



# The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. IV.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JUNE, 1880.

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## 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.

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ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JUNE, 1880.

### Close of the Fourth Volume.

Again it becomes our province to allude to the fact that the *Printer's Miscellany* now concludes a year of its existence. The years—how they speed away! The days come and go so rapidly; the weeks glide into months so quickly, that almost before we become used to writing the numericals of one year, we find it necessary to change our calendar, and conform to the edicts of King Time, the autocrat of the world. As Young hath it—

"We take no note of time but from its loss."

But we will not moralize here; our intention being to talk business. This issue closes our fourth volume. Our efforts to publish an independent and meritorious magazine for the great brotherhood of printedom, we are happy to be able to state, have been very fully appreciated.

It will be our constant endeavor to make the *Miscellany* an enduring credit to typography. The fifth volume, about to open, will be superior in all respects to those that have preceded it. Several new and able contributors have been added to our already long list, and we mean to do our level best to please our patrons. In order to fully carry out our plans, we solicit the aid of our friends in all parts of the world, and are confident that they will do what lies in their power to cheer and encourage us in our mission.

We are thankful to our friends for their patronage. Deeds are better than words. Our

craft must have its literature, and every member who is worthy the name should contribute his mite towards its support. Will not our friends use their influence, in their respective neighborhoods, towards increasing the circulation of the *Miscellany*? We trust they will, and in so doing they can have the assurance of accomplishing that which must inevitably tend to the elevation and honor of our beautiful art.

With these earnest words, we conclude. Thanks for the past; hope for the future; may joy and peace and prosperity be the lot of every subscriber to *The Printer's Miscellany*.

### The Duty on Type.

Nearly seven hundred petitions have been presented to Congress in favor of a reduction of the duty on type coming into the United States. It is set forth by the friends of free trade that while there are 12,000 printing establishments, giving employment to over 100,000 printers, who suffer more or less from the 25 per cent. duty, there are only a dozen type foundries, employing not more than 1800 persons. Thus the 100,000 are taxed for the benefit of the 1800. If this is true of the United States, what might be said in reference to the matter in Canada, where, by the last official census, we find there were 6,198 persons engaged in the printing business, who have to pay a 20 per cent. tax for the benefit of, we don't know how many exactly, but, certainly, not more than 100 type-makers.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES. — There is a very large demand for lithographic stone in the United States, and the supply has, until recently, been chiefly from Germany. Now, however, Canada bids fair to be able to contribute a very considerable share in this trade, for the quarries of Marmora yield a stone which is quite as suitable for lithographic purposes as that obtained from Germany. It has been tested by practical lithographers, who say that its closeness of grain and general adaptability for the purpose will enable it to be used by lithographers with complete success.

**Compositors vs. Type-Founders, and Cases vs. Proportions of Fonts.**

Whether all type-founders put up their type according to the same rule or not, we are not prepared to say; but this we do say, they nearly all fail to give general satisfaction to the printer as regards the proportions of fonts. Of course, it must be admitted that it is a difficult matter to make the letter always "come out" the same, for the reason that some copy will "run on" one sort, while other copy will require the reverse sorts; but we have, on many occasions, seen very large quantities of type left over after the cases had been "set out" as far as possible: this type is perfectly useless unless sorts are ordered to fill up. Our experience is, that we have never seen a font of type (of course we are speaking now of news and book fonts) which "set out" as even as we think it should if care was taken as to proportions; we never knew of a considerable font of body-letter being bought except at a special price, and we know that all sorts ordered afterwards to fill up have been charged at list prices. Whether there is any connexion between the above facts or not we are not prepared to say, but think type-founders should give the matter their best consideration if they wish to avoid raising in the mind of the printer suspicions of crookedness. This suggestion is made in the interest of both manufacturer and consumer, and we trust it will be accepted in the same spirit in which it is made.

Another matter which demands attention from the manufacturer is a remedy for the defective proportions of the boxes in the present upper and lower case. This is a thing that rests entirely with the makers, yet none seem to have recognized the importance of applying a remedy. It is a well-known fact that the boxes are of three uniform sizes and shapes, whereas, in the 145 different characters which should be in the compositor's case, there are not more than a dozen of them of the same proportions, either in number, size, or weight. Many suggestions have been made by practical printers in reference to changes desirable in the proportions and laying out of cases, particularly of the lower case, but very little notice seems to have been attracted to the subject. It would seem as if the makers of cases consulted their own convenience and profit, rather than those of the printer. This is all wrong; a new case is demanded by the exigencies of the trade. The human compositor is

being brought into competition with the machine type-setter, and it is necessary that the former should be placed in as advantageous a position as possible, and then if he is beaten by the machine composer let him bow gracefully to the defeat with the conviction that he has done all in his power to win the victory.

In reference to the present style of case, we would add one suggestion to the many for its improvement. Let the lay of the case stand as it is, but fit pieces of wood in the bottoms of those boxes which contain letters not much used. Of course, the thickness of the block must be governed entirely by the quantity of type necessary to set a case out. For instance, put a block say  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch thick in the bottom of the b box, about the same in the boxes containing c, d, f, g, i, k, l, m, p, r, s, t, w and y, while a thicker block could be put into the boxes containing j, q, u, v, x and z. The latter named boxes are clearly too large for the quantity of letters used, but plenty small enough to allow the compositor to put his finger and thumb into them in order to pick up a letter. By fitting a block of wood into the bottom of the boxes the type is brought nearer the top and two points are gained: the letters are easier—therefore quicker—picked up, and there would be less dead letter in the case. It is a well-known fact to practical men that a printer likes his cases even; but few stop to think and reason out the why and wherefore of this desire. We know from practical experience that when the boxes in a case are low, it is much more difficult to compose, besides being slower; hence, the desire to have all the boxes evenly filled. A full case generally has all the boxes even, or nearly so, and the inconvenience of empty boxes is not felt until the case is set out, and even then it is only the larger boxes that are low, while the smaller boxes, containing the letters not much used, are not half empty. On the other hand, take a case that is laid according to the proportions of type sent out by the founder, and when the compositor has his case full and commences composition two-thirds or one-half of the boxes—especially the smallest and most difficult ones to get the thumb and finger into—are too low for expeditious work. He labors in this latter case, under the disadvantage of setting all the time out of a case, many of the boxes in which are nearly empty. Let the type-founder and case-maker try their hands at making

a living (?) setting type out of the present style of case, and we warrant a change would soon be made. We say the compositor is not to blame for trying to carry out his desire to have the type in the boxes of his case even and near the top. Why should he be compelled to work at a disadvantage all the time? It would cost very little to half fill some of the boxes with wood; at least it would be much cheaper than to do it with type. There is no reason why he should be compelled to squeeze his thumb and finger into a box only  $1\frac{3}{4}$  x 2 inches and 1 inch deep, when  $\frac{3}{4}$  of an inch, and in some cases  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, would be deep enough to hold all the letters required to set out the other boxes.

