In what relation do the several bodies stand to each other by the comparison? The standard remains unchanged—the proposed scale giving nonpareil the same relative position it now occupies, the half of pica. The further

results can be best shown by another comparison, viz :

<i>Present Scale.</i>	<i>Proposed Scale.</i>
Pica equals two lines of Nonpareil.	Pica equals two lines of Nonpareil, three lines of Excelsior, Brevier and Diamond, Bourgeois and Excelsior.
Small Pica equals two lines of Agate.	Small Pica equals two lines of Pearl.
Long Primer equals two lines of Pearl.	Long Primer equals two lines of Brilliant.
Bourgeois equals two lines of Diamond.	Bourgeois equals two lines of Excelsior.
Three lines of Brevier equal two lines of Pica.	Three lines of Bourgeois equal two lines of Pica.
Minion and Brilliant cannot be combined so as to form other bodies.	Minion, Agate, and Ruby cannot be combined so as to form other bodies.

I venture the remark, that there are not a dozen offices in America supplied with roman faces in *all* the bodies of the present scale, nor is there any probability that the rule would not hold good if type were cast according to the proposed scale, but the advantage in the latter would be a selection of such bodies as would admit of easier combinations than are now possible.

In the existing scale, as before remarked, the point at which all bodies unite is too remote for practical utility, nor can another body be formed by doubling or combining Minion and Brilliant. So, in the proposed scale, the latter objection applies to Minion, Agate, and Ruby, but they have the redeeming feature of uniting at 6 ems Pica.

Aside from this, the proposed scale would render comparatively easy complicated calculations, such as determining the number of pages a work in pica, with 4-to-pica leads, octavo, will make in brevier, with 6-to-pica leads, duodecimo, etc.

Leaving the proposed scale to the consideration of those most interested, I return to things as they exist, and present

TABLE J,

*Showing the relations of depths of bodies.*

Pica.	S. P.	L. P.	Bour.	Brev.	Min.	Nonp.	Agate	Pearl.	Dia.
1 =	$1\frac{6}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$
1 =	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$
1 =	$1\frac{8}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$
1 =	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$
1 =	$1\frac{10}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
1 =	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 =	$1\frac{12}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 =	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 =	$1\frac{14}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 =	$1\frac{15}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
1 =	$1\frac{16}{16}$	$1\frac{3}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$

The arrangement in the above table is so simple and easy of solution that it is not considered necessary to enter into a detailed explanation of its workings. Suffice to say, that 1 em pica equals, etc.

TABLE L,

*Showing the relations of widths of faces.*

Pica.	S. P.	L. P.	Bour.	Brev.	Min.	Nonp.	Agate	Pearl.	Dia.
1 =	$1\frac{1}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2	$2\frac{1}{8}$	3	
1 =	$1\frac{2}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{3}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{4}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{5}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{6}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{7}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{8}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{9}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{10}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{11}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{12}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{13}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{14}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{15}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	
1 =	$1\frac{16}{16}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{4}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$1\frac{1}{8}$	$2\frac{1}{8}$	

This table, as will be seen at the first glance, determines the number of lines or fractional part thereof, a given type will make in another size, thus: The space required for 1 line of pica will admit, etc.

Numerous experiments have been suggested by my investigations of this subject, and among them, that of measuring by square inches. While this method would prove rather cumbersome to the printer in the mere ascertainment of the

number of ems in a piece of work, yet, to the uninitiated, it would act as the corrector of the mystification conveyed by "ems." I have never known *measurement* to be considered in this view, and it is not improbable that this subject has not been hitherto presented in a manner even involving this principle. Further, in the matter of *interchangeability*, a result appreciating to exactness cannot be attained by any other method.

I have been privileged to read but little on this point, but of that little the preponderance of judgment inclined to the positive declaration that interchangeability, in all its ramifications, cannot be determined with any degree of certainty. I maintain the affirmative of the proposition, and ere I conclude will endeavor to demonstrate the reliability of the structure I have finally erected, though its foundation was not satisfactorily laid until the obstructions caused by the ruins of many a fallen temple were cleared from the field of operation.

As 1 em pica is to a superficial inch (6), so a superficial inch of pica is to a square inch (6x6). This rule, of course, applies to all bodies; hence,

TABLE O,

Showing the number of ems in one square inch.

	Ems.
Pica.....	36
Small Pica.....	46 $\frac{2}{3}$
Long Primer.....	55 $\frac{1}{1000}$
Bourgeois.....	72 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brevier.....	81
Minion.....	96 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nonpareil.....	144
Agate.....	186 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pearl.....	220 $\frac{1}{1000}$
Diamond.....	289

Any one of ordinary intelligence can readily understand if one square inch or a multiple thereof costs a stipulated price, that the work to be measured will cost as many times as much as one square inch or the multiple is contained therein; whereas, being governed by the information that there are a given number of ems in a line, it not infrequently happens that disputes arise concerning the number of lines there should be in a page, and many consider themselves swindled outright when they learn that the space taken up by leads, etc., is charged at the same rate as print.

This reminds me to give a simple and

accurate method of computing leads, and to this end will submit

TABLE X,

Showing the proportions of leads to bodies.

	4 to Pica.	5 to Pica.	6 to Pica.	8 to Pica.
Pica.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
Small Pica.....	$\frac{11}{144}$	$\frac{13}{180}$	$\frac{11}{170}$	$\frac{11}{238}$
Long Primer.....	$\frac{9}{370}$	$\frac{9}{470}$	$\frac{33}{170}$	$\frac{9}{240}$
Bourgeois.....	$\frac{17}{18}$	$\frac{17}{80}$	$\frac{17}{72}$	$\frac{17}{87}$
Brevier.....	$\frac{3}{8}$	$\frac{3}{10}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
Minion.....	$\frac{19}{120}$	$\frac{19}{150}$	$\frac{19}{180}$	$\frac{19}{240}$
Nonpareil.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Agate.....	$\frac{4}{11}$	$\frac{4}{30}$	$\frac{10}{108}$	$\frac{11}{144}$
Pearl.....	$\frac{10}{100}$	$\frac{10}{200}$	$\frac{33}{110}$	$\frac{10}{200}$
Diamond.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

The above will be found valuable in determining the increase over solid in any body—thus, 100 pages of solid brevier, if spread with 6-to-pica leads, will make

$$\begin{array}{r} 4)100 \\ \underline{\phantom{4}25} \\ 125 \text{ pages.} \end{array}$$

But to determine with certainty the number of pages *leaded* will make of *solid*, it is proper to have

TABLE XX,

Showing the increase caused by leads.

	4 to Pica.	5 to Pica.	6 to Pica.	8 to Pica.
Pica.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$
Small Pica.....	$\frac{11}{180}$	$\frac{11}{210}$	$\frac{11}{207}$	$\frac{11}{240}$
Long Primer.....	$\frac{9}{370}$	$\frac{9}{470}$	$\frac{33}{170}$	$\frac{9}{240}$
Bourgeois.....	$\frac{17}{18}$	$\frac{17}{80}$	$\frac{17}{80}$	$\frac{17}{110}$
Brevier.....	$\frac{3}{11}$	$\frac{3}{15}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{8}$
Minion.....	$\frac{19}{120}$	$\frac{19}{150}$	$\frac{19}{180}$	$\frac{19}{240}$
Nonpareil.....	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Agate.....	$\frac{11}{113}$	$\frac{11}{131}$	$\frac{11}{140}$	$\frac{11}{170}$
Pearl.....	$\frac{10}{200}$	$\frac{10}{200}$	$\frac{33}{110}$	$\frac{10}{200}$
Diamond.....	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{5}$	$\frac{1}{6}$	$\frac{1}{8}$

Thus, 100 pages of brevier leaded will make of solid,

$$\begin{array}{r} 5)100 \\ 20 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

80 pages.

In connection with the foregoing and Table W (to be found at the conclusion of this article,) and bearing in mind that with the object of avoiding tedious and immaterial fractions I have purposely suppressed them, the following Rules are given :

**RULE A.**—To ascertain the number of pages a book of LEADED will make of solid, SUBTRACT the INCREASE caused by leads. (See Table XX.)

*Example.*—Reduce 16 pp. of pica, with 5-to-pica leads, to solid.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{No. of pages.} \dots\dots 16 \\ \text{Increase by leads } (\frac{1}{4}). \quad 2\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

13 $\frac{3}{4}$  pages.

**RULE B.**—To ascertain the number of pages a book of SOLID will make of leaded, ADD the PROPORTION of leads to the body. (See Table X.)

*Example.*—Reduce 13 $\frac{3}{4}$  pp. of pica solid to leaded, with 5-to-pica leads.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{No. of pages.} \dots\dots 13\frac{3}{4} \\ \text{Proportion of leads } (\frac{1}{4}). \quad 2\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16 pages.

