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- Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

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

No. 3.

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PRACTICAL MATTERS.

BY JUL. L. WRIGHT.

Apprentices on Morning Papers.

The evil results to the human system attending a reversal of the order of nature, as evidenced by the lives of men who are so unfortunately circumstanced as to be forced to undergo this physical metamorphosis, should be sufficient in determining parents against sanctioning children earning a livelihood by service in the composing room of a daily morning newspaper.

Aside from the above there are other weighty reasons for discountenancing the perpetuation of this mind-dwarfing and body-destroying system: Vicious habits are contracted (the effects of which require years to eradicate), principal among them, and the one most readily acquired and hardest to overcome, being *tippling*.

While I am no apologist for drunkenness, yet in refutation of the aspersion cast on the craft on this account, I am induced to say a few words: Unless exercised, a caged bird loses the power of flight; transplanted from virgin soil to the close atmosphere of the house, if not given the benefit of air and sunshine, shrubs wither and die; when restricted to an herbivorous diet, carnivorous animals of the forest perish. So with man! He needs something to counteract the depression and exhaustion produced in battling with the forces of nature—in revolutionizing his very being. A stimulant of some kind he must have, even though the resisting power imparted be but temporary and fictitious. Thus the habit of drinking is acquired. At the beginning it is indulged but sparingly. By degrees the appetite increases, and calls upon the bottle are more frequent. Finally, the craving for liquor becomes uncontrollable, and another victim is added to the long list of sacrifices in the unequal contest.

While whiskey unfits many for an active pursuit of our calling and hurries them from the world, teaching the lesson of temperance in its destructiveness, the number assailed with lingering consumption and kindred diseases outnumber

them two to one. If printers, on morning papers, could school themselves to take but one drink of liquor in every 24 hours, and that one immediately upon completion of the night's work, I have, no doubt, but that such a course would be a great assistant in correcting the nervous system, by producing the rest so much needed. Unfortunately, the past and present indicates that this can be adhered to by but comparatively few. Hence the necessity of adopting other guards, and I know of none that will mitigate the evil more than the ostracism of boys and the recruiting of morning papers from the ranks of those whose characters and habits have been formed while learning the business in the broad light of day.

Unfair Practice.

When employed on a regular's frame, a sub. has identically the same privileges of the office, and is subject to the same restrictions, as his principal, and it is manifestly unfair and dishonorable for him to curry favor by correcting passable errors and robbing his case of sorts for the accommodation of other regulars. It is much more objectionable for him to hang around the composing room for the purpose of holding copy for the reader *without remuneration* and to distribute objectionable matter (black, italic, and pi) for the regulars. I have heard of some "contemptibles" who have gone so far as to ply regulars with liquor and then loaned them money to go on a "periodical," in order to secure a few weeks' work. Such men should be "barred" by reputable foremen.

The Standard.

The endeavor to establish a true standard of type has long engaged the attention of the fraternity, and the recurrence and consideration of this vexed question apparently thrusts the solution at a greater distance than before. Many plans have been suggested—some elaborate and complicated, but based on sound principles; others, simple and easily comprehended. All that have been tested have proven more or less defective. With me, the result of considerable experimenting and more reflection induces the opinion that a "true standard"—one of uniformity—invariable through variability of bodies of the same face.—will never attain more than an imaginary existence.

Yet there may be *several* standards. Indeed, the re-introduction of old-style faces on lean bodies demands that steps be taken, having, for

an object, the recompensing compositors for loss entailed in composition.

In debating this question we should bear in mind that as the size of the type is *enlarged* a standard based on *nonpareil* correspondingly *diminishes*, while as the size *decreases* from that standard there is a notable *gain*; so it would be unfair to the employer to establish an arbitrary rule for the regulation of this matter when we have the naked fact before our eyes that type cast with a view to conformity would necessarily be disproportioned.

It appears to me the height of perversity to insist (as some *do*) that founders cast *side sorts* unnecessarily large (destroying the symmetry of the font) in order to bring their type within the space required by the old standard. There are so many faces to select from, and so many foundries in active operation, that if one or more should resort to this method of marring the beauty of finish, it is not probable that patronage would follow, but rather the contrary.

