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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. IV.

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

No. 4.

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Renew your subscription to the *Miscellany*.

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

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

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

PRACTICAL MATTERS.

Punctuation---How to Use the Hyphen.

(Continued.)

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES AND COMPOUND NOUNS.—An immense majority of the compound adjectives in the English language, whether with one or two accents, have their primitives united by a hyphen. A few, however, of very common occurrence, and having only one accent, are consolidated; namely, those which are the same as the one-accented compound nouns from which they have been taken; as, *high'land*: those formed from them either by adding *ed* or *ing*, or by changing *er* into these letters; as, *cob'webbed* (from *cob'web*), *shoel'making* (from *shoel'maker*); and those terminating with the words *faced*, *coming*, *hold'ing*, and *like*; as, *bare'faced*, *forth'coming*, *slavel'holding*, *child'like* (the word *like*, however, being preceded by a hyphen, when joined to a proper name, or to a word ending in *l*; as, *Evel'like*, *owl'like*). To which may be added the words *another*, *free'born*, *in'born*, *out'door*.

Board, *house*, *room*, *side*, *stone*, *time*, *yard*, are usually consolidated with a preceding noun if of one syllable, and are united by a hyphen to it if consisting of more than one; as, *cup-board*, *shovel-board*, *schoolhouse*, *senate-house*; *bedroom*, *composition-room*; *roadside*, *mountain-side*; *tombstone*, *eagle-stone*; *daytime*, *dinner-time*; *graveyard*, *timber-yard*. But the word *town-house* is commonly hyphenated; as, also, *town-hall*, *seed-hall*, etc.

The compound nouns ending in the word *woman* are irregular in their form; as, *good-woman*, *needlewoman*, *tirewoman*; *market-woman*, *oyster-woman*. If, however, these last two compounds have severally two accents, and the three preceding have each only one, they will be subject to the main rule.

Compound nouns are sometimes formed by uniting a present participle and an adverb or preposition; as, *the coming-together*, *the carrying-away*, *the sending-off*, *the pulling-down*, *the blotting-out*. A hyphen is inserted between the parts of all such compounds, which are readily

known by their taking an article before them, as in the examples here given.

NOUNS AND PRONOUNS IN APPOSITION.—

Nouns in apposition are written and printed apart; as, *Sister Anne, Brother Marshall, Father Taylor, Professor Bush, the tyrant Nero, the poet Milton, that fellow Turpin, the lily Asphodel*. But, when put before a common noun, whether singular or plural, the words *sister, brother, fellow*, severally form part of a compound; as, *the sister-city, my brother-ministers, our fellow-men*; and in all such cases the hyphen should be used. *Fatherhood, brotherhood, and sisterhood* are not regarded as exceptions, because the termination *hood* is not separately found, with the sense here used, in the English language.

The pronouns *he, she*, are commonly united by a hyphen to the nouns which they precede and qualify; as, *he-calf, she-asses*. The words *male and female*, when adjectives, are better put separately from the nouns which they qualify; as, *a male descendant*.

NOUNS USED ADJECTIVELY.—The first of two nouns, when it denotes the material or substance of which a thing is made, should stand apart from the noun which it qualifies; as, *brass pan, brick floor, glass pitcher, gold ring, granite building, mud cabin, oak chest, silver spoon, stone wall, tin basin*. But, when the nouns so coalesce in pronunciation that one of them has lost its original accent, they should be written or printed as one word; as, *rail'road, rain'drop, snow'ball*.

Two nouns may also be written as distinct words, when the former is put instead of an adjective; as *an angel woman* (for *an angelic woman*), *an anniversary feast* (for *an annual feast*), *business connections* (for *mercantile or trading connections*), *a country trip* (for *a rural trip*), *church government* (for *ecclesiastical government*), *giant labor* (for *gigantic labor*), *gospel truth* (for *evangelical truth*), *home life* (for *domestic life*), *mountain billows* (for *huge billows*), *the north wind* (for *the northern wind*), *the west part* (for *the western part*).

The same remark is applicable to nouns of more than one syllable, when they are necessarily used, for want of suitable adjectives, to express the nature, quality, or some modification of the nouns before which they are placed; as, *benefit societies, evening amusements, family party, leisure hours, party strife, prose writings, summer sky, Sunday training, village maid*.

So, also, compound nouns, when used adjectively,

are separated from the nouns which they precede or qualify; as, *pindrop silence, railway travel, a whalebone rod, the noonday sun; twenty-horse power, a custom-house officer, the council-room table*. But when the compound noun, and the simple noun which it preceeds, have altogether but one accent, they should appear as one word; as, *high'wayman, domes'day-book*.

Two words, the last of which is a noun, though in their usual construction separate, are hyphenated when put before a noun which they qualify, but are set apart from the latter; as, *high-water mark, short-metre stanzas, Sunday-school system, wild-beast skins, a bird's-eye view, a first-class car, a manual-labor business, an up-hill game, the one-hour rule*.

Proper names, when used as adjectives, should be separated from the words which they qualify or characterize; as, *Angola sheep, April fool, Argand lamp, Barbary horse, Bristol stone, California gold*.

NUMERICAL ADJECTIVES.—Two numerals expressing a compound number, if in their ordinary construction, are united by a hyphen; as, *twenty-one, ninety-nine*; but, if inverted, and a conjunction is placed between them, so as to constitute a phrase, they are written or printed apart; as, *three and thirty*. The word *foli* is closely annexed to the cardinals when they have only one syllable, but united to them by a hyphen when they have more than one; as, *two-fold, twelvefold; thirty-fold, seventy-six-fold, two hundred-fold*. The word *penny* is subject to the same principle; as, *threepenny, fifteen-penny*. *Halfpenny* is an unhyphenated compound; but *one penny*, two words. *Pence*, being a noun, is entirely separated from the numerals which precede it, when they consist of more than one syllable; as, *fifteen pence*: but, like the words *foli* and *penny*, it is joined without the hyphen, when they are monosyllables; as, *fourpence, twopence*.