**RULE C.**—To ascertain the number of pages a book in a LARGER will make in a smaller body, both solid, MULTIPLY the relation of the body (Table J), of the smaller by the relation of its face (Table L) and DIVIDE the number of pages by the product thus ascertained.

*Example.*—Reduce 16 pp. of pica to nonpareil.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{As body to pica} \dots\dots 2 \\ \text{As face to pica} \dots\dots 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3)16 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

5 $\frac{1}{3}$  pages.

**RULE D.**—To ascertain the number of pages a book in a SMALLER will make in a larger body, both solid, MULTIPLY the relation of the body (Table J) of the smaller by the relation of its face, (Table L) which sum MULTIPLY by the number of pages.

*Example.*—Reduce 5 $\frac{1}{3}$  pp. of nonpareil to pica.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{As body to pica} \dots\dots 2 \\ \text{As face to pica} \dots\dots 1\frac{1}{2} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 3 \\ \hline 5\frac{1}{3} \\ \hline \end{array}$$

16 pages.

**RULE E.**—To ascertain the number of pages a book of LARGER will make of smaller pages, both solid, Reduce both sizes to square inches, (Table O) DIVIDE the larger product by the smaller, and MULTIPLY the quotient by the number of pages.

*Example.*—Reduce 16 pp. of pica, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 in. to 3x5 in.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Larger, } 4\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 36. \quad \text{Smaller, } 3 \times 5 = 15. \\ 15)36(2\frac{2}{3} \times 16 = 38\frac{2}{3} \text{ pp.} \\ 30 \\ \hline 6 = \frac{2}{3} \end{array}$$

**RULE F.**—To ascertain the number of pages a book of SMALLER will make of larger pages, both solid, Reduce both sizes to square inches, (Table O) DIVIDE the larger product by the smaller, and with the quotient DIVIDE the number of pages.

*Example.*—Reduce 38 $\frac{2}{3}$  pp. of pica, 3x5 in. to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x8 in.

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{Larger, } 4\frac{1}{2} \times 8 = 36. \quad \text{Smaller, } 3 \times 5 = 15. \\ 15)36(2\frac{2}{3})38\frac{2}{3} \\ 30 \quad 5 \quad 5 \\ \hline 6 = \frac{2}{3} \quad 12)192( 16 \text{ pages.} \\ 12 \\ \hline 72 \\ \hline 72 \end{array}$$

**RULE G.**—To ascertain the No. of pages a book in a LARGER body, LEADED, will make in a smaller body, solid, Reduce to solid, and then proceed according to RULE C.

**RULE H.**—To ascertain the No. of pages a book in a SMALLER body, SOLID, will make in a larger body, leaded, Follow RULES D AND B.

**RULE I.**—To ascertain the No. of pages a book in a LARGER body, SOLID, will make in a smaller body, leaded, Follow RULES C AND B.

**RULE J.**—To ascertain the No. of pages a book in SMALLER body, LEADED, will make in a larger body, solid, Reduce to solid and follow RULE D.

**RULE K.**—To ascertain the No. of pages a book in LARGER body and page will make in smaller body and page, both solid, Follow RULES E AND C.

**RULE L.**—To ascertain the No. of pages a book in SMALLER body and page will make in larger body and page, both solid, Follow RULES F AND D.

Rules can be given to govern every possible variation; but it is useless to multiply them,

for, as is demonstrated by Rules G, H, I, J, K, and L, every contingency is met by a combination of the principles of Rules A, B, C, D, E, and F.

By Table W may be readily ascertained the No. of pages a book in one body will make in another. This table is calculated for *solid*, and in making estimates leaded matter must first be reduced to solid as per Rule A. So as to irregularity in the size of the pages, Rule E or F should govern, as the case may be. All that is now required to *reduce LARGER to smaller* bodies is to *DIVIDE* the No. of pages by the figures under the proper head—thus, to reduce long primer to nonpareil, divide by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ . To reduce *SMALLER to larger* bodies, *MULTIPLY*—thus, to reduce agate to small pica, multiply by 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

TABLE W.

Red.	Agate	Small Pica	Long Primer	Nonpareil	Min.	Comp.	Agate	Point	Dia.
1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
		1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
			1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	5
				1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
					1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
						1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
							1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
								1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

So far as interchangeability of faces is concerned, I have not deemed it necessary to specially present that phase, for the reason that there are too many to admit of details. However, the rule to govern is to *ascertain the relation of the one to the other by comparing lower-case alphabets and subtracting or adding the difference, as the case requires.*

Subscribers to the *Miscellany* will be furnished with the *Scientific American* publications at the following rates:

<i>Miscellany and Scientific American,</i>	\$5 50
<i>Miscellany and Scientific American Supplement,</i>	5 95
<i>Miscellany and Scientific American and Supplement, the two</i>	7 95

letters to one address,

Subscriptions forwarded to this office will be promptly attended to.

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, APRIL, 1879.

All Aboard for Washington!

The Twenty-seventh Annual Session of the International Typographical Union will assemble at Washington, D. C., on the first Monday in June, there to enact such laws as it may deem necessary for the good and welfare of the organization which its members represent. Eleven years have elapsed since the "National Union" last met in that city, and of those who at that time partook of the hospitalities of Columbia Union, several have passed away; but in the brain of the surviving delegate there lurketh pleasant recollections of the friendships formed, and in the heart the wish that he, too, might be there on the present occasion.

In the years that have gone by, although having had much to contend against, the typographical organization has lost nothing; instead, its membership has ever been on the increase, and, notwithstanding a few Unions have deemed it advisable to surrender their charters, it more than holds its own, and its influence for good is more or less felt throughout the whole length and breadth of the two countries.

It is expected that several important questions will be brought up at the present session, not the least being that of the recent movement among the printers of the West. A somewhat similar experiment was tried by the printers of New York city not many years since, but, as a rule, it did not meet with much favor among the Union printers of the country. Viewed in a favorable light by the I. T. U., however, all will undoubtedly join hands in giving the present movement their hearty support.

Bi-ennial sessions of the International body has been a subject of some discussion among

Union printers of late, a number claiming that the annual session is altogether unnecessary, and the expense too great a burden for the smaller Unions to bear. Sooner or later the question must come up for debate, and while much may be said in favor of the proposed change, strong arguments can be brought to bear against it. A brief discussion of the question at the present time, however, would be of interest, and the columns of the *Miscellany* are always open to that which interests the Union printer.

While we trust the present session may be fruitful in useful laws and wise decisions, and while wishing the members an enjoyable time—and "Columbia" will see that they have it—let us draw their attention to the fact that the *Miscellany* is the friend of the workingman—that it is his paper—and that a kindly word spoken in its behalf will be duly appreciated. The names of many Union men (among them ex-delegates) are already upon our subscription books, but we need more, and, while in session, trust our friends will not overlook our claims to a recognition.

#### Renewing Subscriptions.

We don't want money desperately bad, but our creditors do, and they, no doubt, owe you. If you pay us, we'll pay them, and they'll pay you. If we had not to pay other people we would not care whether we had one dollar or ten thousand to our credit in the bank, and there is not a subscriber on our books whom we would not willingly lend the \$1, \$2 or \$3 they owe us for an indefinite period, but paper bills must be paid—printers must be paid, rent, fuel, taxes, dry goods, groceries, etc., etc., all have to be paid for, and as we neither own a bank nor a gold mine, we would like those of our subscribers who owe us anything, no matter how small the amount, to remit it at once.

Some subscribers, whose *Miscellany* was discontinued at the expiration of the term for which they had subscribed, have written to us expressing surprise that the paper should have been discontinued simply because they neglected to renew their subscription. They seem to regard the stopping of their paper as a personal matter, and imagine it is because we are unwilling to trust them for the small sum of one dollar. No inference could be more erroneous. The fact is that the *Miscellany* has a patronage extending from British Columbia to Newfoundland, from

Maine to Texas in the South and to the Territories and Indian Nation in the west, and the name of each subscriber stands upon the list among thousands of others, and as it is impossible for us to personally attend to the details of mailing, etc., the work is assigned to a minor who simply obeys instructions, and has no knowledge or license to discriminate between subscribers. It will thus be observed that all must necessarily be treated alike. In a short time a special printed notice will be given on the outside of the wrapper, notifying parties as their subscriptions expire, and the paper will be discontinued unless the subscription is renewed. Those who desire to continue to receive the *Miscellany* should not fail to renew their subscriptions at once, as we may be unable, a few months hence, to supply back numbers.