An English type founder's sheet, in remarking on the laying of type on the "even-surface principle," deals only with a small portion of the subject, and that, too, from the founder's standpoint; however, we subjoin a few extracts from the article referred to:

"A common cause of unfounded complaint about irregular assortment is the compositor's desire—a most unreasonable one—to have his cases *even*; very nice to set from, no doubt, but practically erroneous and extravagant. It is impossible to *set out* a case so laid. It is very natural to conclude, from the irregular sizes of the boxes in a lower case, that it is accurately constructed for proportions, but this is unfortunately not so; and if it were possible to upset the routine case now universal, much improvement in its form might be devised. . . .

"In laying a font of a thousand pounds weight in, say, sixteen pairs of cases on the even-surface principle, there would not be found nearly enough of the thin sorts, such as *i, l, f*. On laying such a font, then, all the sorts should be equally divided amongst the sixteen cases, and the probability is that the assortment will set out satisfactorily—unless, indeed, the matter for which it is required be peculiar, and runs on "sorts." In list and tabular work, of course, the printer is quite aware that sorts will be required, and does not condemn the founder's proportions because he has to order them; but it is not so generally known that sometimes ordinary and regular looking copy will run curiously on sorts. It is a fact that the matter of Charles Dickens' works will empty the vowel boxes long before those of the consonants, and that Lord Macaulay's ponderous style, with its rounded periods and Latin terminations, will run with

like persistency on consonants. No amount of calculation or precaution will provide for such peculiarities. At all events, it is most unwise of a printer to order more sorts on the appearance of his cases only; he should set the font out first—and in all offices there should be font-cases for each leading book-font to take such type as the cases in use will not hold. Not very long since we supplied newspaper fonts to an office where the even-surface system of laying was in unchecked operation, and, before a type was set, we had many pages of certain sorts returned to us. Feeling confidence, however, in the correctness of our assortment, we kept the pages separate in our warehouse, and, as we anticipated, before the font was nearly set out, we had the satisfaction of receiving an order for those very sorts back again.

"How common it is to see some boxes of the upper case brimming over with type, whilst others are only half, or even less, full. The foregoing remarks on the inaptitude of our lower case are doubly applicable to the upper. How unreasonable it is that the boxes for the capitals and small capitals should be all of one size! Those for the *E, M, N, R, S, T*, should all be double the size of the others, as well as for the figures *1, 2, 3*, and *o*. As a matter of fact, type-founders do not send so large a proportion of the above-mentioned sorts as they would do, if there were accommodation in the case for them—especially in jobbing fonts—and the consequence is that orders for additional sorts generally comprise those characters."

The year 1881 will be a mathematical curiosity. From left to right and from right to left, it reads the same; 18 divided by 2 gives 9 as a quotient; 81 divided by 9 and 9 is the quotient. If 1881 is divided by 209, 9 is the quotient; if divided by 9 the quotient contains a 9; if multiplied by 9, the product contains two 9s. One and 8 are 9; 8 and 1 are 9. If the 18 be placed under the 81 and added, the sum is 99. If the figures be added thus, 1, 8, 8, 1, it will give 18. Reading from left to right it is 18, and 18 is two-ninths of 81. By adding, dividing, and multiplying nineteen 9s are produced, being one 9 for each year required to complete the century.

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.

### The Printers' International Specimen Exchange.

The object of the Specimen Exchange is to show printers what their *confreres* are doing, and to foster and encourage taste and good work generally. Printers joining the Exchange pay a nominal sum towards the cost of special title pages and covering incidental expenses, and will contribute twice a year 200 typographical specimens of an uniform size (demy 4to.,  $11\frac{1}{4} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ ) which, at the end of each half year, will be collated into sets and distributed amongst the various members for binding into half yearly volumes for future reference. The proprietors of *The Paper & Printing Trades Journal* have agreed to handsomely bind the half-yearly volumes for those subscribers desiring it at five shillings per volume. Each specimen should bear the full imprint of the producer, and may be single or fly leaf and worked one or both sides. Subscribers are not necessarily expected to print special jobs for the Specimen Exchange, but may work off 200 copies in excess of any artistically arranged, well finished, and carefully worked job of the required size that may pass through their hands. Each contributor should bear in mind that his work will be critically scrutinized by fellow craftsmen who, from the fact of their joining such an organization, show that they are more than ordinarily alive to what constitutes good work. The volumes of specimens will not only prove of extreme value to subscribers as works of reference, but will be intrinsically valuable in themselves, as it will be impossible to procure even a single copy by purchase.

#### RULES.

1.—The subscription to *The Printers' International Specimen Exchange* is one shilling per annum.

2.—Members must be practical letterpress or lithographic printers. Managers of printing offices, compositors, pressmen, etc., are eligible.

3.—The specimens produced for the Specimen Exchange must be from the hands of the subscriber or his workmen; trade work, of course, cannot be admitted.

4.—Two hundred copies of each half-yearly job must be sent, carriage paid, addressed to the editor of *The Paper & Printing Trades Journal*, 50 Leadenhall street, London, E. C.

5.—The first English specimens in each year are to be sent in (carriage paid) any time before the 15th of June, and the second any time before the end of November; but American specimens are to be posted (packed between boards) a fortnight earlier.

6.—For the protection of subscribers, the editor reserves the right of rejecting specimens which he may consider unsuitable, but notices of rejection will be given privately.

### Dishonest Employees.

The Dominion Type-Founding Co. would seem to have been rather unfortunate in the selection of its employés, for now we hear of a third case of default during the last few years. The first, it will be remembered, was Osborne, the manager at Montreal, whom the company put in the penitentiary; the second was Lovell, manager of the Toronto branch, for whom the company had a guarantee of \$1000 from the Canada Guarantee Company, and which they recovered from the latter after a protracted lawsuit; and now we have the cashier of the Toronto branch, Thomas Barrett, who has been in the employ of the company about three years as bookkeeper and cashier, disappearing with some of his employers' money. The Toronto daily papers, in giving their version of the affair, say that Mr. John Macdonald, accountant, in making his audit of the company's books, discovered that Barrett had been falsifying the entries therein. The company accordingly determined to discharge Barrett, especially as he had lately relapsed into drinking habits. After Barrett had learned through the President of the Company, Mr. Murray, of his discharge, he went to the safe, pocketed the cash therein (some \$70), locked the door, and went off with the key in his pocket. The manager had the safe opened, when the cash-box, with a number of bonds in it, and the books of the firm, were found intact. The whole amount short is not supposed to exceed \$200. Barrett, who was formerly of the firm of Barrett & Rae, auctioneers, has a wife and four children depending on him. Barrett left on the train for St. Johns, but took a ticket for some point further on the line.