The simple words in such terms as *one-half, five-sixteenths*,—though, strictly speaking, not compounds,—are usually joined together by the hyphen.

A half-dollar, a quarter-barrel, and all such compounds, are written with a hyphen between the simple words; but, when an article or preposition intervenes, the parts of the phrase should be separated; as, *half a pint, quarter of a pound*.

ADJECTIVES CONSOLIDATED WITH NOUNS.

Adjectives are not unfrequently consolidated with the nouns which they precede, when the compound thus formed admits of but one accent; as, *blackboard*, *bluebottle*, *foreground*.

Freewill—having, when used adjectively, the accent on the first syllable; as, a *freewill offering*—should be written as one word; but, when employed in its proper character as a compound noun, with the accent on the last syllable, the hyphen may be inserted between its parts; as, *the doctrine of free-will*.

Anybody, *everybody*, *somebody*, *nobody*, indicating persons, are, in this form, distinguished from the phrases *any body*, *every body*, *no body*, *some body*, which, as separate words, and with a pronunciation different from that of the first class, refer to inorganic substances. *Something* and *nothing* have also coalesced in pronunciation and form; but *every thing* and *any thing* (like the words *any one* and *every one*) may follow the analogy of the language, by which adjectives are separated from the nouns which they qualify.

When the noun which is qualified by an adjective retains its original accent, the two words should not appear as a compound, either with or without the hyphen. In the following and other phrases, therefore, which are sometimes written as compounds, the adjectives should stand apart: *Animal magnetism*, *armed chair*, *allic story*, *common sense*.

Such abbreviated sentences as *good-morning*, *good-night*, *good-by*, may have a hyphen between the parts of which they consist.

(To be continued.)

26,520 ems in 10 Hours!

We take the following extract from a late number of the *New Zealand Press News*. We submit it more as a curiosity than for any other purpose and deem comment unnecessary:

The *Tenuka Leader* of the 13th August says: "There has been a great deal said and written amongst members of the 'Fourth Estate' with reference to quick 'setting,' but we imagine the following scrap will surprise a good many gentlemen of the printing fraternity, more especially those who earn their living by the 'thousands,' and who think that '10,000' is a good day's work. In a well-known morning newspaper office, not a hundred miles from Timaru, one of the bands was taken 'suddenly ill' (?) and not being different from the general run of compositors, if they have the slightest illness, think they are *in articulo mortis*, and must lay up for some time—he thought it was best to take the practical week. A day or two afterwards, the

other compositor [are there only two compositors on this well-known Timaru morning paper?] wishing to be in the 'fashion,' also thought it best for his health to have a week's 'recreation.' Fortunately for the office, a comp. was, to use a hackneyed expression, 'on his travels,' and, applying for work, was immediately put on as 'grass.' He started with copy exactly at ten o'clock [morning or night?] and in ten hours had 'snatched' together 26,520!—a total which, we have reason to believe, has seldom, if ever, been eclipsed by any one single man in the same length of time. This will be rather a stiff 'pill' for some of the 'duffer' compositors to swallow, most of whom think it a good day's work to pick up 8,000 or 9,000 stamps. This paragraph will doubtless cause a good deal of controversy and competition among the 'nonpareils,' but in case they should want to lose their money, we shall be quite willing to oblige them by giving them the address of the gentleman in question." Perhaps a few of our readers could "enlighten the darkness" of the writer of the above as to whether the "snatching" has been eclipsed. We should like further particulars regarding the above fact. What class of matter was the "grass" setting, and in what size letter (small pica, brevier, or nonpareil, solid or open) was it set?

SETTING TYPE BY ELECTRICITY.—The new Clowes Electro-Magnetic Type-setting Machine, invented by Mr. John Hooker, is entirely different from all other composing machines. This composer does away with the old keyboard system, replacing it with a small oblong brass frame divided into compartments, which represent all the boxes of an ordinary printers' case. These compartments communicate, by means of wires charged with electricity, derived from a battery, with magnets underneath. When each division is touched by a pencil, also connected by wire with the battery, the respective magnets underneath answer to the touch, and succeed in pushing out from tubes the letters answering to the divisions touched. Each letter is then carried by a single tape to one common channel, where the mass is arranged in long lines, and then justified by another operator. Mr. Hooker has been over fifteen years perfecting this machine, and certainly the results produced by it go far beyond the attainments of most other machines; but he is still beset by the same difficulty which puzzles his brethren—the invention of a distributor which shall work as fast, or faster, than the compositor. Hitherto, the distributors have been slower than the compositors.

The number of compositors signing the call-book in London, England, is stated at about four hundred per day, during the month of September.

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, OCT., 1879.

The School-Books of New Brunswick.

A correspondent, whose letter we give below, introduces a subject which is of great importance not only to the printers, publishers, and bookbinders, but to the general public of the Province of New Brunswick; and one which seems to have been almost wholly lost sight of by those most particularly interested. We refer to the importation of the books in use in the Public Schools of this Province.

So far as we can understand the matter, it stands thus: Previous to the time the Free School Law came into force nearly all of the school books used in this Province were printed and bound in St. John, which gave employment to a large number of printers, bookbinders, etc., all the year round. In this connection, it should be borne in mind, in regard to the amount of employment furnished by this industry, that there was not the same uniformity in this class of books as at present, owing to the diversity of opinion and interests of the teachers of private schools—the kind predominating in those days. Owing to this difference of opinion many American and English books (dependent, in a great measure, upon the nationality of the teacher) were used in the schools. Hence, there was less employment furnished in their manufacture than would be the case now.

With the Free Schools came the necessity for a uniform series of school books. This was a contingency our publishers had evidently not taken into consideration soon enough; nor did the Government of the day make any efforts to have the deficiency supplied here; but, instead, by some curious coincidence, almost immediately an Edinburgh firm (T. Nelson & Sons) was prepared to furnish the necessary books through

a Halifax bookseller, "by and with the consent and approval of the New Brunswick Board of Education." Mark that. This same Board of Education now withholds their "consent and approval" from our publishers, and are not disposed to accept anything produced by them. This may sound curious, but it is a fact; and, what is more curious still, a fact that cannot be got at or explained without running the risk of having a libel suit threatened.