#### History of Acadia, by James Hannay, Esq.

When a printer picks up a book the first thing which attracts his attention is the printing and then the binding. So we followed out this instructive custom when we took our first glance at the "History of Acadia," by James Hannay, Esq., and printed by Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, of this city. The book is excellently printed in Messrs. McMillan's best style and is a credit to their establishment, and the same might be said of the binding, of which are the two styles—cloth and library—the front of the cloth style bearing a gilt die in which a gun, tomahawk and hatchet are conspicuous. Having ascertained this much about the exterior of the volume, we dived into its historic recesses. In the beginning of the history we found the usual accounts of explorations and discoveries by Columbus, the Cabots and others, but dressed up in fresh language, so that we read them with interest. When coming down to the sixteenth century the adventures of Cartier, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, etc., are disposed of and the dawn of a new era of colonization and progress begins. Mr. Hannay's accounts of the life and habits of the aborigines of Acadia are full of interest and at times amusing. The following is an extract showing their superstition:—"Before setting forth on any expedition the Indians would hold a pow-wow, at which certain secret ceremonies were performed for the purpose of discovering whether they would meet with success or failure. They had a great respect for the devil, who

was quite natural, considering the character of some of their actions; and the fear of ghosts, goblins and evil spirits was continually before their eyes. Perhaps their solitary wanderings through the forests were a means of instilling into their minds the extreme dread of the supernatural which infected them. They were in the habit of making sacrifices when in difficulty or danger to the spirit or demon which they desired to propitiate. A dog was regarded as the most valuable sacrifice, and if, in crossing a lake, their canoe was in danger of being overwhelmed by the winds and waves a dog was thrown overboard, with its fore paws tied together, to satisfy the hunger of the angry Manitou. They were continually on the watch for omens, and easily deterred from any enterprise by a sign which they regarded as unfavorable. A hunter would turn back from the most promising expedition at the cry of some wild animal which he thought was an omen of failure in the chase. The same superstitions prevail among them to the present day. A good story is told by Mr. E. Jack, of Fredericton. He was on a surveying journey and had encamped near Mount Porcupine, in Charlotte County. One of his men, named Smith, had ascended the mountain to look for him and, on his return, told Saugus, an Indian, who was with the party, that he saw an old man on the mountain, twelve feet high, with one eye, who called to him, 'Where is Saugus? I want to eat him.' Poor Saugus was much terrified at the intelligence. During the night an owl commenced to hoot over the camp, and filled Saugus with such consternation that he woke up Mr. Jack to say that 'Smith's old man' was coming. Next morning, Mr. Jack offered Saugus \$2 to go up to the mountain for a knife which Smith had left sticking in a spruce tree, but Saugus was not to be tempted by the bribe to take such a dangerous journey." Mr. Hannay then follows up the various historic events in connection with Acadia, mention of which need not be made here. Suffice it to say they are most interesting reading. Of course the story of poor Lady La Tour and the treacherous Charnisay will always be a prominent feature in Acadian history and Mr. Hannay's account certainly does not detract from its pathetic attractiveness. And Mr. Hannay truly says: "As long as the sons and daughters of this new Acadia take an interest in their country's early history, they will read with admiration the noble story of the con-

stancy and heroism of Lady La Tour," who faded away day by day in captivity, for which she was not born, until her soul left its earthly tenement three weeks after the capture of her fort. After this period came struggles between English governors and French commandants for the ownership of Acadia, and these are all fully and graphically described by Mr. Hannay. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris was signed and Canada, Acadia, and all their dependencies, as well as the Island of Cape Breton and all the other Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, were given up to England and then, of all the vast empire which France had founded in America, nothing remained. Having thus concluded his history, Mr. Hannay dwells upon the territory thus lost by France by the stroke of a pen and where now "the descendants of the two great races, who fought so long for empire in America, toil amicably side by side for the advancement of their common country." In concluding this notice we would again urge upon the numerous readers of the *Miscellany*, and especially those in the Maritime Provinces, to become the possessors of a copy of this book, which will ever remain a monument of Mr. Hannay's perseverance and literary skill.

#### Who'll Second the Motion?

A correspondent writes:

"When are we to have a Maritime Press Association? I move we have a meeting of employing printers, publishers and editors in Truro or Moncton on Dominion Day."

A good motion, and one that deserves a good seconder. The matter is easy of accomplishment if some of our energetic contemporaries will only take the matter in hand. No time should be lost if Dominion Day is fixed on for the meeting. What say friends Alley and Stevens? Who speaks first? The management of the I. C. R., if proper representations are made, will, no doubt, offer special rates to those wishing to attend the meeting.

The *Daily Telegraph*, of this city, moved into new quarters on the first of May. The building, which was erected specially for the business, by the proprietor, Mr. Elder, is roomy and well lighted. We hoped to be able to give a cut of the building as well as a description of the interior arrangement, but a pressure of other duties has forced us to go to press without either.



## Editorial Notes.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association will be held at Kingston, Ont., on the 22nd of July.

Printers and others will find the "Trades' Directory" handy for reference in ordering material or making inquiries in connection therewith.

Any person sending us the names of four subscribers with the money (\$4.00) will be furnished with a copy of the *Miscellany* free for one year.

Mrs. Sarah J. B. Hale, editress of *Guley's Lady's Book* for half a century, died at Philadelphia on May 1st, at the advanced age of ninety-one years.

In the March number of the *Miscellany* we were made say "that No. 3 printing paper had been sold in Toronto for less than 7 per cent.," when we meant that it had been sold for less than seven cents.

It has been decided in England that, while the proprietor of a newspaper is liable in civil actions, he is not liable, criminally, for the actions of an editor to whom general authority has been given to edit in a lawful manner.

A new Telegraph Company with a capital of \$3,000,000 for the rapid transmission of lengthy business dispatches has been organized in New York. The company confidently expect to send ordinary business letters for ten cents, within three years.

After July 1st, 1879, the half rate subscription (50 cents) to apprentices will be discontinued, unless a very large number of apprentices embrace our offer previous to that date. All who subscribe previous to that date will be continued at the half rate until their apprenticeship shall expire, provided they do not allow their subscription to expire. Should their subscription expire (not being paid in advance) the full rate of \$1.00 will be exacted.

"The firm of Farmer, Little & Co., type founders, is in liquidation." This paragraph has been pretty freely copied by the American and Canadian press, and while being quite true, does not contain the whole truth. The facts are, they were simply closing out the account of a retiring member of the old firm. This type foundry is now in the seventieth year of its existence and judging from the numerous and beautiful specimens turned out from time to time, must be improving with age.

## NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

## DOMINION.

A printer, named Chas. Moore, killed a man named Reuben Smith, in Ingersoll, Ontario, by kicking him in the face.

Mr. George H. Thomas, formerly of Whitby, Ont., has lately accepted a position on the staff of the *Evening Herald*, Syracuse, N. Y.

The death of an old printer is announced in Montreal, James Watkins, who was in charge of the compositors' room of the *British Colonist*, Toronto, in 1834.

The Bowmanville, Ont., *Statesman* which has for some time past issued a supplement which was printed at a distance, has wisely discontinued the same—it did not pay.

Harry Henderson, of the *Listowel Standard*, severed his connection with that journal and started for British Columbia on the 3rd of May, where he has secured a good "sit" on the *Victoria Standard*.

The General Manager of the Grand Trunk, the Government Railways of the Province of Quebec and the South Eastern Railway have consented to give to *bona fide* members of the Association—who are actually employed on the editorial department of any newspaper—a reduced rate, 2 cents per mile, over their railways.

From our Cowansville, Que., Correspondent.

S. A. McGregor, has been compelled to abandon the trade on account of failing health. He worked over three years in the *Observer* office.

Mr. L. P. Reed, of the *Green Mountain Journal*, invested \$10 in Wall street, and was swindled out of the amount. Newspaper men should not speculate.

The Montreal Telegraph Company has an office in the *Observer* office and as the proprietor is an old telegraph operator he finds the wires useful and convenient.

Mr. Massie, of the *Observer*, has purchased the material for a new dress, which, however, will not be donned till the close of the present volume in August next.

James L. Massie has received the appointment of station agent at the Drummondville Station on the South Eastern Railway. Mr. Massie served his time at the case in the office of the defunct Granby *Gazette* in 1856-9, and has since worked in many Canadian cities. He also worked

ed hard in establishing the Cowansville *Observer*, now published by his brother.

FIST.

From our London, Ont., Correspondent.

Business in printing circles is getting better.

There are now published in London three daily papers—2 conservatives and 1 reform.

The *Catholic Record*, a new weekly, was started here a few months ago. It is a neat and spicy paper.

The leading paper here is the *London Free Press*, which is steadily gaining ground.

The *Advertiser* is close on its heels. Both of these offices have lately reduced the price of composition from 28c. to 25c., which is a low price for morning papers.

The London *Herald* office was consumed by fire last fall, and it now has a new office, replete with improved presses, machinery, etc., and is gaining in popularity. It is an evening paper.

T.

From our Blyth, Ont., Correspondent.

James E. Vatcher, late of the Port Rowan *Spirit of the Age*, is now on the *Huron Record*, Blyth.