Frequency of use should be the governing principle in determining a standard—the body and face secondary. The lower-case a, e, i, o, u, l, n, r, s, t, w, y, being the letters most actively employed, and Scotch face, a mean between fat and lean bodies, their aggregate in ems in each size would be an equitable standard respectively. Thus the compositor would reap the benefit of broad faces as fat and of lean bodies by counting the width of measure as of the next smaller type, while the employer would derive the advantage accruing from measuring each body by *its own* standard.

Curvatures.

Few offices are supplied with the necessary facilities for quickly shaping curvatures in their varied windings—the greater number rely upon the ingenuity and mechanical skill of the job hand to overcome difficulties occasioned by deficiencies in this respect. Thrown upon his natural resources, the job hand turns to *experimenting*, and many are the devices to secure perfect lines and equalization. Soap and "paper-mash" have been used to a considerable extent, as has also clay, while calcine plaster is more extensively and quite effectively employed.

All these are more or less objectionable—soap, though easily handled and readily applied, wastes labor and time in removal; "paper-mash" requires too long a period for drying before putting to press, unfitting its use in a hurried

job; clay shrinks in hardening and will "part company" with the type; calcine plaster "runs like the devil" and protrudes into places not designed for its housing, and one false movement in pouring destroys the labor expended in shaping; the correction of an error is made with difficulty; no alteration of design is possible until the plaster sets, and *then* it can only be accomplished by reaming and patching.

With all its drawbacks, in large work, calcine plaster is probably the best material for the purpose. During a visit to the work-room of an Italian manufacturer of images, I observed that he laid strips of wood in certain parts of the mould before he poured the plaster, for the purpose of strengthening the weaker points of the figure, such as arms and legs. I have applied the same principle with success in the execution of work in which plaster was used, dispensing with the trouble of making curvatures with leads by simply forming the proper lines with cardboard and bracing them with pieces of wood, and then adjusting the type and pouring the plaster, first having squared the job in chase by slightly tightening the quoins with the fingers.

For *small work*, having used it with satisfactory results, I suggest *putty*.

High and Low Prices.

1. The higher the rate paid the employé, in book and job offices, the greater the profits of the employer.

2. The smaller the cost of maintaining the composing and press-room, in newspaper offices, the greater the gain of the proprietors.

To many the above may appear sweeping and conflicting assertions, unsupported by fact. The doubters can be convinced that, under certain conditions, the declarations will successfully bear the test of a rigid investigation:

1. The existence of a typographical union, and the absence of rat offices, place all employers in a position of equality, in the mere matter of wages, and an employer's organization, having for one of its objects the maintenance of a *minimum* percentage of profit on the cost of composition and presswork, are the only essentials necessary to this consummation, for it is well-established, by experience in daily life, that the higher the price by retail of any merchantable commodity the greater the profit.

2. With *news-papers* the case is different. The *retail price* of the *printed paper* is generally an insignificant factor—the subscription list is *never*

expected to pay the cost of its production. *Advertisements* are its life: hence it is a rare thing to read an announcement of reduction in the rates established at its inception, no matter how many *scalings* have been forced on their employés. It is notorious that reduction after reduction have been forced on the craft on the plea of "fall in prices of living," when no corresponding reductions have been made for advertising and subscription, and that, too, in face of the fact that paper stock, type, inks, etc., have, during this time, fallen, on an average, fully 50 per cent.

This state of affairs naturally produces a conflict of interests between the news hands and the book and job hands, and is a prolific source of contention between them, for the newspaper hands justly claim their labor is worth *more* than they can command, while the others maintain that the influence of the news hands prevents them from obtaining *as much* as they can command.

Graduated Scales.

Some years before the war between the States, Columbia Typographical Society (Washington, D. C.,) received an advance on nonpareil and a corresponding increase on each smaller-sized type.

In 1870, Nashville (Tenn.) Union's scale demanded 5 cents extra for all sizes above bourgeois and below nonpareil.

To me both these scales appear to need modification, in this: Small type is fatter than large, and in a narrow (newspaper) measure its fatness more than compensates for the difficulty of handling, and it should *not* command an advance, while the sizes above bourgeois, in the same measure, owing to the extra spacing, *should* command an advance. In book-work the width of the measure reverses this order, and the scale should run accordingly.

Objectionable Matter

Causes much dissent in the composing room, many claiming that any matter composed at a single price should not come under this head. There is logic in this reasoning, because the "foulness" of black-letter and italic cases often more than offsets the gain in the saving of letter in the body cases. After running the risk of correcting the greater part of a galley, because of the possibility of a *single* error in italic or black, equity seems to indicate that the unfortunate who comes in for a take of either of these

faces should be relieved of the burden of distribution; and as it is an undeniable fact that there is a wide difference in cleanliness of distribution, common fairness to each other should induce the selection of a "clean" and "swift" to case all such matter, the cost to be equally apportioned. The benefits arising from such a procedure—non-mixing of fonts, etc.—would surely prove remunerative.