Representations have repeatedly been made to members of the Local Government concerning this matter, and relief has been promised; still things are going along as usual and there seems to be no remedy forthcoming. The Government (which is the Board of Education) would seem to be bound in this matter, hand and foot, by some invisible power of unquestioned strength, for they cannot but know that in continuing the present mode of supplying school books, they are perpetrating a most gross injustice upon the people of this Province, and one that will most surely be brought up and felt at the next election, if not sooner.

All that is asked is a fair field and no monopoly. Our publishers do not ask to be allowed to publish school books for any of the sister Provinces; but they wish—and will insist upon having their wishes complied with, if we mistake them not—to be allowed the privilege or right of manufacturing the school books for New Brunswick. To do this they are bound; and our advice to obstructionists would be, to "clear the track." No excuses can be given or none taken for non-compliance with these wishes, for "almost" everything is in favor of it, even to the cost of the books. There are publishers here who are willing (but it should not be necessary) to enter into an agreement to the effect that they will manufacture and sell these books *as well and CHEAPER* (from 25 to 30 per cent.) than they are sold at present. We have no hesitation in pronouncing the prices now charged exorbitant beyond all measure, and that is putting it very mildly. So much for the mechanical production. Now, as to the literary matter contained in these books, it does not strike us that it would be a grievous job to get up as good, if not better, in the same way as these were, for they are nothing more than compilations, and some parts of them very poor at that. The amount of money involved in this matter is of vast proportions, but the various ways in

which it is levied and collected are so intricate that it is almost impossible to arrive at an accurate estimate of the amount paid for these books by this Province.

Let the printers, publishers, bookbinders, etc., unite and have this great wrong righted. Let them appeal to the press for support, as it is by this power all great reforms are brought about. Let them make it a "booming" question that will not be hushed without a suitable answer. Let them not quarrel or quibble over the mode or manner of bringing about this much-needed reform; but let us have the matter set right, and that right quickly.

Notwithstanding the fact that our correspondent leans too heavily perhaps on the "N. P." to suit some of our contemporaries, still he is sound on the school-book question, and that is the question we wish to see taken up and discussed on its own merits and entirely apart from any political policy whatever. Subjoined is the letter alluded to:—

To the Editor of the Miscellany

SIR: Allow me through your valuable—valuable because *independent*—journal to inquire how is it, under the present protective "National Policy," that we are compelled to import our Free School literature, instead of manufacturing it ourselves, as a free people ought to do? I repeat, how is it? Are we not qualified to paddle our own canoe? Have we not men of ample calibre to write our literature? Must we forever be dependent upon others for material we are well able to produce ourselves? Is it not time for us to strike for mental liberty? Canada has now arrived at maturity, and why should she be tied any longer to a mother's apron strings, so far as her literature is concerned? "No man has a right to bring up his children without surrounding them with books. It is a wrong to his family. He cheats them." It is also a national calamity. And now, since the poor man's imported literature has been taxed almost to prohibition by the beauties of our new tariff, let us embrace that protection we are legally entitled to, and get up our own school books, at least. We can manufacture them cheaper than they can be imported. By doing so, capital now drained from our country will be retained, our young men and women will find employment at home, instead of seeking it in other climes.

It is not only a standing disgrace to rational intelligence, but "a black, burning shame," that

foreign publishers should have a monopoly of our educational works, upon which our N. P. imposes a duty that compels our school boys to pay too dearly for their "whistle," and which, I venture to predict, could be furnished by more than one of our city publishers at half the price now paid.

Mr. Editor, this subject is a big one, and I feel unable to lay it before your readers as I could desire. Hence, I have only thrown out a few suggestions that demand our most serious, careful, calm consideration. If we are ever to rise in the scale of national prosperity we must unfetter the shackles of a cramped literature. At all events, let our Free School literature "be free indeed."

Thanking you for this pressure on your space, and trusting the whole matter may have a thorough sifting through your columns, if not through the press generally, so that should anything be radically wrong—if our constitution is not altogether morally corrupted—it may be remedied in due time,

I am, yours, respectfully, JUSTICE.

St. John, Nov. 3d, 1879.

In Montreal, on the 16th of June last, copies of the ninth volume of the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica were seized at the instance of Messrs. A. & C. Black, Edinburgh, under the following circumstances: The Messrs. Black had entered into an arrangement with Scribners & Sons, New York, whereby the latter were to reprint the work in question for the supply of the United States and Canada. As the law of neither of these countries recognizes any such an arrangement, a Philadelphia firm also reprinted the work and disposed of it over the whole American continent. On discovering this the Edinburgh publishers caused copyright to be obtained in Canada under the Act 38 Vic., cap. 88, of the Dominion, for several important articles contained in this volume of the Encyclopædia, and it was on the strength of these articles being found in the volume issued by the Philadelphia firm that the seizure was made.

It is somewhat amusing to see "Col." prefixed to so many gentlemen's names in the columns of a St. Louis contemporary; but we suppose it's all right, only it occurred to us that perhaps there might be something of the "pumping-windmill" about it.

A Wholesale Betrayal of Innocents.