Mr. F. G. Gissing, late of the *Woodstock Review*, has entered into partnership with Mr. Allan of the *Goderich Signal*.

W. A. Smith, late of the *Ontario Gleaner*, Cannington, was on the *Huron Record* about a month. Sandy and the boss couldn't agree.

The Blyth *Review* staff is composed of the following: H. Oulliton, foreman, 16 years of age, one year at business; compositor, B. Aldrich, 12 years of age, two months at business; P. D., Mrs. Aldrich. A queer occupation for a woman. Of course the "boss" don't work. His name is Marvin Lester Aldrich.

STICK.

From an occasional Nova Scotia Correspondent.

William Harris, Pictou, has in hand the publication of a directory of the towns and villages of Pictou County.

The Truro correspondent of the *Miscellany* lies—under a mistake—in saying that Anthony Hogg only served two years. Anthony completed a three years' apprenticeship, two or three years ago.

The Cape Breton *Times*, which was issued on the "half-shell," as its local contemporaries sneeringly stated it, for a month or two, on the

advent of spring burst out in full leaf, and now waves defiance at its political opponents. We are glad to see the *Times* revive, whether the N. P. has anything to do with it or not.

The New Glasgow *Eastern Chronicle* is probably the only country newspaper in the Maritime Provinces that is run on its merits as a public journal, i. e., without the aid of a job printing business. There is a job office in the same building—owned by Stephen U. McKenzie—but it has no connection with the paper.

Pat Keefe came out "short" from the *debris* of the *News of the Week*, and walked eighty miles to New Glasgow, where the editor of the *Eastern Chronicle*—himself a graduate of the case—took compassion on him and gave him five weeks' work to enable him pay his way further west. Pat is a first-class comp. on "straight" matter.

The *Pioneer* is the name of a small sheet issued weekly by John D. Gault, druggist, River John, Pictou county. If the publisher would take the *Miscellany* I have no doubt he would soon draw from its pages enough instruction to enable him to rescue his little bantling from the intensely amateur appearance it now presents. You'd better send him a sample.

Pictou County throbs with excitement from one end to the other, over "Meachum & Co.'s Atlas of Pictou County." Some of the farmers have thrown the elegantly got-up book out on the road, in virtuous indignation. The *casus belli* is the alleged inaccuracies of the work. The prospectus promised a survey of every man's farm, and his name and the number of acres were to appear in the Atlas in maps of the polling sections. Two years were to be taken in getting up the book. Now, at the end of six months from the time the canvassers finished their labors, the work has been delivered, and the people are amazed to find whole farms left off the maps, names of proprietors given incorrectly—sometimes wholly changed—and serious blunders in the letter-press. The mechanical execution of maps, engravings and binding, however, is first-class. The subscription price is \$12.50.

From our Summerside Correspondent, March 31.

Gordon Schurman, one of the defunct *Farmer* hands, is working on the *Journal*.

One of our typos is a boss fiddler, and always furnishes the music at Summerside balls. He

is also supposed to be the swiftest type slinger on the Island.

John L. ... son of the editor and proprietor of the *Patriot*, Charlottetown, and who is also foreman of that paper, was in town on two occasions lately.

One afternoon, a short time ago, the *Journal* staff, taking advantage of the absence of the proprietors, decided to have a spree and accordingly procured a small supply of what is sometimes called "stagger juice," and of which all the hands but two partook. But this did not work well, for two of the hands had a set-to, and both were discharged next morning. One of them has since been taken back.

#### COPY DRAWER.

#### UNITED STATES.

The Medway, Mass., *Journal* has suspended.

The Newton, Mass., *Republican* newspaper is for sale.

John Watt, one of the oldest printers of Ohio, died at Springfield on the 25th of April, aged 74 years. He followed his vocation as a compositor for nearly sixty-two years.

Dr. Isaac Hays, editor of the *American Journal of Medical Science*, who died in Chicago, was the oldest editor in the United States. He was on the editorial staff of the *Journal* for fifty-two years.

Two hundred printers met at St. Louis, Mo., on April 13th and organized the St. Louis Typographical Protective Union. In several of the newspaper offices there are standing orders forbidding compositors to connect themselves with the old typographical union. The new organization is based upon the principles of the old.

Thomas W. Burr, who has been engaged in the service of the Bangor, Me., *Whig and Courier*, for the past fifteen years, first as journeyman in the job and composing department, afterwards for some years as advertising foreman and more recently as night foreman, has left that journal and purchased the *Times* job printing establishment of Bangor. He was induced to make the change principally by a desire to avoid night work.

At East Weymouth, on May 5th, Joseph Esterbrook, editor of the *Hingham Journal*, not coming to his office his errand boy went to the house for him. Finding the door locked he finally got in, thinking everything not all right.

He searched the house. Up-stairs, in his chamber, a revolver with three empty barrels was found and drops of blood, which he followed down stairs to the cellar, where he found Esterbrook lying with an open razor in his hand, his throat cut and three bullet holes in his abdomen. It is supposed that he shot himself in his room, but not striking a vital part he went to the cellar and finished the deed. Medical assistance was summoned, but to no purpose, he having to all appearances been dead three hours. He had been more or less under the influence of liquor for three weeks and had the delirium tremens, and probably killed himself while under a temporary attack of insanity. He was about fifty years of age.

From our Norwich, Conn., Correspondent, May 5.

"Brum" is the "solid" man of *The Observer*.

The Willimantic *Journal* has removed to its new office on Railroad street.

Mr. John Lalor, at one time a resident of this city, died in Hartford the latter part of March.

C. D. Rice, formerly of this city, has commenced the publication of the *State Temperance Journal* at Middletown.

Work is remarkably good in all the job offices of the city at the present writing, and nearly all the spare help is at work.

The State papers have discovered a printer over in Middletown who, at the age of 75, still picks his fodder from the rack.

The new weekly is printed by Wentworth & Moore, who have about all the work they can swing to and have taken on more help.

*Footlight Flashes*, Vol. I, No. 1, (designed for hall distribution), is the name of a handsome little sheet recently issued from the *Bulletin* job room.

Mr. John Rathbun having resigned his position on the *Bulletin*, the city editor's chair is now filled by Mr. Walt. Pearson, late of the *Aurora*.

Dan Lee's new weekly, *The Observer*, appeared on the 15th of April. It is democratic and about the size of the *Bulletin*. Ed. Thomas is the city editor.

The Catholics of this city have issued a little sheet named the *Fair Journal*, and it is to be run as a daily during the week of their fair. Wentworth & Moore are the printers.

The amateur printer, after washing, places

roller beside a hot stove to dry, and on his return finds that the composition and stock have parted company. He thought "the darn'd stuff was tacked on."

Mr. Albert Coffee, late of the *Bulletin* job room, where he served his apprenticeship, having made a short tour of the East now proposes a trip through the West. He starts to-day, and may good luck go with him.

As a weekly paper, "the *Conflict* is o'er." It was the intention of the publisher to run it as a monthly, at fifty cents a year, but arrangements are being made to have it revived as a weekly No-license campaign sheet.

To the printers of Maryland we commend our young friend, Mr. Leroy I. Plummer, who is to spend the next three months in travelling through their State. Wide-awake typos will give him their attention. He has something good to offer.

## STICK AND RULE.

From our Killingly, Conn., Correspondent.

The Putnam *Patriot* opposes paragraphic papers.

William Hamilton recently married a French lady.

The circulation of the *Transcript* exceeds one thousand.

Orin Marcy is sticking type in North Brookfield, Mass.

That good and humorous Frank E. Greenslitt has accepted a position at West Brookfield, Mass.

Frank U. Scofield, foreman of the *Transcript* office, received the first prize in a walking match, on the 3rd May.

T. W. Greenslitt, editor of the *Sentinel*, is considered the handsomest man in the valley of the Quinebang.

Nathan W. Kennedy writes for three papers—the Danielsonville *Sentinel*, Woonsocket, R. I., *Daily Patriot*, and the witty New York *News*.

"Miss Cellany is a very popular and versatile writer," according to our Dayville correspondent. Day will be no more when her popularity wane, friend Kennedy.—"*Erratic Enrique*," in the *New York Sun*.

## ITEM.

Correspondence and advertisements should be handed on or before the 20th of each month in order to receive prompt attention.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Elmira, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 29.

I have not troubled you lately with any communication from this place, and I presume I am the more privileged now.

The *Miscellany*, I observe, has taken on additional responsibilities and new features, which now places it in the first rank of printers' periodicals. That such may be the case ever!

Elmira has a new daily paper, called the *Free Press*, which is struggling along to gain a foothold, but finds it up-hill work. The stockholders are men of means, and that such is the case is fortunate, for it will require all their spare cash to keep the machine running. C. M. Beecher, senr., who held cases on the *Advertiser*, is the local editor, and a better one could not be found, as he is a gentleman of ripe newspaper experience.