Book-keepers' Accounts, etc.

Objection is frequently raised to paying an advance on transcripts of accounts, etc., because the proof-sheet seemingly indicates that it is fat at a single price. This might be true if the work was set from *reprint*, but when in manuscript and copied by a person ignorant of the method adopted, it is quite the reverse, and many hours have been spent by compositors in unraveling entanglements and producing work comprehensive in all its details. Perhaps the amount earned at an advance is far in excess of what would have been due for the same length of time on plain work. This should not alter the case, for, possibly, there may not be another man in the office who could execute it properly in double the time—he is only reaping the reward of skill and knowledge.

Points of Punctuation.

If there is any good and sensible reason why punctuation points should not be cast on bodies of uniform thickness, I have failed to discover it, unless variability may be claimed as such, because of ease in distinguishing certain points from others by the "feel," and the avoidance of the use of hair spaces.

The points of some fonts vary as much as a 5-em space. They are cast to "nothing," and are a constant source of annoyance, impeding progress on tabular work by causing irregular justification. It may be urged that only the period and comma enter extensively into this character of work, and that all offices should be furnished with the requisite supply of these two cast on en-quad bodies. Admitting the force of this observation, yet the fact remains that but few employers go to the expense necessarily entailed, though, as a consequence, their cost is consumed over and over again in wasted time. But in body letter there is no substantial reason why the points should not be cast with a view to uniformity, say on a 3-em space body. One advantage they would then possess would be facil-

ity in correction, without lifting or rejustification. To be smaller than a 3-em space would result in additional trouble in overcoming "springing" and slipping past the leads in removing the cord from the page after new type has been used awhile.

General Hints.

If a chase will not slide smoothly in the rack, pour a little water in the groove and the difficulty will be overcome. Water is cheaper and cleaner than oil, and will answer equally as well.

Distribute all pi as soon as made, and all jobs when free from the press. "Dropping" and "picking" is false economy.

When matter is to be tied up and packed away, glean for distribution all lines containing italic, small caps, quadrats, and other common or scarce sorts. You will then be prepared for emergencies.

In drawing leads from small type, the most expeditious plan (taking mishaps into consideration) is to galley the matter, hold a lead against the upper side with the left hand for a "feeler," and raise the leads from the lower side with the "nick head" of the composing rule, occasionally withdrawing a lead entirely to give proper play.

Keep bevel and straight furniture separated, and thus avoid loss of time when imposing jobs.

If a form is imposed in a chase on *one side only* of a cross-bar, brace the other side. If you do not, the bar will surely "spring" and render a perfect register impossible when the chase is used for a book form.

In taking up surplus space in composition, don't throw it all between words in the centre of the line, line after line, no matter how equally divided. To avoid this, if necessary, even disregard the rule governing long and short letters.

To Sister Unions of the United States and Canada.

VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 31, 1878.

On account of sickness and deaths from yellow fever in Vicksburg Typographical Union, No. 105, we hereby appeal to you for such aid as you can render us. We have lost two of our members within the past week, and at the present time have three down with the fever. Remit to

MICHAEL F. BATTLE,

Secretary Vicksburg Typographical Union No. 105.

The above circular is self-explanatory, and we sincerely trust there will be a hearty response. Those wishing to make small donations, to assist their afflicted brethren in the South, can do so through the editor of the *Miscellany*, who will take charge of and forward the same. All sums will be acknowledged in the pages of the *Miscellany*.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is issued monthly at \$1.00 per annum, *in advance*, or ten cents per number. Price to apprentices—50 cents per annum, *in advance*.

The name and address of subscribers should be written plainly, that mistakes may not occur. All letters should be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,
Editor and Proprietor,
St. John, N. B., Canada.

The Printer's Miscellany.

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

Editorial Notes.

There is a rumor that a Canadian edition of the Marquis of Lorne's works will shortly be printed.

Twenty-five cents a copy will be paid for three copies of the *Miscellany*, No. 2, Vol. I., August, 1876. Address Editor *Miscellany*.