*The Printer's Miscellany*, published by Hugh Finlay, St. John, N. B., Canada, monthly, \$1 per year.—We have just received the current number of this cute, well-printed, spicy publication, a goodly portion of which is devoted to matters which interest and amuse the "craft." The department headed the "Scrap Book" is peculiarly facetious, and we would like to reproduce it, had we room, in its entirety. Another portion of it, devoted to "Phonography" is particularly spicy, especially to old "vets." This department is conducted by T. William Bell—*Boston Journal of Commerce*.

### Sunday Work on Daily Newspapers.

One of the Detroit *Evening News* staff writes to that paper:—Several years ago, when the writer was employed upon the staff of the *Toronto Globe*—a paper which enjoys, or did enjoy, the proud title of the "Farmer's Bible," and of which the late Senator was managing editor—there appeared in its editorial columns one Monday morning a scathing denunciation of the Sunday railroad traffic. A few hours later, an evening paper, published in town, very pertinently took exception to a newspaper which fulminated against Sunday labor on the railroad, in an article which owed its appearance to the desecration of the day in question. Next morning an order came from the sanctum of the managing editor that none of the editorial writers should hereafter pen a line, none of the compositors set a stick, before 12 p.m. on Sunday. The order was felt to be ridiculous, for all hands were in the habit of leaving the office at 7 on Saturday evenings, and this arrangement it was not proposed to disturb. But the old man's word was law. Accordingly, next Monday, the paper missed the morning mails and there was a general confusion. But it was the first and last time. Mr. Brown had issued the order and quieted his conscience; Sunday work was resumed, and the distinguished Senator carefully avoided the office on the first day of the week; and thus once more the liberty of the press to fling consistency to the winds was gloriously vindicated.

### The Good Reporter.

A good reporter is always first cousin to a necromancer, and can introduce himself to you in such a genial way that for the time being he seems like your long lost brother, who is anxious to show you the strawberry mark on his left arm in proof of his identity. You talk with him about the inner secrets of your life in a profuse sort of way, give him your opinion about the resumption of specie payment, and, as the conversation flows, freely unfold yourself on various other matters. He sits a silent and admiring listener, encouraging you by a nod when you are hunting for the right word, or possibly supplying it himself, and gives you the impression that he wouldn't disclose what you have told him—no, not for worlds on worlds. The next day you take up the paper and while carelessly looking over its columns see your own name in capi-

tals which seem to your astonished gaze as long as Bunker Hill Monument. Every word you have said is there. That man with the strawberry mark on his arm was the small end of a speaking trumpet through which you unconsciously told the whole world all about yourself. He had no pencil or paper, and didn't evince any desire to write in shorthand. Oh, no; that is the clumsy way in which beginners work. His skill is not in his finger-tips, but in his memory. He memorized every word you said and reproduced it with perfect accuracy. The accomplished reporter is as nearly ubiquitous as a merely human being ever becomes, and is beginning to be regarded as a moral restraint in many respects superior to the Decalogue. A man in the olden time might possibly break the Decalogue and hide the pieces, but nowadays the moment a law is broken the quick ear of the reporter catches the sound and his persuasive lips compel you to tell him all about it. He is an animated interrogation point; a human corkscrew, who gets a deeper hold on your secret every time he turns round. His mission is summed up in the short but terrible sentence, "If you do it, I'll tell." What religion can't do the fear of the reporter will accomplish.

### A Cure for Drunkenness.

Dr. Robert D. Unger claims to have discovered a remedy, that not only cures intemperance, but leaves the drunkard under an absolute aversion to spirituous liquors. Mr. Joseph Medill, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, is a strong endorser of the new remedy, and has devoted many editorials to further its general circulation. It is claimed that the doctor has cured 28,000 persons of the worst form of intemperance with it, and that this is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at one and the same time.

REMEDY.—Take one pound of best, fresh, quill red Peruvian bark, powder it, and soak it in one pint of diluted alcohol. Afterwards strain and evaporate it down to half a pint. Directions for its use: Dose—a teaspoonful every three hours the first and second day, and occasionally moisten the tongue between the doses. It acts like quinine, and the patient can tell by a headache if he is getting too much. The third day take as previous, but reduce the dose to one half teaspoonful. Afterwards reduce the dose to fifteen drops, and then down to ten, and then down to five drops. To make a cure, it takes from five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases thirty days. Seven days are about the average in which a cure can be effected.

### Machine Type-Setting.

The latest type-setting device consists mainly of a type frame or case, and a moveable type-extractor carrying the composing stick, the case being fixed at an angle and divided into a number of vertical spaces for holding the various types. Below the case is a steel slide-bar upon which the extractor works, and is free to be moved either to the right or the left by the compositor. The type-extractor has two handles, one of these being fixed on the left side, and by means of which it is moved to and fro, and the other similarly moved on the right, by which process of extracting the types are disposed of as required. In this performance the operator adjusts the extractor to the letter desired, in doing which he is guided by a graduated scale combined with the representation of the letters in each rack, the spaces on the scales corresponding to the letters. He then depresses the movable handle, which causes a small projecting piece at the back to engage in the space between the teeth of a steel comb, and which fixes the position of the extractor; at the same time a small piston advances forward, pressing a type before it out of the rack into the composing stick that is held in the receiver. On reversing the handle the type just set pushes down the distance of its own thickness in the stick to make room for the next, the extractor is released, and is passed on to the next type required. When the composing-stick is full a spring is actuated, so as to ring a warning bell. The full stick is then removed and an empty one substituted, the type being afterwards justified.