A "Constant Reader" writes from Ilion asking us to explain the signs used by the editors to express their directions to compositors. It's unusual to share office secrets with the public, but we don't mind just this once. In every well-regulated office there are typographic signals, which are only understood by the craft, such as ***. The minute a compositor finds 'em in his copy he sees stars. Arranged this way, ** they indicate that Prof. Peters found three asteroids last night. Arranged thus, ** they assure the intelligent compositor that the professor is looking for three more. There is no more potent sign than thus: ¶. P. †. It indicates that the sub-editor is going of on a vacation and that his salary is to be continued during his absence. When the sign appears in sub-editor's copy all the compositors rush in and borrow all the money they want on good security. The [(—§ is known to printers as the hoo doo. It is very unlucky. It means that the typo has thrown the circumflux accent, or tilde, into the asterism for-zando. The compositor guilty of the error is at once convicted of a lack of refinement and then obliged to rely on his "pedals" until he strikes the next town. The marks † and †, once almost obsolete, are regarded with favor owing to the late advance in cheese. They occur in suppressed market reports and are the connecting links between the *—) and |||||, which are used in tallying electoral counts. The (—) has much significance. It is used in cases where the copy is composed by music and set by sound. All the chic editors sling it in Æ;—:—; but Whitelaw Reid, in his address before the last editorial convention at Rochester, said he preferred the style of the *New York Express*—½e§]p. —. There are other signs to M—, but we have already betrayed too much of the confidence reposed in us by the confiding publishers—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer*.

One of the best periodicals of its kind is the *Printer's Miscellany*. It is warmly welcomed wherever received. As an advertising medium for manufacturers of printers' supplies it is unexcelled, and as a dispenser of news to the craft at large it is far superior to anything yet seen. It is becoming popular, and has a large circulation in the United States, and even in England. Mr. Finlay is doing a good work, and printers generally wish him success.—*Elmira (N. Y.) Gazette*.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

DOMINION.

Port Hope, Ont., has a new daily in the *Daily Times*.

The *Niagara Falls Review* is the name of a new weekly paper published at Clifton, Ont., by Anger Bros.

Frank L. Hunt, formerly associate editor of the *Winnipeg Standard*, has been appointed Indian farm instructor at Qu' Appelle.

Mr. F. F. Graffe has severed his connection with the *Bracebridge Herald* and the business is now to be carried on by Mr. Henry Oaten.

Grip has received a letter from the Private Secretary of Lord Dufferin ordering that paper to be sent to the British Embassy, St. Petersburg. Shake, Bro. Ben.

The editor of the Bowmanville *Statesman* recently advertised "Boy wanted." The next day his wife astonished him by presenting him with a brand new article. Thus are the benefits of advertising shown.—*Ex*.

Powell Martin, who has, at different times, been advertising canvasser on the *Toronto Telegram* and *Globe* and the *St. John Telegraph*, acted as referee in the champion wrestling match between Duncan C. Ross and John C. Daly, which took place at Toronto on the 25th October. It may be mentioned that the match lasted two hours and was won by Ross.

The *London, Ont., Advertiser* has inaugurated a new idea in journalism. Each month a subject will be announced on which correspondents are asked to write, parodying some well-known piece of verse. For the best parody an elegant copy of Shakespeare's works is offered, and for the second a choice of a handsomely bound edition of any of the standard poets.

A correspondent, writing from Toronto, does not give a very glowing account of the printing business in that city. In many of the offices the hands are not doing much else than "clearing up." He adds: "The *Telegram* is getting a Scott rotary web printing and folding machine built at Chas. Potter's, which it is said will print 30,000 per hour. The *Globe* is also getting a web press, but of a different make."

An exchange tells us that in Chinese printing offices they have a pair of boxing-gloves to ink the forms. We wonder if they do that way at the *Spirit of the Age* office. Appearances point

that way.—*Reformer.* Our "devil" says if the *Reformer* man will please come up this way, he would have no objection to trying their effect on his form, as he believes something of the kind is needed to break him of his snarling propensities.—*Spirit of the Age.*

Many of our readers may not be aware that there is a printing office in connection with the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Halifax, N. S., and that a few of the pupils are learning the art of printing there, turning out books and all kinds of job work. A pleasant interruption to the general routine in the above institution was occasioned by the visit of a former scholar, Mr. Charles C. Glover, the first deaf and dumb compositor in Nova Scotia, who is now working at the business in Pictou. Mr. Glover was cordially welcomed by his old schoolmates, and many kind congratulations and comparing of notes passed between the "old time" scholar and the present pupils. Such institutions are an honor to humanity.

UNITED STATES.

Danville, Illinois, has seven newspapers.

A second "patent outside" factory has been started in Portland, Oregon.

A movement is on foot in Boston to establish a newsboys' reading-room. About \$1000 have been already contributed for this purpose.

The *Telegraph* office, Sydney, Neb., was recently the scene of a drunken squabble between two tramps, wherein the hand-press came off third best.

Some of the country papers of New York State embellish their local columns with woodcuts. It will soon be as necessary for "locals" to know how to engrave as to be expert in slinging ink. How the chips will fly, eh?

A little scamp of a newsboy was arrested in New York recently for selling a bogus extra, which he cried as "Here's yer extra—all about the outbreak at Sing-Sing." He was fined \$10.

John Patterson, for several years a compositor on the *New York World*, and lately on the *Boston Journal*, died at the latter place, on September 4, of Consumption. He was thirty-two years of age, a native of Canada, and was much respected by his fellow-craftsmen.

Alexander Brady, a veteran of the war of 1812, who had been foreman of the New York *Evening Post* composing-room for twenty-six years, and a member of the Typographical So-

ciety of New York for fifty years, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 26th July, at the advanced age of 85 years.

Thomas Flaherty, 16 years old, who worked in Forbes' lithographing establishment, Boston, dropped a sponge into a press while at work, and, in attempting to catch it, his left hand got caught in the machinery and the hand and arm were so badly crushed that amputation just above the wrist was necessary.

The New York Newspaper Union—a manufactory for patent in'ards and out'ards—has commenced the publication of a monthly called *The Monthly Union*, "devoted to the interests of publishers and printers!" We presume it will be all "in'ards and out'ards," and issued as an advertisement of their factory.