The advertisement of John L. Connelly & Co., wood engravers, etc., will be found on page 100. Write to them for estimates.

Parties having copies of the *Miscellany* of September and August, 1877—Nos. 3 and 4, Volume II.—will confer a favor on the editor by sending them to this office.

La Tipografia Mexicana is the name of a new monthly periodical from the City of Mexico. It is printed partly in English and partly in Spanish. Mr. Ellis Read is the publisher, and he is agent for all kinds of printing material.

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.

We are sorry to announce the death, at Manchester, Eng., August 1st, of Walker Speakman, aged 16 years, nephew of William Walker, traveller for Napanee and Newburgh paper mills. The deceased was an efficient shorthand writer—Pitman's system, and a subscriber to the *Miscellany*.

Jno. Riordon, Esq., paper manufacturer, Merriton, Ont., sailed from New York in the SS. "Brittanica," July 6th, for England, to bring home his worthy partner in life, who, we are

happy to announce, has been very much improved in health during her stay in Europe. Mr. Riordon is expected to return early in September.

Messrs. John and James Thompson, recently employed as foremen at the Napanee and Newburgh paper mills, respectively, by the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company, have lately been endeavoring to form a Paper Mill Company at Port Hope, Ont. The trial has failed, owing to there being already in Canada an over-production of 40 per cent. in printing and other qualities of paper. We would suggest their trying Manitoba.

A pamphlet entitled *Elective Franchise; or, Why Reformed Presbyterians do not Vote at Parliamentary Elections*, has been laid on our table. The question discussed is one of absorbing interest and cannot fail to incite a spirit of inquiry, while the principles advanced, if generally adopted, would work a great reformation in the history of politics. The matter is treated in a strong, practical, plain, earnest, brief and conclusive manner. Single copies by mail to any address 10 cents; 12 copies, \$1.00; 25 copies, \$2.00. Address, R. A. H. Morrow, publisher, 28 Charlotte street, St. John, N. B.

Mr. William Finlay, late practical superintendent of the Windsor, Que., paper mills, owned by the Canada Paper Company, resigned his position, and on May 16th, took charge of the Napanee, Ont., paper mills, for the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company. We understand that Mr. Finlay is the best maker in Canada of Nos. 1, 2, 3, white, colored and toned printing, also writing papers. His new employers intend manufacturing the five first named qualities, and may congratulate themselves upon securing such a valuable and practical assistant for their already well-established enterprise. Mr. Finlay has had considerable practical experience in the United Kingdom, United States, and latterly in Canada. He served his apprenticeship at Dalsholm, near Glasgow, Scotland, and has stuck, from boyhood up to the present time, to the paper trade. He has been employed in some of the best and finest paper mills in the United States. Previous to coming to Windsor, Que., he was practical manager of the *Inquirer* paper mills in Manayunk, Philadelphia, and on his leaving this mill, the employes presented him with a very valuable gold watch.

The Postal Union--Change of Postal Rates.

On the 1st July the Dominion of Canada was admitted into the General Postal Union formed under the treaty signed at Berne on the 9th October, 1874, but, owing to the shortness of the notice, the Canadian postal authorities were unable to put it into operation on the 1st July, as intended. The provisions of this treaty, however, went into effect on the 1st of August, when the postal exchanges commenced. Its main features may be briefly stated as follows:—

All countries which are parties to the Treaty form, under the title of "General Postal Union," a single territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence.

Between these countries are established, practically, uniform rates of postage, together with full and entire liberty of exchange of postal matter, either by means of closed mails or by the ordinary mails of the countries through which such postal matter may be sent in transit.

No additional postage is charged for the re-transmission of any article received from one Postal Union country and re-directed to another Postal Union country, provided that such article has not been delivered out of the Post Office.

To all European countries, the rate on letters will be 5c. per half-ounce; postal cards, 2c. each; newspapers, 2c. per four ounces; printed matter and samples of merchandise, 2c. per two ounces.

To distant countries, East Indies, China, Ceylon, Brazil, Mauritius, etc., double rates.

The Australian Colonies are not in the Confederation. Registration fee for Europe, 5 cents. To distant countries, 10 cents.

To Subscribers.