### Household Departments.

"Household Departments" are very good adjuncts to a newspaper in their way, when edited by a woman, but the male journalist who dabbles with the heaven-inspired mysteries of cooking runs a frightful risk. The editor of the *Petaluma Peavine* started a column of that kind recently, and a few days afterwards a fierce-looking female came into the office, carefully concealing some object behind her apron. "Are you the man that published that new and improved way to make currant cake?" He said he was. "You said to mix washing-soda with the flour, and stir in a little corn meal and sweet oil to give it consistency?" "I—I—believe so." "And to add fifteen eggs and some molasses, and two ounces of gum arabic, and set in a cool

place to bake?" "I think that was it." "Well, take that, then!" and the indignant housewife knocked him down with a weapon that felt like a sand club, but which he felt in his heart must have been a half-baked hunk of cake, constructed on the *Peavine* pattern.—*Ex.*

### Worse than Death.

They tell this good story about Gen. Joe Hawley going to the war in 1861. He was then an editor on the *Hartford Press*, since consolidated with the *Courant*. When the news came of the firing on Sumter, and the call for 75,000 men, Hawley having tried several times to write on the subject, laid down his pen with, "Boys, I'm going to do the fighting for this office; you must run the paper," and went out and enlisted. He was the first volunteer from the State of Connecticut. The *Press* furnished from its employes a large number of volunteers first and last. It is related that on one occasion, after the *Press* had been unusually patriotic in its appeals, one of the compositors announced that he had enlisted. One of the editors congratulated him, and remarked that perhaps the recent editorials had been pretty effective. "Lord, no!" said the compositor; "it isn't the patriotism; but I enlisted because I'd rather run the risk of being shot than try to set any more of your infernal handwriting!"

### An Old Marriage Certificate.

From the Walnut Valley Times, Eldorado, Kansas.

Some queer documents are unearthed occasionally. Here is a specimen of that kind, copied from an old history of Peoria. The writer says that while examining a land title recently, which involved a question of legitimacy, he stumbled upon the following "marriage certificate," which is too good to be lost, and is literally *bona fide*. The marriage of which this is the only legal evidence took place in Copperas precinct (now in Fulton county), in the infancy of the county, or rather in primitive times, and the magistrate ought to be immortalized, whether he received his commission or not:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }  
PEORIA COUNTY. } ss.

To all the World, Greeting:—Know ye, that John Smith and Polly Myers is hereby intitled to go together and do as old folks does any where inside of Copperas precinct, and when my commishun comes I am to marry 'em good and date 'em back to kiver accidents.

O. M. R \* \* \* \*

[L. S.]

Justice Pease.

From the Boston Journal of Commerce.

An Important Legal Decision Relating to Printing Presses.

Judge Shipman, in the United States Court for the District of Connecticut, April 14, 1880, rendered a decision in the case of R. Hoe & Co. vs. Cottrell & Babcock, relating to the infringement of letters patent by the manufacture and sale of printing presses, containing a combination of a fly, an impression cylinder without tapes, a delivery cylinder provided with grippers and cords, and tapes to carry the sheet in front of the fly. The decision is very lengthy. The contest has been carried on for three years, the examination of over 1800 patents has been made, and the case has been fought upon both sides with ability and persistence. The decision was rendered March 3, the decree entered April 18, 1880. The substance of this decree was as follows: "That Cottrell & Babcock had infringed Hoe & Co.'s patent; that they recover from Cottrell & Babcock the gains, profits, savings and advantages made by them from such infringement and the damages suffered by Hoe & Co. on account of such infringement; that a master be appointed to find out the amount of gains, profits, savings and advantages made by Cottrell & Babcock from the said infringement, and the damages suffered by Hoe & Co. from such infringement; that a perpetual injunction issue September 1, 1880, against Cottrell & Babcock, restraining them from selling or making any more printing presses in infringement of said letters patent; and that Hoe & Co. recover costs in the said suit."

Messrs. Hoe & Co. have notified all persons who have imported, manufactured or sold, or are now importing, making or selling anything which infringes these patents to walk up to the captain's office and settle for the past and take a license for the future. They also notify users that unless the builders and importers of these presses promptly settle at the captain's office, users will be called upon to stop their presses until settlement is made.

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

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

NOTES AND NEWS.

Hamilton, Ont., boasts of a comic paper—*The Mirror*.

The present proprietors paid £25,000 for the *Pall Mall Gazette*.

The Fredericton *Star* has had the excruciating pleasure of a libel suit.

Out of 223 papers published in California only seventy-four are over ten years old.

The editor of *Bystander*, Toronto, has donated \$100 to the Newsboys' Lodging House of that city.

Thomas Hagan, who is well known in Prince Edward Island, is subbing on the *Telegraph*, in this city.

The printing offices of the *Neue Freie Presse*, at Vienna, are now lighted with Siemens' divided electric lamp.

The editor of the Paris *Voltaire* fought a duel on June 4th, with a member of the Jockey Club, and got wounded.

The French printers of Montreal had their annual excursion to Quebec on the eve of St. Jean Baptiste Day.

Geo. W. Day has removed his printing office from Charlotte to Prince William street, near the corner of Princess street.

Very few of our printers are idle here now. Those who did not go away have secured work. Business has slightly improved.

The St. Andrews *Standard* announces that an "Alden new Rotary Power Job Press" has been added to the plant of that office.

D. L. Mallowney, recently from Amherst, N. S., worked a few weeks in the *Telegraph* job rooms, on his way to the United States.

The representative of an American newspaper is said to have offered Bismarck \$130,000 annually for a weekly letter. It was declined.

The Writing Paper Makers' Association, of Springfield, Mass., have firmly resolved to maintain present prices, and voted to shut down their mills three weeks in July and three weeks in August.

The Dominion Type-Founding Company have recovered \$1000 from the Canada Guarantee Company, in the case of Wm. H. Lowell, who decamped with moneys belonging to the Toronto Agency of the above-mentioned Founding Company. Good.



At Naples, two leading journals, the *Pungolo* and the *Piccolo*, are cried in the streets by the euphonious newsboys as "O Pu!" and "O Pi!"

The P. E. I. *Pioneer* has ceased publication at Montague Village. It is Mr. McKinnon's intention to resume the publication of the paper before long in another section of the province.

It may be interesting to the many readers of the *Miscellany* to know that the art of printing was first introduced into the city of Quebec in the year 1764, and in her sister city, Montreal, in 1777.

Application for incorporation has been made by several parties in Winnipeg, Man., who style themselves "The Western Printing and Publishing Company (limited)." The capital stock has been placed at \$25,000.

Monroe Forbes Gale, who has been foreman of the New York *Times* from the first day of its publication, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 28, aged 63. He was known as one of the best printers in the United States.

Iceland has five newspapers, whose editors read English, German and French; and these languages are understood by the educated classes generally. No country, it is said, reads so many books in proportion to its population.

Samuel J. Macready, who holds a situation in a book and job office in New York city, has been on a visit to the city. He came on a melancholy mission—to attend the funeral of his father. He left on the 14th inst. for New York.

A company of leading French capitalists has been formed in Montreal for the purpose of establishing a bi-monthly journal in the commercial and mining interests of Canada. Mr. J. B. Rouillard will have charge of the editorial department. The first number will appear about the 25th inst.

Andrew Aimers, the oldest compositor in Scotland, lately died in Edinburgh. He had helped to set up the Waverly novels. He recollected the beacons which blazed through the country to announce Napoleon's invasion on a false alarm, and his grandfather pointing out to him the place where he saw "Prince Charlie" entering Edinburgh after Prestonpans.