Geo. H. Himes and W. W. Munkers, State Printing experts, Oregon, completed their labors some time since in auditing the late State Printer Brown's work, which amounted to \$30,000. They report a reduction of \$12,000! They also passed upon \$5,000 worth of work done by W. B. Carter, present State printer, and recommend payment in full, as they find all work done according to law.—*Cor. Newspaper Reporter.*

Mr. John Henry, the veteran printer, and, we think, almost the father of trade publications—at least in connection with printing—in America, has just issued, from his press in New York, *The Chromatic Art Magazine*, which we hear spoken of very highly. Mr. Henry will be remembered as being, some time ago, the printer and publisher of a monthly periodical, called *The Printer*, in New York city. We feel sure the craft will extend a full measure of encouragement to one who has labored so long and so earnestly in their interests. At all events, the enterprise has our warmest wishes.

The American Model Printer, of which a notice was given in a previous issue, has come to hand. As was to be expected, it turned out to be both "unique and handsome," the workmanship displayed being superior to anything heretofore attempted in a trade journal. It announces itself as "the organ of the International Typographical Union," and as such it should receive the hearty support of the craft. We feel that it would be superfluous for us to wish it success, for if this magazine does not achieve it, then will we come to the conclusion that printers are very hard to please. May its shadow never grow less.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, Conn., Oct. 22.

The *Bulletin* has put in a new jobber.

"The Printer" thinks of buying a shell.

James F. Forsyth, Esq., has been re-elected Town Clerk of Preston.

Cooley is about to enlarge his weekly—"the third time within a year."

Editors in the western part of the State amuse themselves with libel suits.

A large number of out-of-town reporters were present at the Ross-Riley race.

Several Providence typos whiled away their vacation in this neighborhood.

Rumor says the *Enterprise*, of Willimantic, is about to change its name and appearance.

Wm. N. Andrews represented the Odd Fellows of this city at the gathering in Baltimore.

Wm. K. Logee, of Danielsonville, is engaged in running a course of entertainments in this city.

Stacks of "picture books" can now be had in exchange for a *shave!* Address "The Publisher."

Fred. Jackson and Chas. McCarthy have each been called upon to follow a sister to the grave, recently.

The License and No-License campaign papers are still issued, although the question has been settled in favor of rum.

An employé of Wentworth & Moore got himself into trouble by making a too free use of his employers' names.

The annual picnic was held at Fisher's Island, Sept. 6th. On the way over the steamer touched at New London, where Mayor Waller and other invited guests joined the party. All expressed themselves pleased with the day's recreation.

Gumhead, our boy amateur, has evidently "waked up," and wants things "made lively once more before he goes to seed," as he wishes to relax his "gigantic intellect" with a little more "fun," it having got badly "warped" in the "picture book" business. [Perhaps if he would use a fine tooth comb he would find things lively enough, with a plenty of business on hand for a while.] Here is the latest classic epistle, fresh from his little vacuum box:

"Oct 1st 1879.

"I have just received the july number of Your st John papuR which Also contanes no Norwich coresponden,—beside Bieng three months behind

—almosT as bad as mi pictur Book—I Hope you hav'ent wraped [warped, Gummy?] your gjigantic intelects in former efforts on that jounal—do please wake Up and make things lively wunce more before you go to Sead—my sub-scription is almost Up and I want to see the fun—The PrinTer."

School teachers are evidently expensive luxuries at the mines. However, if he lives to be old enough, his mamma says she'll send little Gummy to school a couple of weeks or so and have him "larn the A, B, C, end of the spellin' book."

STICK AND RULE.

"So Far Away!"

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 15.

In perusing the columns of your valuable magazine, I *hardly ever* come across any items of news from this remote and distant land, and thinking perhaps a short sketch of the fraternity business here would be of interest to at least a few of my brother typos, with your permission, I will furnish a brief outline, so as to enable your readers to see what may be expected in British Columbia.

Victoria.—There are two daily morning papers published in this city—the *Colonist* and *Standard*. They are both small sheets—24 columns—and have on an average six to eight columns of reading matter. Fifty cents per thousand is the ruling figure, but I believe there are a few working for a few cents less. Economy seems to be the main thing in the offices here. The *Colonist* generally has all, or nearly all, of its matter set up by boys in the day-time, and one or two night hands finish up the local and whatever else should come in after night. This same paper also publishes a couple of columns of old worn-out stereotype plates, which have appeared years back in some American journal, thus saving a few cents, and cheating the piece-hand out of a couple of dollars weekly. So much for the *Colonist*. The *Standard* is about the same size as the last named paper, owned by C. McK. Smith, formerly of Nova Scotia. Four piece hands are employed, and no boys. Dead "ads." seem to be one fault of the *Standard*, but as the limit of reading matter is about six columns, its pages have to be filled with something. In fact, both papers are addicted to this great blunder, the proprietors thinking, no doubt, that a few cents are saved, but in the long run they are generally the losers. There is also a small one-horse job office, run by McMillan & Son, who

do their work without additional help. Job work here is at a very low ebb at present, but has been good throughout the summer. The merchants of this place don't seem to appreciate job work, and, as a consequence, it is slim. There are quite a number of idle printers here, and several have gone into other branches of business.

New Westminster.—In this town there are two papers, the *Guardian* and the *Herald*, both tri-weeklies. Neither papers are much to boast of, but they seem to prosper.

Nanaimo.—One paper is published in this town, the *Free Press*, a weekly journal. There is no use in attempting to describe it; but, suffice it to say, it is the worst and dirtiest sheet your correspondent ever picked up. Draw the curtain between this paper and journalism.

The *Victoria Standard* has had three different editors in four months. The last arrival, it is reported, is a "green" and totally inexperienced hand, who hails from the domains of Nova Scotia. Better if he'd stayed at home.

Having heard of several typos intending to come here, I would advise one and all to stay away.

Tramps do not trouble this place much. We have had a few in the course of the summer, but they soon disappear for a better field. More anon.

A BROTHER TYPO.

Our Toronto Letter.

TORONTO, Oct. 30.

W. A. Blue, who has been for several years past editor and part proprietor of the *St. Thomas Home Journal*, has been installed as night editor of the *Globe*.