The greatest nuisance that ever pestered newspaper circles, arrived in this city about two months ago. He hails from some place in Canada, and is known here by the name of Fitzhenry. For superlative cheek and impudence he must hold the belt. Robed in shabby black broadcloth, one would take him at first glance for a dilapidated student of divinity—not that he bears the impress of sanctity in his countenance—but rather on account of the manner he has in making "long faces" and casting his eyes upward, when he desires a favor. Let other towns give this fraud upon the fraternity the go-by. John Fitzhenry—spot him! He has just emerged from the Chenung county jail.

Mr. Harry S. Brooks, paragraphist and news editor of the *Elmira Daily Gazette*, has gone West in quest of health. That he may return in good condition is the wish of hosts of friends. This gentleman's paragraphs are quoted extensively and he is known all over as the "P. P." (popular paragraph) man. He has a bright future before him if his health is restored.

Mr. A. C. Lombard, the veteran printer of Elmira, still retains good health and "sticks" to the case. It is gratifying to his numerous friends that this is so. Mr. Lombard has seen many newspaper changes in this locality during his long experience, and what he does not know about the business is not worth learning. He has three sons, who have taken to the profession

of the father—Sam, Frank and James M. All of whom are journeymen. Long life to the veteran printer and editor!

D. T. Daily, late of Scranton, Pa., and more recently editor of the *Elmira Sunday Times*, is now occupying a position on the *Gazette*. Daily is a good fellow and has hosts of friends.

Prof. Charles Burnett, of the *Gazette*, is away on a little vacation. The Professor will never make as much noise in the printing world as Aernsburg. He has a good ear for music, however, and is one of the quietest men ever known. An earthquake would not disturb his equilibrium.

James M. Finch, at one time foreman of the *Elmira Husbandman*, an agricultural paper of much influence and large circulation, now holds cases on the *Gazette*.

Well, Mr. Editor, I will close and give you another rest, for I suppose I press a good deal on your valuable space.

Yours, as ever,

JOHN, N. B.

#### A Few More "Thick and Hair Spaces."

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—I send you a few anecdotes pertaining to the craft, none of which, I believe, have ever been in print. They are all true to the letter, and if you discover any point in them you are welcome to insert them in your *Miscellany*, which by the way, is a capital little paper, and full of good hints and information.

Yours,

SLUG 16.

#### HANK AND THE HOOSIER.

He was a long, slab-sided hoosier, whose limbs protruded from his coat sleeves and pant-legs, and altogether as queer a looking mortal as ever struck a print shop. But work was plenty and subs were scarce, and as he had a permit from the union, Hank Adams, who was then foreman of the *Evening Journal*, Chicago, allowed him to go to work. Hank showed him where to get copy, gave him a take off the hook, and the hoosier went to his case and gathered up a stickful. "What shall I fly at next?" he asked of Hank, whose smiling face was just to be seen over the copy desk. "Take another take off the brevier hook, you hoosier," said Hank. As soon as he had elevated another stick, he ambled towards the copy desk

again and repeated his question, "What shall I fly at next?" "Fly at your coat, you —," said Hank, who never was choicer in his expressions, "and get back to Injanny and finish learning your trade." Hoosier took the hint and slid down stairs. He was never seen in Chicago again.

#### KEEPING THE GALLEYS OPEN.

Jolly old Tom Hedges. Was there ever a jollier foreman of a daily paper? Nothing ever put him out, and late hours only served to increase his avoirdupois. Who that was ever on the *Southern Circuit* could forget him, as he lumbered about the queer old *Times* composing room. I wonder if he is still in the flesh, or whether Bronze John carried him off last summer, as it did so many of the boys of old 17? Tom was never out of temper, yet he came very near it one day when an up-country printer, who had never worked in a city office before, struck New Orleans, and, after interviewing Mr. Wootan at the *Bee*, sauntered into the *Times* to look for a little subbing. Greeny was instructed how to take copy, and as he had two cases he managed to collar a galley, and when he had his take up, emptied it alongside him and went out for another—setting it and dumping it after the first. This he did with three or four takes, when there was a commotion. "Now who the — is keeping this galley open," shouted Jones; "and this, and this?" Nobody answered, and at last Hedges' attention was attracted. Going the rounds of the cases he found the new hand with five or six sticks of matter, all set in solid non. and run in as if it was one take. He didn't get mad, that wasn't his way, but he asked the new sub his name. "Burt Maxey," he replied. "Well, Burt," said Tom, "you may as well let up for to-day, and if any one round here asks you to sub for him tell him you'll be — to — if you'll do it."

#### A SUB THAT WAS A LITTLE OFF.

The old *Herald* office in New York used to be a queer sort of place, and in war times, when work was plenty and subs were at a premium, many were the dodges resorted to get off. One night I remember Dick Jones and I wanted to go off for a little recreation: I had secured a sub but Dick couldn't get one for love or money. At last in desperation he went down stairs and finding a dilapidated looking specimen—a table I believe—wandering about, he took him

an adjacent gin mill, and hoisting a couple of drinks into him, he took him up stairs and sat him on his stool, with a stick in his hand and a piece of copy before him. Any one who has seen a person not a printer handling a stick and type, can imagine what kind of a looking figure he cut when the foreman came up and wanted to know why he didn't set up his take. The poor fellow was about half sprung, but managed to explain that he had been a little off for a few days and didn't feel much like working that night. He was advised to go down stairs and get a little fresh air, which he did, and never returned. The next day Dick was asked about his sub and made a clean breast of the whole affair. As he was a rusher, he didn't lose his frame but he had a narrow squeak of it.

#### PUTTING UP A JOB ON THE FOREMAN.

Was there ever a finer, more genial gentleman than Gerard Stith, foreman for so many years of the *New Orleans Picayune*? He had at all times a hearty word for a strange printer, and the writer well remembers the good advice given him on many occasions. Col. Stith was at one time mayor of the Crescent City, and never was the chair better filled. He was very proud of his signature, which was a handsome one, and one day a few of us young fellows took advantage of this fact to put up a job on him. Climbing up those weary stairs to the composing room, Col. Stith was found, and the conversation being led in that direction, he was induced to write his signature on a blank piece of paper. The paper was passed round, and accidentally held near a gas light, when the words appeared, written in sympathetic ink, "Joe Walker will please send up half a dozen bottles of Roaderer to the *Picayune* office, and charge the same to—Gerard Stith." He kicked a little at first, but fell in with the joke, and in foaming bumpers his health was drank again and again.

#### A Curiosity.

CLINTON, ONT., Feb. 24.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—How is this for work on a home-made press, from tin column rules, and some of the type cast in plaster-of-paris moulds? The type marked X I got a 3-A of caps and 5-a of lower case—*amateur* font—and enlarged it myself. I started with six dollars. First, I built a scroll saw, with which I cut out patterns from the cover of a dry goods box, got castings made from them, done my own blacksmithing, and now have a regular agricultural press. The balance wheel was part of an old gang plow, the cog wheel was out of an old reaper, the other I made myself by making two iron

disks and riveting bars across them; one shaft was a piece of a cart axle, the other was from a thrashing machine; the connecting arm that works the rollers was formerly a draw iron of a cutter. My cabinet cases, of which there are ten, I made by boring holes  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch deep in pieces of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch pine plank. I can just print two pages at a time of *The Gem*, and, as I got out 1200, I had to give the whole issue 14,400 impressions.

I like the *Miscellany* and will subscribe as convenient, without cramping.

Your humble nibs,

R. H. CALL.

[The above has reference to a 24-page monthly paper called *The Gem*, printed at Clinton, Ont., by R. H. Call, to whom we are indebted for a copy of his curious production. The pages are about 6x9 inches. Of course, the printing is not good, nor is the make-up pleasing to the artistic eye; but under the circumstances it is remarkable—the tin column rules are good, while the extra sorts made by him are hardly distinguishable from the others. Taken altogether, it is a wonderful production, and one finds it hard to believe that such a state of things should exist in Clinton, Ontario, as would necessitate such an exercise of ingenuity. One would not be much surprised to receive such a specimen from the extreme limits of Manitoba or the great Northwest—where civilization has hardly had time to penetrate. We quote a few paragraphs from his salutatory.—ED. P. M.]

"In issuing this, the first number of *The Gem*, we are pleased to say that our efforts have been crowned with more success than was at first anticipated. We had made preparation to issue a sixteen-page paper; but, thanks to a come-forwardness of an appreciative advertising public, we are enabled to add eight pages to it on the start, making twenty-four pages in all. \* \* \* Since we first thought of going into business in Clinton we have met with, and climbed over, innumerable difficulties. Our stock-in-trade at that time was an empty pocket, a couple of old files, a buck saw, an indomitable determination to go ahead, and heaps of check. First, as we could not do without a press, we had to invent and build one. We got an old packing box, made patterns; got castings made from them for which we had to go in debt; turned blacksmith for the first time, and built a press, on which, we are proud to say, finer printing can be done than is being done on any other press in the county at the present time. We then went to work and made a stock of wood type; bought a quantity of new and second-hand plain and fancy metal job type, and we have now got a stock of printing material with which, for fine printing, we are enabled to compete with any and every office in the county."