Jas. K. Mills, formerly reporter on the daily *Republican*, Springfield, Mass., left the Lindley Opera Company at Sussex, N. B., in the latter end of May, and proceeded through this city for

Boston and New York, to engage a dramatic company to travel through the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland during the summer. He played acceptably the part of Ralph Rackstraw in Pinafore.

The Rev. Mr. Handford, of Toronto, who gained an unenviable reputation some time ago in connection with a Mrs. Leslie, and who has again got into a scrape with the same lady, was editor of the Toronto *Telegram*, some three years ago. We suppose this is another case of "evil communications corrupting good morals."

The bindery employes of W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto, recently met at the residence of their late foreman, Mr. E. W. Blackhall, and presented him with a handsome water-pitcher, accompanied by an address, on the occasion of his departure for the States. A liberal repast was provided, and a very enjoyable evening was spent. Mr. Blackhall leaves with the best wishes of those formerly associated with him.

The International Typographical Union has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—W. P. Atkinson, of Erie, Pa.  
First Vice-President—Hy. Clayton, of Memphis, Tenn.

Second Vice-President—Andrew J. Treall, of Washington, D. C.

Secretary-Treasurer—William H. Traves, of Boston, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary—Lyman A. Brant, of Detroit, Mich.

We learn by the despatches to the daily press that a duel was fought on June 6th, near Richmond, Va., between Mr. William C. Elam, editor of the *Whig*, and Thomas, son of ex-Governor Wm. Smith. The duel was fought with revolvers and Elam was wounded. This is the same gentleman who challenged Mr. Chas. W. Button, editor of the *Lynchburg Virginian*, to fight a duel some time ago. Mr. Button declined on moral grounds, saying he considered his life worth more than Elam's.

Messrs. Field & Tuer, London, England, will soon issue a little volume entitled "Journals and Journalism, with a Guide for Literary Beginners." The book will contain a list of all periodical publications of general interest, with the addresses of their offices and some account of their history and scope. A printed table indicating the professional method of correcting proofs for the press is given, together with a number of technical directions useful to literary beginners. The volume, which is studded with the autographs of *litterati*, is written by a practical journalist.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., May 31.

Cooley has taken possession of the premises formerly occupied by Wilcox, put in a new press and boiler, and everything looks as neat as a new pin.

The Democrats are to have a new morning daily—*The Call*—about the middle of June; at least that is the rumor at the present writing. The local help will take a hand on it.

Wilcox is now located in the Rockwell building, corner Main and Market streets, in the room lately occupied by the colored Baptist society as their meetin' house.

Talcott has taken up quarters in the building adjoining Lanman & Sevin's drug store, put in a new jobber, and is said to be "making a living."

"Stedman's Directory" has just been issued from the *Bulletin* job office. Wilcox's will be along in June.

*The Evening Star*—Oscar F. Hewett managing editor, John Rathbun local—made its appearance on the 15th. Hartford, Bridgeport, Rockville, New York, and two other places, each contribute a compositor—all told, six. It's a 24-column paper and about the size of the New London *Telegram*.

Grant ("Long John") is with us at the present writing. Quite a number of typos have visited this city within a month, but the "lay of the land" not being at all promising, their visits were of short duration.

Two new job offices are talked of. Guess it's mostly talk, though, as regards one of them.

Subscribers to the *Miscellany* will bear in mind that the present number closes the year. Your canvasser in this vicinity will be pleased to collect subscriptions, and have those who are already on the list renew for another year.

Death is reported to have captured several of our former companions and shop-mates since our last letter. First came the announcement of the death of Edwin F. Tucker, assistant editor of the *Hartford Post*, and well known here as assistant editor of the old *Advertiser*. He was a printer by trade. Next, that of Amos B. Cranston of the *Providence Press*, for several years a compositor in the office of the *Bulletin*, this city,—a fast type-setter and a man well liked by his fellow workmen. And lastly comes the

report that Michael Donnelly of Worcester, a well-known typo and at one time a compositor in this city, has shuffled off his earthly cares and gone home. "Mike" was known here as a good-hearted fellow and a staunch union man. What need of saying more?

STICK AND RULE.

Ruinous Advertising Rates in Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B.

TORONTO, June 5.

The April number of your valuable trade paper brought to light two startling facts relative to very cheap advertising in two evening papers, one in each city and province.

It is an old and true saying that comparisons are odious; but, for all this, I must draw a few, to show the proprietors of the newspapers referred to the fallacy of doing business at such miserable rates—rates that would scarcely pay the wages of the advertising compositor, let alone any of the others in the establishment.

Toronto *Globe*, (daily), 8 and 10 insertions.

Toronto *Mail*, " do do

Toronto *Eve. Telegram*, 16 and 19

Montreal *Eve. Star*, 15 and 18

against 313 insertions of the lower province papers.

I trust that the proprietors of these papers will very soon see the error of their ways, and quickly mend them, so as to increase the wages of their employés, instead of trying to reduce them.

FOREMAN.

Advertising Canvassers or Contractors.

MONTREAL, June 1.

Your issue of last month, I am happy to say, had a good paragraph referring to the above. There is little doubt that the newspapers of Halifax, N. S., and St. John, N. B., referred to in the April number of your valuable trade paper, have no advertising man employed upon them, or they would not have such miserably low rates. When a contractor or canvasser can fetch advertising across the Atlantic, and from almost all parts of the civilized American continent, his services are invaluable to a good, enterprising newspaper proprietor. There is no doubt but that they educate a vast number of storekeepers, manufacturers and others in the art and value of advertising. I should like to see a statement published of daily newspapers with and without these valuable employés.

TYPO.

## Napanee News.

NAPANEE, June 10.

Since last writing several changes have been made in the *personnel* of the press of the town.

Mr. Ed. Garrison, formerly of the *Tamworth Echo*, now holds a case on the *Express*.

Mr. W. C. Scott, for nearly three years editor of the *Express*, takes the editorial chair of his former cotemporary, the *Beaver*, an independent weekly.

Mr. G. M. Ackerman has shaken the dust of our town from his number eights, and returned to his native town, Picton, where he resumes the position of foreman of the *Times*.

Mr. Alex. Henry, of the *Standard*, has just returned home from New York, where he was attending the annual session of R. W. G. Lodge of Good Templars. As usual, the contract of printing the *Lodge Journal* was awarded to him.

Messrs. Yokome & Ham have purchased the *Express*. The first-named was formerly editor of the *Beaver*, and the latter has been running a job office for some time, but was previously foreman of the *Express*. They are succeeding admirably.