The *White and Blue* is the name of a new paper started recently by the students of University College in this city. It may come to something, but is very unassuming as yet.

The *Canada Presbyterian* announces that the Rev. Wm. Inglis, who has been one of the editorial writers on the *Globe* for the past twelve years, is to assume the editorial management of the former journal on the first of November.

The proprietors of the *Mail* are putting up a new building. The present one fronts on King street, at the corner of Bay. The new edifice stands in rear of the old one and fronts on Bay street. As soon as it is ready the old one will be torn down to make room for a fine structure on King street, in which the counting-room of

the *Mail* will be on the ground floor, while the rest of the building will probably be sub-let for stores and offices.

Both *Mail* and *Globe* are preparing for new departures in the way of journalistic improvements. The former has not yet taken the public fully into its confidence, but the latter announces the changes to be made in the *Weekly Globe*, which will be increased some 40 per cent. in size and will be printed on web perfecting presses. It is rumored that the daily editions of both journals will, after New Year, appear in quarto form, like the New York and Chicago papers.

There is a rumor every now and then that the *Evening Telegram* is to be turned into a morning paper. It has now a formidable rival in the *Evening Globe*, which, though of the same size as the morning edition of the same paper, is sold on the streets for one cent.

Mr. Harper, formerly city editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, and more recently of the *Montreal Star*, has assumed the position of Montreal correspondent of the *Globe*. Mr. A. L. Anderson has surrendered the Hamilton agency of the same paper to Mr. Mattice, and resumed charge of the Toronto city circulation.

In the new Ontario Assembly there are, as in the old, several members and ex-members of the fourth estate. Mr. O'Donoghue, the late member for Ottawa city, was a compositor by trade, but he suffered defeat. Mr. Creighton, editor and proprietor of the *Owen Sound Times*, was re-elected. The Hon. C. F. Fraser, a member of the Ministry, was once a fast comp. Col. Clarke, the most likely man for the speakership, once ran a paper in Elora, and Mr. Jas. Young, ex-M. P. for South Waterloo, but now an M. P., once edited the *Galt Reformer*.

In the *Miscellany* for August it is stated that "Mr. Horton of Toronto is said to be the best 'phono.' in Western Canada." For the information of your readers I may say that there are two Hortons here, both good shorthand men. Mr. E. E. Horton is now the reporter for the Court of Appeal; his younger brother, Mr. Albert Horton, is the head shorthand reporter for the *Globe*.

COLUMN RULE.

It turns out to have been a printer who invented the plan of carrying eggs in pasteboard boxes dovetailed together; but, as usual, the inventor realized nothing from it, while another party is making his 'tarnal fortune out of it.



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

Convincing Testimony.

Prominent among the various devices by which the phonographic "outsiders" have been endeavoring to carry on their projects of misrepresentation, stands that of publishing false statements and *fac similes* of "cooked" reporting notes, for the purpose of misleading the public with regard to the legibility of Standard Phonography. So bold have these calumniators become in the fabrication and circulation of false reports, that they have ventured into the "Standard" camp so far as to charge Mr. Graham with being unable to read his own reporting notes. While statements so strongly opposed to the truth are not apt to interfere in any way with the interests of Standard Phonography—particularly when they cannot harmonize with the experience of those who have studied the system—yet it is not beyond the bounds of probability that they might play their part successfully upon the minds of the uninitiated whom they may reach, and who, perchance, might be unacquainted with the source from which they come. It is for this reason that the object of our present article is to protect the inventor of Standard Phonography, so far as the good standing and wide circulation of the *Miscellany* will enable us, against the attacks of those financially-sick and mentally paralyzed perfidious *outcasts* who are only envious of the honors which have been incessantly showered upon Mr. Andrew J. Graham ever since Standard Phonography was first presented by him to the world. Although we cannot claim the honor of being personally acquainted with Mr. Graham, our intimate acquaintance with his works on phonography makes it a pleasure for us to endorse the hundreds of European and American press notices that we have read, every one of which reflected upon this gentleman, as an author and law reporter, the very highest degree of credit. That Mr.

Graham stands at the head of his profession leaves no room whatever for the possibility of a doubt. As evidence of his world-wide fame, and of the fact that his system is universally acknowledged to be superior to all others, we give the following extract from an editorial which appeared a short time since in an English paper, (the London *Times*, we think). For this clipping we are indebted to our friend, J. H. Johnson, a Standard-Phonographic reporter, now living in London :

"REPORTING IN AMERICA.—That parliamentary reporters in America turn out their work in a more satisfactory manner than the 'gallery-men' is in a large measure due to the superiority of the shorthand system employed by them, which is said to be nearly fifty per cent. shorter than our Pitman system. This, of course, would enable an American phonographer to report *verbatim* with ease the most rapid speakers, whilst our reporters would be kept at their best. We think there is some truth in the statement that this gain of fifty per cent. is not made at the expense of legibility, for we are told that American reporters dictate to amanuenses as readily as though their notes were printed. As a proof of this, we give the following, which is taken from an American journal : 'We have seen Mr. Andrew J. Graham, the distinguished author of the Standard Phonographic series, and who is one of the most accurate and skilful of reporters, while writing out one part of his phonographic notes read and dictate aloud from other parts of the phonographic page, so rapidly as to keep four longhand writers writing at their greatest speed. In this way his notes were written out by five longhand writers almost as rapidly as they were taken down from the lips of the speaker.'"

In addition to the foregoing evidence of the legibility of Mr. Graham's reporting notes, we take pleasure in publishing the following letter which we have received from Mr. Hugh M. Mathewson :—

"To the Editor of the *Miscellany* :

"SIR—During a recent visit to the city of New York, I had the pleasure of meeting with Mr. Andrew J. Graham, author and publisher of Standard Phonography.