In the matter of subscriptions some of our friends have responded promptly but a great number are putting the matter off for a more convenient season. We would remind such that we have to pay sharply "on time" for everything which we supply, and consequently have need of all the amounts due us. We have a large number of accounts on our books—chiefly small amounts which the parties might easily pay if they would only consider the importance of so doing. Friend, put yourself in our place, in imagination, and kindly bear in mind that our charges are all at *cash* prices, leaving us no margin for expense of sending out an agent to collect; also please remember that subscriptions are due *in advance*, and are so low that promptness in paying is not only desirable but absolutely necessary.

Answers to Correspondents.

PORT PERRY, ONT.—Have credited you with 25 cents, on subscription book, for back number furnished. Thanks.

CYPRER.—Can't tell you from memory. Lost reference library in great fire last year. Will try and procure information for you, if not in a hurry.

KINGSTON, ONT.—Will use your article as soon as possible. Sorry for the misunderstanding, on your account. Would be glad of further contributions.

BOOKBINDER.—You can procure any grade or color of gold from Wulff & Co., Montreal. You can depend on what you get from them to be what they say. You should enclose stamp for reply in all cases.

TORONTO, ONT.—Your letter is too long for publication. If you wish them to appear in the *Miscellany* you must condense more. The information contained in the one at hand could be put into a "stickful."

ANTIQUÉ.—1. Not exactly. 2. Can't help it. 3. Write to Hoe & Co., New York, putting your communication into as few words as possible and enclosing a 3-cent U. S. stamp for reply. 4. The mailing machine you speak of is no good. Try one of Baldwin's. See his address in advt. in this number.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I.—1. See our published terms. We cannot publish a paper like the *Miscellany* on credit. The rule of pre-payment is intended to apply to all. 2. The Wm. H. Page Wood Type Company, are said to make the best wood type in the world. They never advertised with us.

Acknowledgments.

Robt. Shives, Esq., St. John, N. B.	.....	\$1 00
Arthur Graham, " " "	.....	1 00
W. R. Melville, " " "	.....	1 00
Duncan Brown, " " "	.....	1 00
W. F. Patchell, " " "	.....	1 00
Arthur King, " " "	.....	1 00
P. J. Lynch, Chicago, Ill.	.....	1 00
G. E. Billings, " " "	.....	1 00
H. M. Harbaugh, " " "	.....	1 00
G. F. Crosby, " " "	.....	1 00
W. S. Pratt, " " "	.....	1 00
<i>Eastern Chronicle</i> , New Glasgow, N. S.,	.....	1 00
J. J. Williams, " " "	.....	1 00
Geo. Beattie, (ap) " " "	.....	50
John Martin, (ap) " " "	.....	50
P. J. Perrott, Toronto, Ont.	.....	1 00
W. Walker, Napanee, Ont.	.....	1 00
W. T. Booth, Richmond, Va.	.....	1 00
Chas. R. Burnett, Elmira, N. Y.	.....	1 00
W. Huntington, Greeley, Colorado.	.....	1 00
D. S. Biggs, Boston, Mass.	.....	1 00
John Graham, Fredericton, N. B., (ap)	.....	50
C. J. Atkinson, Cowansville, N. B., (ap)	.....	50
B. H. J., Providence, R. I.	.....	1 00

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

DOMINION.

Mr. Climie has disposed of the Bowmanville *Statesman* to M. A. James.

Woodward, Grant & Co., wood engravers, of Toronto, have opened a branch establishment in London, Eng.

H. Keeffler, proprietor of the Richmond Hill *Herald*, has removed the plant of his printing office to Bradford.

A new paper has been started at Richmond Hill, the *Liberal*. Mr. Mann, of the late *Woodbridge Free Press*, is editor.

Robert D. McGregor, a printer, aged twenty-five years, recently committed suicide in Stanbridge, by taking morphine.

Messrs. Eby & Rittinger, proprietors of the *Telescope*, have dissolved partnership. The paper will be conducted by Mr. Eby.

H. A. Durnan, who is said to be a practical printer and a good journalist, has become sole proprietor of the *West Durham News*.

Thomas Alty, late of Larkins' book and job office, Montreal, is now foreman of the *Evening Post* and *Weekly True Witness* of that city.

The Orangeville *Advertiser* has been sold out by the late publisher, F. Monro, to F. H. & E. Newton, late of Lindsay, both practical men.

The French-Canadians of Montreal have a new conservative daily one-cent newspaper called *Le Petit Journal*, by Messrs. Berthiaume & Co.

J. Nichols, an employé of Jno. Fisher & Son, of the paper manufactory, Dundas, Ont., while putting on a belt was caught in the machinery and instantly killed.