Not a solitary tramp has struck Napanee as yet. Business must be unusually good on the road, or perhaps they have died off during the winter.

We are indebted to a gentleman of the craft for the following recipe for roller composition. It is an excellent article, and can be manufactured for 20c. a pound, and is equal to any patent composition in the market. We have tried it and it has given good satisfaction. It is as follows: 8 lbs. glue, 1 gal. good syrup, 8 oz. glycerine, 2 oz. Venet. turpentine, 1 oz. Burgundy pitch. These quantities will make more than enough for a roller for a power press, or about two gallons of composition when melted. Directions for use: cover the glue with water and let it soak for about half an hour, or until it bends without snapping. Then place it on a board and let it drain, after which put it in the kettle and melt over a slow fire, stirring frequently. When the glue is thoroughly melted, add the other ingredients and keep on the fire for half an hour. The rollers made from this composition, with proper care, will wear a long time, and when re-cast are better than they were at first.

## New Glasgow News.

NEW GLASGOW, N. S., June 1.

The following is the *personnel* of the *Plain Dealer* office: W. D. Stewart, editor and proprietor; S. M. Mackenzie, foreman; George Beattie, W. H. Cohoon, and Alexander Stewart, compositors; Jas. W. McKaracher, "devil." Mr. Beattie was formerly compositor on the *Eastern Chronicle*; Mr. Cohoon on the *Sydney, C. B., Express*; Mr. Stewart on the *Charlotte town, P. E. I., Presbyterian*.

Mr. Logan, formerly of the *Eastern Chronicle*, is now doing well, being in a good position on the *Montreal Daily Witness*. Mr. L. is a regular correspondent of the *Plain Dealer*.

The *Plain Dealer* is printed on a Hoe Railway Cylinder Press.

The business manager and editor of the *Eastern Chronicle* is Mr. J. H. Sinclair, barrister, New Glasgow.

The *Eastern Chronicle* is published by a company of seven.

Mr. S. M. Mackenzie's job office is well supplied with material necessary for job printing of all kinds. He does a good deal of work, considering the times, and what he turns out is first-class. He has one hand engaged always with him.

Mr. R. L. Patterson, the gentlemanly agent of Messrs. Millar & Richard, Toronto, and Mr. J. T. Austin, agent for Messrs. Alex. Buntin & Co., gave us a call lately.

Mr. Finlay A. Grant, who stuck type in the *Eastern Chronicle* office last fall and winter, keeps a store at Sunny Brae, East River. Finlay still publishes *The Boy's Folio*.

According to the testimony of printers and others, the *Plain Dealer* office is the handsomest, cleanest, and best furnished office in the Maritime Provinces.

## Verbal Agreement.

HALIFAX, N. S., June 1.

The agent of a certain patent remedy in this city, some few months ago, made an advertising contract (verbal) for 12 months in a morning and evening paper, published in the same office. A few weeks afterwards the B. M., thinking that he had made too cheap a bargain, repudiated the agreement. The agent, B. M., and directors had a very stormy meeting recently, but to no purpose; the matter could not be arranged, which necessitates the advertiser to seek redress in a court of law. May he have justice.

REPORTER.

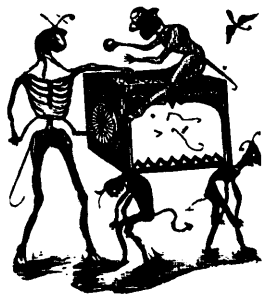
# PHONOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT

CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

## Shorthand in Our Courts.

As representatives of phonographic interests in the Province of New Brunswick we feel happy to be able to announce that our present system of law reporting is soon to be laid away, and will be superseded by one which has for many years been in use in the courts of our neighboring republic and England, and one, too, that has recently gained a *firm* footing in the Upper Provinces of Canada. For this desirable change the people of New Brunswick are indebted to Judge Palmer, who may be justly titled the pioneer in the work of establishing phonography in the law courts of the province. This honorable gentleman, we are informed, entered upon the task as early as ten years ago, and has from time to time since that period been exercising his best efforts, whenever spare moments and opportunity permitted, towards awakening the country to the great benefits which must surely follow a step so progressive as this one. The latest intelligence we have received concerning the labors of Judge Palmer is that he had the matter laid upon the table at the meeting of the Barristers' Society held at Fredericton on the 14th inst., and succeeded in having a committee appointed to make arrangements with the Government to have the proceedings in the courts reported phonographically. Although shorthand as a reporting instrument has not up to the present time gained admittance into our dispensaries of justice, yet it cannot be said that the legal profession of St. John are wholly ignorant of the manifold advantages which attend its use, for in a very important case recently before our courts the experiment of stenographic reporting was made, which, we are glad to say, resulted in convincing the interested parties of the value of the art as a saver of time and money. Notwithstanding that this case was reported by amateurs, their work,

although very far from being perfect, served to show what might be accomplished by employing as official reporters *professional* stenographers who have already occupied positions of this kind, or else men possessed of a knowledge of law, and who are skilful in shorthand writing, which would make them equal to professionals, and who, as a matter of course, could be depended upon to perform their work faithfully and accurately. On the other hand, the appointment of incompetent persons will only drag the art into disrepute, and might finally result in a return to longhand.



With this number of the *Miscellany* we present to our readers a little chromo from the carving knife of our Egyptian artist, which will no doubt cause some of our phonographic friends to giggle themselves inside out. We sincerely hope, however, that those who allow themselves to go that far will keep on giggling until they get around to the starting point again, and become as they were. So plainly does the picture speak for itself, that we consider anything offered by us in the shape of an interpretation would be a simple superfluity. However, for the purpose of satisfying the curiosity of those of our admirers who may not happen to live within the limits of phonographictown, we supply the following key or letter of introduction. Let us begin by presenting you to that tall, thin-tailed, tender-looking, tartarean traducer, who is at present engaged in grinding that hurdy-gurdy, ridiculously called "the organ of the profession." This gentleman, as his topknot phonographically indicates, is the celebrated "Pullus," alias D. L. Scott-Beelzebub. That nobby young fellow attired in a Cincinnati slouch hat, we learn from the peculiar shape of his caudal limb, goes by the name of Benn. Whether he is Benn Pitman or Benn Davis we are not told. One thing we do know is, that

he at one time attempted to *Benefit* himself by plagiarizing eighteen hundred of Graham's copy-righted Standard Phonographic Improvements. His faithful servant Pullus does the "Manual" labor for him now, while he, himself, gathers in the fruit (less commission and cabbaging) whenever there happens to be any forthcoming.