"In the course of several days' intercourse with Mr. Graham, I was privileged to inspect a large quantity of his notes, taken when engaged in reporting lengthy patent-suit cases, some years

ago, and I can cheerfully testify to their great beauty and legibility. So legible, indeed, were they, that I could read them without difficulty, and I am guilty of no exaggeration when I say that many of the pages came little short of the engraved exercises in the Second Reader in accuracy of outline and compactness of writing. In the margin of each page appeared the name of some one of the several amanuenses employed to transcribe the notes as they came from Mr. Graham's hands, with a note of any word or phrase of which they had any doubt; and it was interesting to turn over scores of pages at a time, of many thousand words each, without finding a single word so challenged. I may add that my impressions of Mr. Graham, as a reporter and authority on phonography and kindred subjects, not less than as a gentleman, were most favorable, and I deem it but due to him, and to his excellent system, to make this statement in view of the false and malicious slanders that are being circulated as to the illegibility of Standard Phonography.

"Yours, HUGH M. MATHEWSON.
Barrie, Ont., Oct. 29, 1879."

As it has always been claimed by *Prof. Pullus et al* that the only admirers of Standard Phonography are those who have never done any actual reporting, it might not be out of place for us to say, in justice to the writer of the above letter, that he is not only an excellent reporter but also a beautiful writer of phonography. In support of our remarks regarding his abilities as a reporter, we print the following, which appeared on October 29th, 1879, in the *Weekly Gazette*, a paper published in Barrie, Ont. :—

"PERSONAL.—The sermon which we publish this week, preached in the Barrie Presbyterian Church on Sunday evening, the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. Laing, of Dundas, was reported *verbatim* as published, by Mr. H. M. Matheson, a shorthand writer. Since Mr. Matheson's residence in Barrie, now nearly twelve months, he has reported sermons by various local and visiting clergymen, all of whom have expressed their satisfaction at the accuracy of the reports."

We think that the foregoing evidence of the legibility of Standard Phonography, together with the fact that it was the only one of the several systems of shorthand represented at the International Exhibition of 1876 that received from the Centennial Commission the honor of a

medal and diploma, and also that it is the system which is taught in nearly all the colleges on this continent in which the study of the art has been introduced, ought to make our readers unanimous in giving a verdict in favor of Andrew J. Graham.

There seems to be a demand for law-reporters in Montreal. Evidently the present number engaged in that branch of the profession are overworked. We draw our inference from the fact that several judgments have been delayed in consequence of the unsuccessful attempts of the court officials to gather in the masses of evidence from the shorthand writers to make up the record in order to place it before the Judges.

Mr. Thomas Bengough, of Toronto, besides being phonographic reporter to the York County Court, is managing editor of the *Christian Helper*.

EASY LESSONS IN PHONOGRAPHY.—Lesson VIII is unavoidably crowded out of this issue. It will appear in the November number.

Why are anti-Grahamites like sugar guns? Because they can't make a report worth a cent.

What's the difference between a phonographically reported speech and a trout? One is caught on the fly with a hook, and the other is caught with the fly on a hook.

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.

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.

"Devil-isms."

BY HAIR SPACE.

"Our devil" spent his vacation week at Atlantic City, and while there he went into the surf so often, that he finally declared that he was surf-foot-ed with it.

He wants to know of housekeepers whether *light* bread gives any illumination.

He propounds a piscatorial question: Why are salt water fish fresh?

Another piscatorial question by him: Should a fish be weighed by its own scales to ascertain its own weight.

A capital case: A printer's upper case.

He was listening to a typo telling some jokes, the other day, when he slyly dropped the remark: He must be a pun-gent printer.

Punch once asked if a lady's satin dress should be sat in. "Our devil" says, certainly, if there is a handsome lady in it.

HOW MANY MILES?—Now-a-days, when almost every one is trying how many miles they can walk in a stated time, or how much work (or play) can be accomplished in such a time, perhaps it might prove interesting to ascertain how many miles a pressman's feet or legs travel in running a treadle job-press ten hours a day. The *Advertiser* office has been doing a job of 30,000 labels, two colors, and our pressman is of opinion that he makes about as good time with his legs as most of the pedestrians. One day he ran 15,000 impressions in nine hours, doing 1,000 of them in twenty-eight minutes, and he did not rush things much, either. When it is taken into consideration that 60,000 impressions are to be taken, we think it comes pretty near to a walking match against time.—*Newmarket (N. H.) Advertiser.*

GLASS TYPE.—From a Paris correspondent we learn that a French firm (Messrs. Montcar-mont & Dumas) is engaged extensively in the manufacture of type from glass toughened by the De la Bastie process. The correspondent vouches for the fact that the glass types give impressions quite as clear and sharp as those obtained from the usual type-metal letters, that they can be cast in the same mould, and turn out as well. They cannot be "battered" by blows of the mallet or by accident, are not injured by stereotyping, have remarkable wearing powers, and will permit the use of any colors in color-printing—which we all know is not the case with the metal type as at present manufactured.

DIED.

TOBEY—At Napanee, Ont., October 17, Stanley H. Tobey, printer, aged 24 years.

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.

NAPANEE MILLS

Paper Manufacturing Co'y.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

W. F. HALL, Secretary.
W. M. FINLAY, Practical Superintendent.

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

P. O. BOX 121.

SAMUEL McAFEE,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Boots and Shoes,
DRY GOODS,
TINWARE, EARTHENWARE, FARMING
IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.
3-12-tf WATERFORD, N. B.

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.

Bookbinders' Thread.

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

Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

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

Engravers on Wood.

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

Gauge 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, Merriton, Ontario. See advt.

"Peerless" Presses and Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Henry Johnson, vice-president,
44 Beekman street, New York.

"Premium" Goods.

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

Printing Inks.

BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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, Wythe Av. & Hewes st, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

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

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

Printers' Rollers and Composition.

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.

Type Founders, Etc.

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

Please mention this paper when writing to our advertisers, as they like to know where their advertisement was seen, and it will help us to secure and hold a share of their patronage.

A BARGAIN.

FOR SALE—About 70 pounds SMALL PICA, English make, with Italic, 25 pounds extra Quads, 10 pounds extra Figures and Leaders, in excellent order, having been very little used.