Paul Dewhurst, of Brantford, Ont., better known as "Frenchy Harris," dropped into St. John, N. B., a few weeks ago, and Barnes & Co. have him on the ice.

Ben Rae, of London, has been holding a frame on the Woodstock, Ont., *Sentinel* for two or three weeks, and Fred Byer has been doing likewise on the *Review*.

Thomas Harris, a former Pictou typo, seems to be prospering in California, and gives evidence of this in the proper column. We wish Mr. Harris continued prosperity.

The plant of the *Saskatchewan Herald* arrived safely at Battleford on the last day of July, and

the first number of that journal (the first paper in the Northwest Territories) was struck off on the 16th ult. Tramps, make a note on't.

E. T. Adair and A. Atkins, and A. King and J. Chisholm, all printers at the Toronto *New Dominion* office, rowed a two-mile double-scutt race recently on the bay for a small stake. Adair and Atkins won by eight lengths.

J. W. Harris, for many years business-manager of the Hamilton *Times* Printing Company, and for thirty years connected with the press of Canada, died on the 27th July. It is only a short time since the editor of the same journal—Mr. Tyner—departed this life.

A printer named Joseph Dechene met with an accident in the printing office of Picault & Co., Montreal. It appears he was working at one of the machines, when his right hand got caught, and before it was withdrawn it was badly cut from the base of the thumb to the wrist.

The bonus offered by the people of Selkirk, Manitoba, for the establishment of a newspaper in that town, has been accepted by a Mr. Wideman, of Stouffville, York County, Ont., who is expected to arrive shortly with the plant for the new venture. Hurrah, another new field for tramps.

It's not often a printer can be found with such a military record as that borne by Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stevenson, book and job printer of Montreal, Que. It is as follows: 2nd Lieutenant Field Battery, 15th February, 1856; 1st Lieutenant do., 3rd July, 1856; Captain Foot Artillery, 11th December, 1856; Captain Field Battery, 2nd April, 1857; Brevet Major do., 11th December, 1861; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel do., 15th March, 1867.

There are at present two papers published in Winnipeg, Manitoba—the *Free Press*, a daily which lately celebrated its fifth anniversary, and the *Standard*, a weekly paper. Notice has been given in the *Official Gazette* by a number of gentlemen of their intention to apply for a charter as "The Manitoba Times Printing and Publishing Company"—the capital stock to be limited to \$20,000, with the intention of publishing a daily paper, under the name of the Manitoba *Times*. It is stated that it will appear shortly and that there is plenty of room for two dailies.

Sidney J. Schofield, formerly of Guelph, a printer by trade, died in New Orleans on the

12th July. About three years ago Mr. Schofield contracted a severe cold while in the States. It finally settled on his lungs, and he shortly afterwards returned to the home of his father, Mr. James Schofield, in Guelph, a mere physical wreck of the stout lad when he left to seek his fortune across the border. After spending several months at home, he left for Texas. For a time he felt much better, but growing worse he was on his way to Florida to try the mild climate of that State, when he became too ill to travel farther than New Orleans. He was tenderly cared for in a hospital in that city, where he sank to his rest. —*Ex.*

From our Port Perry, Ont., Correspondent.

Tramps are scarce—only two having called in as many years.

Work is brisk just now—having picked up during the last three weeks.

E. Mundy, publisher of the Port Perry, Ont., *Standard*, has purchased the Oshawa *Reformer*, and intends to “run” both. He took possession on July 1st.

Geo. J. Morrish, a compositor in the *Observer* office, has “doubled.” He has our hearty congratulations. See announcement of particulars in proper place.

The *Observer* folks are about to remove to their new office, erected for them by J. V. Thompson. It is a fine brick building of three stories. They occupy the second flat.

UNITED STATES.

Colorado has its Press Association. It was organized during the first week of August in the city of Denver.

The compositors of the Buffalo *Sunday Morning News* “excurted” to Sour Spring Grove, on Sunday, 11th ult.

Jacob Cochrane, who formerly worked in the *Tribune* office, Greeley, Colorado, is now in Crook City, Black Hills.

W. Huntington, of London, is now engaged on the *Tribune*, Greeley, Colorado. He has been six years in Colorado.

The *Herald*, it is stated, in a letter to the New York *Times*, received from Madame Restell \$150,000 for advertising, in thirty years.

The Greeley, Colorado, *Tribune* is a neat (excepting the head) well-printed sheet. N. C. Meecker is editor and E. J. Carver publisher.