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

Easy Lessons in Phonography.

LESSON III.

In Lessons I. and II. the learner has been taught the manner of writing most of the characters which represent in phonography the simple sounds of our language.

It will be observed that the letters S and Z are represented by the curves... called Es and ZEE. On account of the frequent occurrence of the sounds of S, Z, they are also furnished with a brief sign... called ISS, which is particularly convenient for joining.

No inconvenience or confusion is found to result from the common practice of employing the light circle for Z as well as S.

The circle is joined to straight lines according to the following examples:



Soap. Stay. Such. Sake. Pence. Oats. Chate. Ox. Hose.

It is joined to curves by following the direction of the curves; thus



Seem. Snow. Safe. Sleigh. Sore. Miss. Knows. Less.

It is joined between two strokes by turning the circle in the most convenient manner, in such cases the rule for writing SECOND PLACE short vowels before second consonant does not apply.



Tusk. Post. Feast. Nest. Fossil. Musk.

A circle at the beginning of a consonant-stroke is read before the consonant-stroke, or any vowels placed beside it.

The sound of Z at the commencement of a word is always represented by a Z-curve, not by the circle; thus—ZEAL.

The sound of S at the commencement of a word is denoted by a circle, unless a vowel is

placed before it, it is then represented by a curve; thus,—ASK.

In addition to the curve for R, that letter is also represented by a straight sign which is invariably written upward,—and, when standing alone, at an inclination of 30 degrees. It is thus distinguished from CHAY, which, when standing alone, is written at an inclination of 60 degrees. When CHAY and the straight sign for R are joined to other stroke-signs, they are distinguished by their directions; CHAY being always written downward, while R is invariably written upward; thus—



Rich. Cheer. Writ. Cheat.

When speaking of the straight sign for R it should be called RAY to distinguish it from the curve, indicating the same sound known as AR.

EL, when written upward, is called LAY.

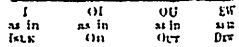
ISH, when written upward, is called SHAY.

The learner has been taught to write FIRST PLACE vowels at the beginning of consonants, and THIRD PLACE vowels at the end of them; therefore, as LAY, SHAY, RAY and HAY, are written upward, they begin, of course, at the bottom and end at the top. FIRST PLACE vowels, connected with these letters, must always be placed at the bottom, and THIRD PLACE vowels at the top.



Leap. Sheet. Rip. Hate.

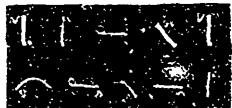
In Lessons I. and II. we presented the scale of LONG and SHORT vowels. We now give the characters which represent the CLOSE-DIPHTHONGS. As will be seen they are small angular marks, whose direction and place are indicated by the following illustrations:



I OI OU EW  
as in as in as in as in  
italk On OUr Der

SIMPLE WORDS.

Ida Te Sky Boy Fyed



My Sew Our Cow Toy

Our friend, Prof. Cartier, artist and author of a stenographic work, of Sorel, Que., has accepted the position of assistant private secretary to the Postmaster General.

Grahamized Benntonians.

In a back number of a *Brownological* journal, published by the "would-be" president of the New York Standard Phonographic Institute, we find the following :

"OFFICIAL REPORTERS IN NEW YORK STATE.

"In this State the number of adherents to the different methods stand as follows—

Graham's, . . . . .	30
Benn Pitman's, . . . . .	27
Munson's, . . . . .	11
Isaac Pitman's, . . . . .	7
Rochester style, . . . . .	5
Tachygraphy, . . . . .	1."

If the above was published as an advertisement of Benn Pitman's system, we think it was a sad mistake in omitting to place a figure 2 after the 7 as well as before it. No person would have known the difference save those who happen to know that there are only about seven Benn Pitman officials in New York State. Even those are not what might be styled *tenacious* Pitmanites, for they belong to that class known as Grahamized Benntonians, or in other words, they are the few of a number that have followed out the instructions of Benn's bookseller, who, in order to secure a sale for Manuals, says to the readers of his monthly that to acquire a mastery of phonography, the best way is to *begin with Benn Pitman's Manual and end with Graham's Hand-Book*. And because a few of his victims, who in reality are Graham writers, have found it impossible to shake off some of Pitman's forms, which having become indelibly impressed on the memory of the young student, still cling to him, he holds them up as Pitmanish scribes.

Price List of "Standard" Phonographic Books, etc.

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

The above works will be mailed to any person whose name and address we receive, with price inclosed. We have also on hand the "works" of Benn Pitman, Munson, Marsh and Scovil, which we will gladly part with at reduced rates. Standard writers, who wish to possess phonographic curiosities, should have them.

OUR ART.

Conclusion.

The Masterpiece of Phonography.

This work was hailed with delight in this country, and also in England, by the phonographers disgusted and chagrined by the "antics" of their countryman.

Every paper of note commended the work. The editor of the *Scientific American*, employing several phonographers, said the Hand-Book had "placed the great art beyond the chance of future change." No more perfect work on any art or science has ever appeared. Its author, a collegiate, noted at college for linguistic abilities—a reporter of extended practice—and guided by a new science which he unfolded, and with aspirations for a perfected and standard art, how could he fail?

Pitman's system was a great gain over its predecessors, and by the same methods of comparison he employed, we find the "Engineer hoisted by his own petard;" for it demonstrates that Graham's simplest style is faster than Pitman's most condensed, while the reporting style of Graham is  $\frac{1}{4}$  faster; and bear in mind this is not at the expense of legibility.

As a text-book, the Hand-Book is perfection, harmonious in every detail, not gaining here and losing there, but taking a broad, comprehensive look over the demands of every requisite, and instructing accordingly. Speed, legibility, ease, and accuracy are prominent on every page.

Graham's system of naming the phonographic letters exhibits one of the finest pieces of nomenclature that is to be found in any art or science extant.

This is the basis of his crowning work, the Phonographic Dictionary—against which not one of his opponents dare raise a word of criticism; on the contrary it is regarded by every class and clique of phonographers as the masterpiece of phonography.

In striving for uniformity of writing, Graham has been very successful—this is caused by the abundance of material his system furnishes.

In this respect, his enemies say he goes too far; others with myself claim that neither of the Pitmans go far enough; yet that in pirating, both Benn Pitman and Munson have gone quite too far, is the opinion of many.

So well was Graham's work received, that all works preceding it became obsolete, and were quietly shelved and put in their little beds.



## Phonographicalties.

SHORTHAND PATCH-WORK.—The "Complete Phonographer."

A permanent shorthand reporter is to be attached to the Norfolk, Ont., County Court.

A phonetic society has been established by Mr. James Crankshaw in the city of Montreal.

Mr. Jas. D. Davis, conductor of the standard-phonographic department of the Montreal Business College, thinks that the National Policy is a pretty good thing. He claims that he manufactures Grahamites of a quality equal to that which is imported from Yankeetown.

In the Dominion Parliament the supplementary estimates for 1878 were laid before the House on May 6th. Under the head of legislation \$1,000 is asked to meet expenditure for shorthand writers—session of 1878; \$5,364 to meet further expenditures on account of the *Hansard* of 1878.

Editors of English phonographic monthlies, whose names we have been pleased to place on our list of exchanges, and who have been in the habit of requesting extra numbers of the *Miscellany*, will kindly bear in mind that we cannot supply extras unless we receive for the same the sum of 10c. for each copy.

"WORDS, MY LORD, WORDS."—During the last term of the Supreme Court, just adjourned *sine die*, there were over 900,000 words uttered in debate by counsel. This is exclusive of words of reading from transcripts or authorities. This minimum of words is estimated from the pages of the Official Reporter, Charles A. Sumner.—*Student's Journal*, New York.

In the last number of *The Shorthand Review*, Mr. Theophilus, the editor, tells his readers that "anything written according to Scovil's system takes up less room than print." This is either a typographical error or a stenographical misrepresentation. The key to a specimen of the *reporting* style in his *Review* leads us to imagine that Mr. T. meant matter set up in 60-line pica.

A specimen copy of the *Miscellany* will be sent to the address of any phonographer whose name we receive from subscribers. Those of our friends who have already been receiving specimen copies and who have not yet subscribed, are invited to do so at once. Remember our terms: \$1 per year in advance. The *Miscellany* is the cheapest phonographic monthly published under the sun.