20 Cents per lb.—Cash.

Apply at once to W. & J. ANSLOW,
Newcastle, Miramichi, N. B.

POWER PRESS.

WANTED—A Second-hand CAMPBELL COUNTRY POWER PRESS. Must be in perfect order. Address, with terms,
BOWES BROS.,
Sackville, N. B.

FOR SALE.—A CHROMATIC PRESS, Half-Medium, 13x19 inside of chase, prints three colors. Will be sold cheap. Address
I. A. ROBINSON,
Journal Office, Stanstead, P. Q.

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN of a weekly newspaper, (power-press.) Thoroughly acquainted with newspaper work. Address, "PRINTER," Box 110, Sherbrooke, P. Q. 3-10-tf

WANTED.—A SITUATION AS PRESSMAN. 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

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

"SORTS."

A natural chest-protector—the miser.

Are false curls deadlocks?—

"Cock of the walk"—Rowell.

A finely-turned limb—a wooden leg.

Does a carpenter always write a plane hand?

Editors are happy, because they are all write.

Sure to harrow up the sole—Peg-ends inside one's boots.

An "Educational" column is the latest thing for a newspaper to have.

Printers consider every letter a capital one that contains a remittance.

There is no part of a man which will stand so many blows as his nose.

The home stretch is taken in the evening on the sofa.—*Pewee Methodist.*

The charm about a straightforward man is that he never goes back on you.

A country newspaper advertises for a respectable boy to make a devil of him.

The compositor who made it read, "In the midst of life we are in debt," wasn't much out of the way.

It is an English maxim that the Queen can do no wrong. Must we impewter motives to Britania?—*New Orleans Times.*

The man who indulges in mushrooms may not find the toad-stool of repentance until he reaches the next world.—*The Nation.*

There are persons that it is not safe to hold out the olive branch of peace to, unless you have a club in the other hand.

It is a malicious woman who will slyly put long hairs on a man's coat just to make his wife jealous.—*Henry Ward Beecher.*

It used to be hard to climb the hill of fame, but they've got it graded now. We are going to saunter up, one of these days, ourselves.

We hope the minion is not an American type.—*Stamford Advocate.* Ha, ha, ha! A good thing, possibly; but where does the laugh come in?

Some females have just been arrested in Kentucky for the manufacture of illicit whiskey; and this is the first recorded instance of a woman keeping still.

Josh Billings says that "Diogenes hunted in the daytime for an honest man with a lantern; if he had lived in these times he would have needed the hed lite of a locomotif."

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker says she pants for the "good time coming" when her sex will not have to "stay" on the outside edge of the professions, but will assume their legitimate position.

"It's hot as an oven in here," remarked the commercial editor as he threw off his coat to go to work. "Well, it ought to be," answered the fancy reporter, "this is where we make our daily bread."

Let some of the men engaged in running six-day matches try running a newspaper for a while if they would understand the difference between go-as-you-please and please-as-you-go.

Beecher, attuning his voice to a pathetic key, leaned over the rostrum, the other day, and said: "Gentleness lifts a man out of himself." So will a few snifters of Cincinnati bust-head.—*New York World.*

A New Brunswick man who went to British Columbia wrote back to a local paper, saying: "Offer a premium at your coming fair for the biggest fool in the country, and I'll try and get there in time."

An editor of a western journal asks our opinion on the "cramming system." We can't speak from experience, but we should judge that if one crams his system with boiled cabbage, tripe and buckwheat cakes, late at night, he would probably dream of the devil.

An honest Hibernian, trundling a handcart containing all his movables, was accosted by a friend with: "Well, Patrick, you are moving again, I see." "Faith, I am," replied he. "The times are so hard, it's a dale cheaper hiring a handcart than paying rints."

A compositor on an agricultural paper, whose girl's father had helped him down the front steps on the evening previous, had some copy given him "The Perforating Power of Roots," enticed him to set up. He composed it in sympathy with his own feelings, and the next day the article came out headed, "The Perforating Power of Boots."

Turkeys who on corn have fed,
Turkeys, who to-day have bled,

Welcome to us, now you're dead
And in the frost you lay;

Lay the proud old Turkey low,
Turkey falls at every blow,

Let the young ones thrive and grow
'Till next Christmas day.

It does a newspaper man a heap of good to meet one of 'nature's noblemen, one who, when he is informed his subscription has expired, pays his dollar and takes a clear certificate of character for another year. What a contrast is such a man to one who will refuse to subscribe on the ground that he has too many papers and no time to read, but unflinchingly calls around to some subscriber on publication day and stays long enough to read his paper through.

She strolled into the Central Station, and they saw at once she was from the rural districts. Her sun-bonnet was of the old time "Confed" cut, and it was quite evident that her dress had not been designed by M. Angelo. "Hev ye seed my jewlarky?" she asked. "Your whatky?" said the official in charge. "My jewlarky," she repeated. "He's a short man, with a brown straw hat, and his name's Smith, and he's got a gal." "Search the newspaper offices," was the gracious reply. Hide yourselves, boys.—*New Orleans Times.*

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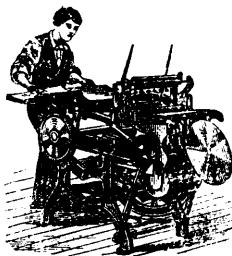
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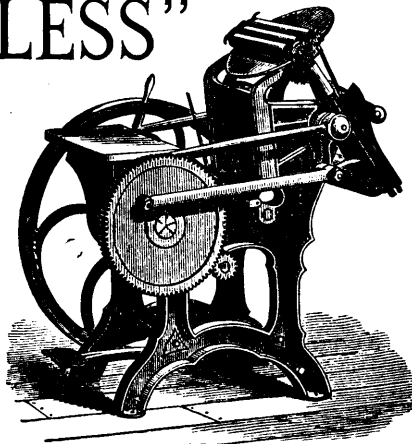
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