The contract for doing the State printing of

Wisconsin for two years was let to E. Atwood, of the Madison *State Journal*, he being the lowest tender.

Anna Davis, a plucky little girl of Northboro', Mass., has started for Bangkok, Siam, by way of San Francisco and Hong Kong, to meet and marry her lover, a printer.

H. Frederick, a London printer, who emigrated to Denver, Colorado, some four years ago, and has been working there ever since, recently left for Northern California.

Lawrence, Kansas, has a new paper (a small one.—12x17) called the *Lawrence Argus*. Hoadley & Blood are the proprietors and “Veritas” is editor. “Ever lovely.”

James E. Anderson, late of the Philadelphia *Times*, and who figured prominently at Washington in an investigation, has been appointed to a position on the Washington *Post*.

The great greenback editor, Walter H. Shupe, of the New York *Advocate*, who has filed a petition of bankruptcy, with liabilities of about \$69,000, of which \$21,000 are secured and with nearly nominal assets, has been arrested for non-payment of wages to his office-boy.

Dr. William J. Sneed, of Nashville, has entered suits in the United States Courts against the Cincinnati *Enquirer* for \$20,000, and against the *Commercial* for \$10,000 damages, for alleged libel in publishing an article stating that Sneed eloped with a wife of a citizen of Nashville.

The telegraph editor of the Bangor, Me., *Commercial* is something of a rhymster, judging by the following heading in a late number:—“Thirty big Indians all in chains, going to the Penitentiary away from the Plains; thirty bad Indians all in a rage, safely housed in a St. Louis cage.”

The nine from the composing-room of *The Globe*, which suffered defeat at the hands of the Providence *Journal* nine in July last, paid a return visit to Providence, on the 14th ult. The *Journal* boys promptly took them in hand, and, after a visit to Bullock's Point and the discussion of a clam-bake, the party proceeded to the base ball grounds, where *The Globes* succeeded in revenging their defeat in the previous game with the following score: Boston *Globe*, 15; Providence *Journal*, 8. Only five innings were played, the junketing occupying the greater part of the day. Great fun.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Centralization.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

RICHMOND, VA., Aug. 1, 1878.

SIR,—The editorial, under the above caption, in the June number closes with an invitation to discussion of the questions under consideration, i. e., "Departmental Work in the Dominion of Canada" and the United States Government Printing office at Washington, D. C.

Of the merits of the first I know nothing. With the operations of the latter I am somewhat familiar; and the developments of the past few years have wrought a radical change of view in considering the subject as presented in the choice of the evils—(1) Centralization or (2) Contract.

Both are fraught with mischief to the craft! Centralization, as you have observed, teams with injustice to the community in general and to the master printer in particular, diverting business from natural and legitimate channels and at the same time extorting a proportionate quota of means for successful execution from those who have been ruthlessly deprived of what is rightly their due.

Nor is this all. Did its blighting influence and grasping avariciousness stop here, all might yet be well. It strikes in deeper. Not satisfied with concentrating the public printing in one vast establishment, it seeks to monopolize private work of a specific character—in furtherance of this design actually invading the inner precincts of the stationer and job printer's businesses.

Checks, "request" envelopes, tobacco labels, etc., are supplied by the government in quantities to suit purchasers. Owing to the vast numbers handled by it, competition is beyond the range of human possibility; and while we are blandly told that it is the privilege and duty of the government to stimulate, foster and protect private enterprise, evidences of oppression are daily seen and felt to the degree of producing the impression that this may be true in the abstract, but the practical results of the methods adopted unmistakably tend to crush and grind out the vital spark of prosperity.

Perhaps, the oppression of Centralization is felt more keenly by the employers of Washington, D. C., than by those of any other city in the United States, and many a typo will "blink" when he learns it is the general practice for con-

gressmen to have their campaign speeches (private work) printed at the government office.

Another usurpation of individual right is the requirement that the records of cases before the Court of Claims be printed at the government establishment. Claimants and attorneys are given no discretion in the matter, *though the cost is borne by individuals*.

There are other weighty objections to the system (including the corruptive influence growing out of the dispensation of political patronage). I will leave their elucidation to pens other than mine.

Contract is one of the parents of competition, which, though it *may be* the life of trade, is also the Nautilus enveloping the employes of manufacture. It is Centralization with a change of parties—the individual succeeds the government, and upon the journeyman is visited the disasters attending the change.