For \$2.00, received before July 1st, the *Miscellany* and *Student's Journal* will be sent to any one address. The *Student's Journal* is published by Andrew J. Graham, New York, and contains much valuable and interesting matter. No phonographer should be without it. The *Miscellany* will speak for itself. Standard phonographic publications may be had by sending publisher's prices to the editor of the *Miscellany*.

AN AUTOMATIC PRESS FEEDER.—The Albany *Argus* says: There is reason to believe that an Albanian has invented an automatic press feeder that will serve the fastest press perfectly. It takes the place of the press board and works by machinery in unison with the press. Three tubular fingers lift the sheet from the pile and bear it to the grippers on the cylinder. The suction is caused by a little pump, of which the power is supplied by the machinery of the press. This invention has been patented in Europe, the United States and Canada.

A correspondent writes:

Will you kindly inform us if the Patent Type Founding Company of Red Lion Square, London, is still in existence and if there is any agency for same on this side?

[We think the above-mentioned company is still in existence, but have not their address at hand. They have no agency this side, to our knowledge.—ED. P. M.]

A young newspaper reporter penned a paragraph on a snowfall as follows: "The angels rested their wings at the hour when Aurora goes forth to fulfill her mission, and the earth was covered with a fleecy mantle of white." He thought it was very nice, but the unimaginative editor quietly dropped it into the wastebasket and wrote in place of it, "Snow fell this morning," and roared out savagely, "Condense; why dont you condense?"

Mrs. Muriel took great interest in parish affairs. Last evening she promised to assist in decorating the parish church. One illuminated text she thought would look well over the chancel screen, and she requested her husband to bring it from town. He forgot the text, and wired to his wife for particulars. To the surprise of all the telegraph clerks this message came flashing over the wires: "Unto us a child is born, nine feet long by two feet broad."

An editor in one of the northern counties has received \$2 in an envelope, with no writing except the words "conscience money," written in a trembling hand, as though the writer was about to die. The editor don't know which of his subscribers to give credit to for the \$2, and has decided to give two hundred delinquents credit for a cent apiece.

ADVERTISERS like to know when and where their advertisements are paying best, therefore, any person writing for things advertised in the *Miscellany*, would do that publication immense good and themselves no harm if they would mention the fact that the *Miscellany* brought it to their notice.

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.

An Electrotpe Foundry has been started at Augusta, Me., by Mr. E. C. Allen.

**MARRIED.**

At Free Baptist Church, Halifax, N. S., on Wednesday evening, April 23rd, by Rev. John M. Lowden, Mr. Alexander Hodgson, printer, of Newfoundland, to Miss Laura Emma Wallace, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Wallace, of Hillsboro, Albert Co., N. B.

**T. WILLIAM BELL & CO.,**

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

**Foreign Wines & Liquors,**

Teas, Cigars, Etc., Etc.!

**FERGUSON'S BLOCK, DOCK STREET,**

3-10-tf

ST. JOHN, N. B.



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82

Prince Wm. St.

OVER

E. H. JONES,  
Stationer.

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**Star Brush Manufactory,**  
22 WATERLOO STREET,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Orders solicited for Brushes of all kinds.

**PRINTERS' LYE BRUSHES**

A SPECIALTY.

Prices low and satisfaction guaranteed.

3-10-tf

JAMES FOLEY & CO.

To Printers and Stationers.

**WILL YOU** improve your position by studying economy, and **SAVE MONEY?**

If so, subscribe immediately to the

**BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER.**

It is full of Wrinkles and labor-saving Practical Ideas. Subscription, including Postage, to any part of the world, SIX SHILLINGS per annum. A specimen copy free upon receipt of 10 cents. Each number contains sixty pages of matter. Published on the 1st and 16th of each month by W. JOHN STONHILL, 5 Ludgate-circus buildings, London, E. C.

3-9-tf

**ACADIAN HOUSE,**

**JOS. GALLANT, : : : SJIEDIAC, N. B.**

IMPORTER OF

Foreign Liquors, Cigars, etc.

*In stock, duty paid, or in bond:*

**F**INEST brands of Old Vintage Brandies. Whiskies, Pale Sherry and Tawney Port, Also, a large assortment of Havana Cigars.

Authorized agent for the sale of the celebrated "JNO. A. BITTERS."

OYSTERS supplied to the trade by car loads, or smaller lots.

3-8-12

**PARK HOTEL,**  
Moncton, N. B.

**DAVID McCLEAVE, : : : Proprietor.**

**E**NLARGED, refurbished and improved; centrally located in the neighborhood of places of public interest, — stores, banks, etc. First-class sample rooms for commercial tourists.

Always in stock, a large assortment of Foreign Liquors, Ales, Old Vintage Brandies, Wines, Whiskies, etc.

HAVANA CIGARS (popular brands) always on hand.

3-8-12

## The International Printing Trades' Directory:

A Cheap Mode of keeping Names and Addresses constantly before the Trade.

RATES 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.

### Auctioneer and Appraiser.

JAMES BANKS, Printers', Bookbinders' and Book-sellers' Auctioneer and Appraiser, 64 Adelaide street east, Toronto, Ont.

### Bookbinders' Thread.

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

### Commercial Traveller.

WILLIAM WALKER, P. O Box 726, Toronto, Ontario.

### Correspondence and Press Agency.

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., 43 Federal street, Boston.

### Engravers on Wood.

CHARLES H. FLEWELLING, Market Building, St. John, N. B. See advt.

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

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

### Gauge Pins and Feed Guides.

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

### Paper Manufacturers.

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

J. RIORDON, Merritton, Ontario. See advt.

### "Peerless" Presses and Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING CO., A. Henry Johnson, vice-pres., 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.

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

W. P. KIDDER, 117 Congress and 13 Federal streets, Boston, Mass., --The "Kidder" Printing Press. See advertisement.

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

### Printers' Rollers and Composition.

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

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

### Printers' Machinist.

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, Emnis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

### IF YOU WANT

## A GOOD PHOTOGRAPH,

Either Card or Cabinet size,

GO TO

The American Gallery,

CLIMO, Photo.

13 Charlotte Street and 85 Germain St,  
ST. JOHN, N. B.

He also has the largest and best variety of STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS to be had anywhere, consisting principally of Scenes in New Brunswick.

3-10-t f

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS FORE-man of a weekly newspaper, (power-press.) Thoroughly acquainted with newspaper work. Address, "PRINTER," Box 110, Westbrook, P. Q. 3-10-t f

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St. Patric  
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L. MCT

JOHN J. TIERNAY,  
 Importer and Dealer in

HAVANA CIGARS

AND

TOBACCOS,

Main Street, - - - Portland,

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J. RIORDON,

MERRITTON

PAPER MILLS,

MERRITTON, ONT.

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

T. J. OTTY EARLE, M. D.,

—OFFICE—

No. 129 UNION STREET,

3-8-12

Saint John, N. B.

E. H. MACALPINE,

Attorney-at-Law,

Conveyancer, etc.

ROOM 3, BARNHILL'S BUILDING,

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

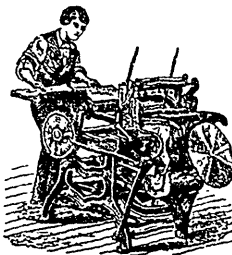
2-4-tf

DAVID JANION, of the County of Cheshire,  
 England, whose last address was Water-  
 side, A. Co., N. B., would oblige an old friend  
 by sending his address to P. O. Box 612, St.  
 John, N. B. Any person knowing his where-  
 abouts would oblige by communicating as above.  
 3-9-tf

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRESS-  
 man. A man capable of taking charge  
 of a room; can do fine book and job work; has  
 worked several years on newspapers. Good  
 references. Address, GEO. WATKINS, No. 5,  
 St. Patrick Square, Toronto, Ont. 3-9-tf

WANTED—A PRINTING PRESS, self-  
 inking; size of chase 6x9 or upwards.  
 Slate make, size, price and terms. Address,  
 L. McTAGGART, Stratford, Ont. 3-9-1

"LIBERTY"  
 Treadle Job Printing Press!



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

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

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUMS:  
 Paris 1867 and 1875; London  
 1882; Vienna 1873; Manches-  
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 Messrs. MILLER & RICHARD,  
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2-12-12

BAYLIS, WILKES M'F'G. CO'S.

PRINTING INKS,

For Newspaper and Job Printing.

COLORED INKS

A SPECIALTY,

For Posters, Streamers, Handbills and  
 General Job work.

ROLLER COMPOSITION,

BEST IN CANADA.

Encourage Home Industry.

MONTREAL.

3-5-12

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 Bookbind-  
 ing Machinery of all kinds, we think  
 we can guarantee entire satisfac-  
 tion in these lines. At all  
 events, give us a trial.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY DONE, DAY OR NIGHT.

Orders solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed.