We will now make you acquainted with those little dandies who appear to be doing their level best to support the "organ of the profession," and its *backer*. The young gentleman on the left, who seems to have succeeded in striking more of an *apres diner* attitude than his confrere, is supposed to be Eddie Underhill, Esq. The tassels on the tuque of the other bob-tailed individual tell us that his name is Prof. Leland.

Although the "Organ of the Profession" is not a very powerful or *high-toned* instrument, yet it is one which turns out some very select phonographic airs. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to print a full programme of its pieces. However, we will mention a few of its favorite ones. They are these: "Illegibility of Standard Phonography," "Inferiority of Graham's System," "The Immoral *Miscellany* Man," "Oh, dear, what can the matter be with our adopted daughter?" The last mentioned, with words, music, and illustrations, will appear in the *Miscellany* at an early date. Our artist has promised to give our readers a rare treat.

Standard Phonography appears in the picture in the form of a beautiful bird making its onward and upward flight. The waving of its wings agitates the air and produces a coolness which makes the climate rather severe for the thinly-clad manager, stockholders, and directors of the Organ of the Profession.

The manager of the Globe Theatre, Boston, hired a shorthand writer for \$250 to take down the words of "The Pirates of Penzance," while it was being performed in that house. It is presumed that he intended to use the piece in other parts of New England without permission; but it failed to draw in Boston, and he abandoned the idea. The stenographer is now suing for his pay.

Shorthand characters, like the offspring of a wash tub, must be hung out on a line.

We supply phonographic works at publishers' prices. Send for price list.

### Adventure of an "Official" in the *Wilds* of Phonography.

Continued.

This uncounterfeited cast of sadness which overspread his countenance was brought about by the terrifying thought of being so unexpectedly called upon to honor a sight draft of this kin'l, without even ten minutes' grace. Had he possessed a very retentive memory he might have found it within the paling of possibility to call to mind, with the assistance of his little outline, sufficient to enable him to favor his audience with something in the shape of a recitation in place of the requested reading, but, unhappily, the poor fellow's memory did not happen to operate on the "Gladiator Fly Paper" principle, and therefore refused to serve the purpose of holding on to the flying words as they softly fell from the lovely liver-colored lips of the little Bridget O'Shaughnessy. What in the wide world to do was to Steno a puzzle which knocked the 13-14-15 Gem higher than any altitude that Noah and his "Greatest Show on Earth" ever reached, and perhaps ever will. It having become painfully apparent that there was no time to be wasted in considering the best means of effecting an escape from the rapidly approaching danger, he immediately summoned all his inventive powers to the front, and proceeded to fortify himself as strongly as the circumstances would allow.

When the honorable judge grunted out something that sounded like an invitation addressed to our shorthand friend to stand up and read a certain portion of the testimony, the words which constituted that command gently dropped upon the unconscious ear of a sleeping beauty, for Steno had taken in his perilous position at a glance, and after looking it over on both sides as closely and carefully as a tramp, who, when a restoration of comfort demands it, explores the hills and hollows of his homespun personal property in search of what he imagines to be a million miniature man-eaters, he resolved to play sleepy head, and, acting in conformity to that resolution, he was now entertaining the company by giving them an imitation of a nap. Again the court called on the young man, who was apparently helping himself to a little of the rest for the weary, but Steno received the call in perfect silence, and answered not.

To be continued.

Standard Phonography is short(h)and sweet.

SCANDAL BY WIRE.—A droll mistake was made by an imaginative old dame, who, having permitted a telegraph pole to be placed on the top of her house, waited upon the chief of the Telegraphic Company concerned to complain that she could get no sleep of a night, being kept awake by the noise made by the messages passing over her head. "I don't think, sir," said she, "you can be aware of all that's said along them wires. There's a deal that hadn't ought to be. I can assure you, sir, that very much that's said there, that I have to lie and listen to, is such as no decent woman ought to hear, and I hope you'll put a stop to it." The amused gentleman was hardly able to meet the accusation with due gravity; but he did contrive to keep his countenance while he informed the old lady that the young men who had hitherto worked the wires were under notice of dismissal, and that in future only young women of great respectability would be employed, so there would be no danger of her propriety being shocked again.

There is no show for a male amanuensis in Boston; all the work is done by amanuensisses.

**Kidder Self-Feeding and Delivering Job Press.**

**DOUBLE CYLINDER DISTRIBUTION.**

*Two-Color, Bronzing and Ruling Attachments.*

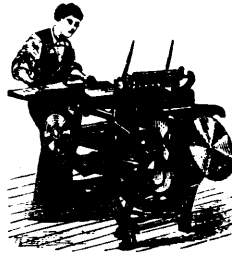
**SPEEDS FOR FIRST-CLASS WORK :**

Half Medium.....	1400 to 2400 per hour.
Quarto " .....	1800 to 2700 " "
Eighth " .....	3000 to 5000 " "

Quarto, with all attachments, now ready. Half and Eighth will be ready soon. For full information, prices, etc., address the Inventor, Patentee and Manufacturer, **W. P. KIDDER,** 115 Congress street, Boston, Mass.

There being over thirty of the Quarto size Self-feeding Presses already in use in many of the largest and best known offices, the reader will confer a kindly favor by writing to the Inventor for References and Testimonials, by the aid of which he can easily investigate for himself the truth of the claims made for this machine. That it has, already, so far as introduced, established and guaranteed a sweeping re-adjustment in the whole plan of job press work, is not doubted by any competent judge who has examined the subject.

**"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 unrivalled.

WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUMS :  
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**BARBOUR'S IMPROVED**



**Book Thread Spun from Best & Purest Fibre**  
 WARRANTED UNIFORM IN STRENGTH AND SIZE.

<b>Book Thread.</b>	
No. 12, . . . . .	2 cord. No. 18, . . . . . 2 cord.
" 16, . . . . . 2 do.	" 22, . . . . . 2 do.
" 18, . . . . . 3 do.	" 25, . . . . . 2 do.
" 18, . . . . . 4 do.	" 30, . . . . . 2 do.
" 16, . . . . . 5 do.	

For prices and particulars apply to  
**WALTER WILSON & CO.,** 1 and 3 St. Helen Street,  
 4-2-12 MONTREAL.

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**\$1.00** SENT IMMEDIATE-ly, will secure a copy of THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY for one year.

**APPRENTICES—** Will be furnished with THE MISCELLANY, one year, for **\$0.50**

## "SORTS."

No style of a pocket seems to *take* so well as a pickpocket.

An article bound to sell—Books.—*Yawcob Strauss*. Another article bound to cell—A shackled Sing-Singer.

A Western newspaper says: "Some of our subscribers are trying to kill us with kindness." So are ours, with unremitting kindness.

"She never told her love"—because the young man, suspecting something of the kind, hasn't called to see her since the leap year opened.

When a woman runs after a street car, waving her handkerchief wildly, the conductor knows well enough what the wild waves are saying.

A Savannah man invented a water velocipede, and thereby won the everlasting gratitude of the shark, who took in both the inventor and invention.

A western editor says that one hug is worth a dozen love letters, and they cannot be introduced as evidence in a breach of promise suit either.

A Detroit dentist gave a free tooth-pulling, and pulled two hundred and twenty-nine teeth, using seven hundred gallons of gas to quiet the patients.

A man can run into debt, but he has to crawl out. If it was just the other way we would all be sitting in bank parlors, with our legs cocked on the mantel.

What is the most popular color for a bride? asks a correspondent of the *Montreal Witness*. We may be a little particular, but we should prefer a white one.

A lady being asked how old she was, replied: "I was married at eighteen; my husband was then thirty. Now he is twice as old—that makes me twice eighteen. I am thirty-six."

A Michigan woman cured a setting hen by placing a red-hot glass egg in the nest. Hens know when not to set as well as the man who gets up off the tack.

The notorious Woodhull woman is to be married some more. This time in England. London papers announce that "when Mrs. Woodhull loves, she loves entirely." She do, she do!

A bright little girl who had successfully spelled the word "that," was asked by her teacher what would remain after the t had been taken away. "The dirty cups and saucers," was the prompt reply.

If a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush of what value is a bee in the bonnet?—*Boston Globe*. Hum, yes; let's see. B-b-b; um; ah, here it is: b-o-n-n-e-t would not be a bonnet if it had no bee in it.

A man has been stabbed in Alabama with an umbrella. We have always contended that the umbrella was a dangerous weapon. Just suppose that the man had opened it.—*New York Commercial Advertiser*.

In-doors—Panels.—*Steubenville Herald*. Out of doors—The carpenter who has sold them all.—*Yawcob Strauss*. We would like to have some of our advertisers' promissory notes indorsed by that carpenter.

It may be possible that a man aroused from sleep at night by the fire alarm bells, can unhurt run down the stairs and put on his trousers at the same time, but years of disastrous experiments have failed to produce the individual.

"Why, my dear," said a lady to her friend, "where did you get that beautiful monkey?" "Oh," was the reply, "my husband travels a great deal, you know, and he gave me the monkey that I might not forget him in his absence."

A wheelbarrow that can be folded in a flat package by simply removing two nuts and a bolt, has been invented by a Syracuse man. It has the important advantage that when not in use it can be stored in some place where everybody will not be falling over it.

The laugh of the school girl—"He! he! he!"—*Salem Sunbeam*. The laugh of the farmer—"Hoe! hoe! hoe!"—*Yawcob Strauss*. Our laugh when we receive a subscription for the *Miscellany*—Well, ah, let's see; it's so long since we've had occasion to laugh we almost forget how it goes.

In this country a person would be arrested for stealing a wheelbarrow from a day laborer; while in England one can walk off with the carriage of an emperor, without detention.—*Yawcob Strauss*. The man who would undertake to carry a St. John dray down the street would feel like taking a rest every ten feet of the trip.

Some time since the *New Haven Register* asked how the goat could be worked over into oleomagerine. The thing can't be done, since the goat is a real butter, and none of your cheap imitations. We have been trying to answer the *Register's* question for the past three weeks, and now we put a pillow in our chairs before we sit down.—*Boston Globe*.

As an innocent looking old man was going down Washington street, a drayman nodded at him and asked: "Want a dray, Mister?" "No—o, I guess not, replied the old man; "I'm too fur from home, and can't pay freight on it. Much obliged, though. Vicksburg is a powerful nice town. A fellow back there asked me if I didn't want a coat; another inquired if I wanted a hack, and now you offer me a dray. I wish I lived here."—*Vicksburg Herald*.

James H. Gallup and Emma Canter were married at Grand Rapids a few days ago. Give 'em time and they'll make a spanking team.—*Boston Globe*. And when he takes his little Gallup on his knee there will be a grand rapid movement.—*Hacksack Repub*. Paragraphers, trot out your puns! This is going to have quite a run.—*Yawcob Strauss*. When Jimmie finds the little Gallups teeming into the world so rapidly that he can't care of them all, he will likely shout, whoa! Emma.

# PRINTING TRADES' DIRECTORY.

An Excellent 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 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.

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WILLIAM WALKER, P. O. Box 193, St. John, N. B., Canada.

### Bookbinders' Thread.

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

### Gauge Pins and Feed Guides.

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

### Paper Manufacturers.

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER COMPANY, Napanee, Ont. See advt.

J. RIORDON, Merriton, Ont. See advt.

### "Peerless" Presses and Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Henry Johnson, Vice-President, 44 Beekman street, New York.

### Printing Inks.

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

### Press Manufacturers.

W. P. KIDDER, 115 Congress street, Boston, Mass. The "Kidder" Job-Printing Press. See advt.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO. Office, 51 Beekman street, New York. Factory, Wythe Ave. & Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

F. M. WEILER, 49 Chambers street, New York. See advt.

### Printers' Machinist.

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

### Type Founders, etc.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials, 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York.

### Wood Engravers.

C. H. FLEWELLING, 82 Prince William street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

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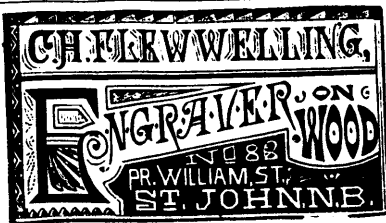
*At Less than Half Price.*

A SECOND-HAND RIBBON NUMBERING MACHINE, in good order. Will number up to 9,999. Will be sold for

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Address E. BANFILL & CO.,  
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WANTED — SECOND-HAND EIGHTH MEDIUM JOB PRESS in good condition. Address, stating price, etc., P. O. Box 193, St. John, N. B.



## CARD.

WE tender sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the liberal patronage they bestowed on us in the past, and wish to inform them that we have moved to the store recently occupied by Mr. A. J. Armstrong,

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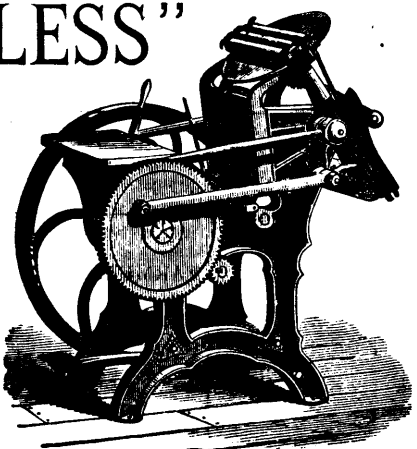
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