2-5-tf

MAILING TYPE WANTED.—A font of  
 Mailing Type for about 2,000 names.  
 Send proof of type, age, and price, etc., to  
 "MACHINE," office of this paper. 2-12-tf



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

W. F. HALL, Secretary.  
 W. M. FURLEY, late with Canada Paper Co'y, Practical Superintendent.

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

P. O. BOX 191.

1-11-17

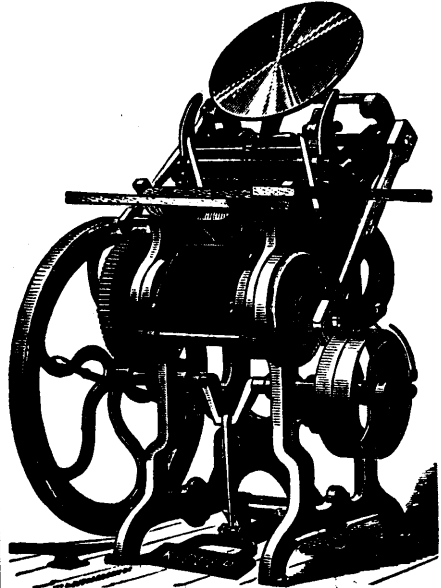
TO ADVERTISERS!

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

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is \$635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are \$3,136 33. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY. They are located in 828 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. ADDRESS GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, No. 10 Spruce st. (Printing House Sq.) N. Y. 2-10

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

**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 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

2-11-17

**BARBOUR'S IMPROVED**



**Irish**

**Flax**

**Book Thread Spun from Best & Purest Fibre.**

WARRANTED UNIFORM IN STRENGTH AND SIZE.

**Book Thread.**

No. 12, . . . . .	2 cord.	No. 18, . . . . .	2 cord.
" 16, . . . . .	2 do.	" 22, . . . . .	2 do.
" 18, . . . . .	3 do.	" 25, . . . . .	2 do.
" 16, . . . . .	4 do.	" 30, . . . . .	2 do.
" 18, . . . . .	5 do.		

For prices and particulars apply to

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

2-3-19

**AGENTS, READ THIS.**

WE will pay Agents a salary of \$100 per month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. We mean what we say. Sample free. Address,

**SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.**

## "SORTS."

In the editorial profession many are galled but few are chosen.

Female compositors are continually setting their CAPS for the editor.

A diligent newspaper reader in Lindsay, Ont., subscribes for twenty-two different journals.

If Lorne's "low neck" order keeps in force we see why Canada was termed the Nude Dominion.

A Peekskill beau has just made the startling discovery that a girl's ribs run up and down. Of corset so.

When the printer put it: "Tis sweet to die for one's county," some way or another he spoiled the poetry of the line.

"Brevier," "Long Primer," "Small Pica" and "Pica," are the names of the four children of the editor of the Hawkinsville, Tenn., *Dispatch*.

He was twitted of his baldness and retorted quite sharply, "Well, there are two things you never saw in this world, a red-headed negro or a bald-headed fool."

Food digests more rapidly if fat be mixed with it. This is particularly true in the case of printers, who get twice as much out of that as from anything else.

The Hindoos have been figuring again, and they now make out that the earth is 4,000,000 years old. What we most care is to know if it is going to stand about fifty years longer.

Three New York printers have drawn a prize of \$15,000 in the Louisiana lottery. It would be interesting to know how much money New York printers pay yearly for lottery tickets.

It must be rather funny in a London newspaper office to hear the managing editor call out to one of his Baronets in waiting, "Sir George, boil that story about Gladstone and the hatchet down."

A young man wrote to an editor asking where hell is. The editor replied: "Don't know; was never there. Ask your minister." And he wondered what made the minister so cool towards him afterwards.

Men admire their opposites. Your parson admires a soldier; a musty lawyer, the curled darling of fashion; and a newspaper reporter cannot conceal his respect for the man who gets up a first-class oyster stew.

An exchange says the stocking of streams with fish will encourage idleness among the people, who, being furnished with free food, will neglect agriculture. Only an editor brought up on gars and tadpoles could write that way.

An exchange says: "You can't advertise enough in a week to last a whole year, any more that you can eat enough in seven days to last 365; and yet some so-called business men and boarding-house keepers seem to think so."

Mrs. Manorama Mozoomdar, wife of Baboo Grish Chunder Mozoomdar, Minister of the Braisal Brahmo Somai, is the first female pracher in India. We are bound to print the news, if it twists and ruins all the types in our office.

It is entertaining to note the variety of opinion that prevails regarding perfect happiness. The printer, for instance, imagines that the millennium means a time when he will get fifty cents per 1,000 ems and bedstead slats will be used instead of leads.

"Do hogs pay?" asks an agricultural correspondent. We know of some that don't. They subscribe for a paper, read it for a few years for nothing, and then send it back to the publishers, with the inscription, "Refused." Such hogs as they are pay no body if they can help it.

An editor wrote a leading article on the fair sex, in the course of which he said: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are rather fond of beaux." When the paper was issued, he was rather shocked to discover that an unfortunate error had made him say: "Girls of seventeen or eighteen are fond of beans."

"Now, John, do you always, when you are down town engaged in the worry and hurry of business—do you always think of your darling at home?" said the affectionate young wife as she reached up on tiptoe for the parting morning kiss. "Yes, my dear, always." "What always?" "Well—h-a-r-d-l-y always."

A Western editor has discovered that two acres of sunflowers will supply a family with fuel through a long winter, the wood of the stalk and the oil of the seed making roaring and cheerful fires. But it is going to puzzle a man who only has a yard 20x30 feet to raise two acres of sunflowers on it in one season, unless he can suspend it in the air and plant on all four sides.

The walking mania, which has been rampant in England and the United States for some months past, has reached the Maritime Provinces. Here country editors have a glorious chance to win undying fame. It is only ordinary labor for one of this fraternity to raise a thousand miles in as many hours to raise a thousand dollars—and then return to his hometown with \$49.75 in his wallet.

To newspaper editors, and here-brained people in general. If you are desirous to keep your faculties from rusting, I would suggest the adoption of Barff's new method of superheating by steam. This process, amongst other advantages, combines the following: It is warranted not to impair the quality of the article so treated; will resist all ascetic influences, and superinduce emotional feelings of the highest order; producing a smooth exterior susceptible of an easy polish. It is cheap, simple and effective; warranted to withstand any reasonable amount of literary rasping and filing!

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TYPOGRAPHY.

# THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

A Monthly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Printing and all the Kindred Arts in Canada and the United States.

The only independent Printer's Periodical published not connected with an Advertising Agency, Type Foundry, Press Manufactory, or Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has a circulation of 2,000 copies monthly in Canada and the United States, Great Britain and France, Australia, New Zealand and New South Wales, Newfoundland and West India Islands, Africa and South America. It goes direct to the place the Advertiser wants to reach.

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

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

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

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

**TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES.**

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

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

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

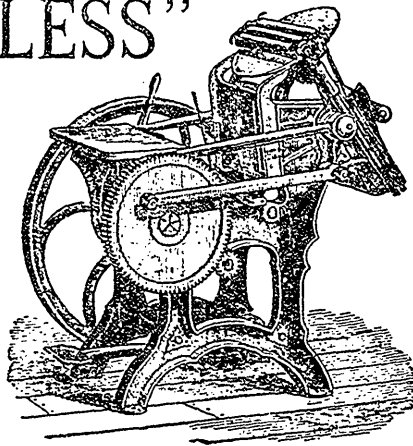
Contract rates, and any other information, may be had on application to the proprietor. All orders for transient advertising (to secure attention) must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same. All letters and papers must be addressed to

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



“PEERLESS”

Strength! Simplicity!  
Durability!



Ease of Running!  
Dwell on Impression!

Globe Manufacturing Company, New York :

HALIFAX, N. S., 30th January, 1879

Gentlemen,—We have had one of your “Peerless” Presses at work during the last two months and we find that it gives us every satisfaction, and we consider that it is the best Job Press we have ever used.

[Signed]

JAMES BOWES & SONS.

NEW PRICE LIST.

8 x 12 inside chase.....	\$225 00	11 x 16 inside chase.....	\$350 00
9 x 13 “.....	250 00	13 x 19 “.....	400 00
10 x 15 “.....	300 00	14 x 20 “.....	450 00

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

3-4-12

G. W

NES, 14 Sackville St., Halifax, N. S.

JOHN L. CONNELLY & CO.

DESIGNERS AND ENGRAVERS ON WOOD,

248 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

VIEWS, ILLUSTRATIONS, BUILDINGS, PORTRAITS, COLOR WORK.

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

SEND FOR ESTIMATES.

In sending for estimates please enclose photograph if possible.

2-10-11

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE CO. & PRESS AGENCY

ESTABLISHED 1860.

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

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

OFFICE, 14 RUE DE CHABROL, PARIS, FRANCE.