It begets jealousies and bad feeling between employers. The infection spreads—the hands are drawn into disputation, and in a little while are arrayed the one against the other. Through its workings animosities are kindled, invective and denunciation freely indulged in, and, sometimes, violence resorted to.

I have known it cause a reduction in wages, the closing of fair offices, the making of unfair offices, the destruction of a union, the establishment of mushroom offices, the adding of apprentices to already overcrowded numbers, who, after serving perhaps a year, were thrown on their own resources, and, inflated with the slight insight acquired of the business, have opened amateur offices, maintaining them by preying upon the customers of long-established houses. (It is a veritable truth, that nine-tenths of the commercial class do not appreciate the difference in workmanship—*to* such, printing *is* printing).

Guided by experience under both systems and discarding all other considerations, save the effect on the jour., I am constrained to give my preference to Centralization, at the same time admitting that Contract would prove less costly to the contractee.

It is possible to reject both the Contract and Centralized, and adopt a new system—one that cannot fail to prove more satisfactory to all concerned, and which would, doubtless, in its totality, be less expensive than either. It is this: Empower the executive officer of each department, in every place, to give the work to

any printer it may please him, but at a price for composition, etc., *not exceeding a specified advance of union prices in the particular locality.*

UNIONISM.

The exigencies of the times and misdirected opposition to unionism, laxity in enforcement of rigid measures for the preservation of principles of organization and the consequent antagonism of members, failure to *limit* and define in plain terms the *status* of membership—these are some of the causes operating to its disadvantage.

Employers being barred membership, no one should be countenanced as a unionist who, while a member of the organization, and of course having no capital invested, invades the portals of legitimate business by bidding for work to be let at public contract. To uphold such an one would be offering a premium for duplicity and inviting the condemnation of the just and the enmity of the injured. The genuineness of the bid would be contingent on the award!

Nor should a unionist be permitted to become a sub-contractor to an employer, using his principal's material in execution of the contract. Besides creating dissatisfaction generally, it encroaches on the line of demarcation.

For the same reason, parties to co-operative enterprises should not be granted the privilege of retaining membership; but they should be encouraged by every honorable means—even to the extent of pecuniary assistance from the treasury.

Trades' unions were not conceived in prejudice, nor do their requirements conflict with either individual rights or the interests of employers. On the contrary, by establishing a scale of prices giving to each workman an uniform rate for the same quantity and quality of work, the employers are to that extent protected and placed in equal standing with each other, no matter whether the price be *one cent or one dollar.*

The relative positions being the same—1, The employés of co-equality in the mere matter of price (he who is more skillful than another will of course increase his earnings proportionately); 2, The employers occupying common ground, each paying the same price for the same work (he who handles more capital than another in the purchase of material, or he who can give longer credits, or he who is superior in management, but reaps the reward of his qualifications); why, then, are not pleasant and harmonious relations preserved between the two elements?

The causes of disagreement are manifold: Neglect of business, financial mismanagement, unprofitable competition, waste of material, depression in general trade, etc.

To gain an advantage over others and temporarily extricate himself in a measure from the labyrinthian perplexities brought about by, his own deficiencies (and for none of which the employé can be charged with responsibility), an employer violently disturbs the prevailing amicable state of affairs by forcing an issue on the question of wages, yet in support of his position presents no point not susceptible of utter confutation. When the controversy culminates in the withdrawal of union forces from the establishment, and their places are supplied by non-unionists, the results have proven disastrous to employers who did not wish a reduction, but are now compelled to ask *in order to compete* for work with him who has enforced it. If this request be complied with, of what lasting benefit will the reduction be to him who first required it? Will he not be in the same plight he was before?

If employers form an organization and adopt the rule that no one would be employed by them at *less* than union rates, and that questions of changes in the scale should be matters of *mutual consideration* and *arbitration*, labor and capital would overcome the obstacles to a better understanding between each other.

COMMUNISM?

The press is apparently making a general pre-concerted effort to cast opprobrium on all trades' organizations, by seeking to gull readers into the belief that such bodies are hideous monstrosities awaiting the signal to pillage and devastate the land.

Through their machinations the idealistic and peaceful is distorted beyond recognition and a tirade of invective and vituperation indulged against the assertion of the attributes of manhood, accompanied by the servile demand for a surrender of the reasoning faculties of the masses to the keeping and direction of a moneyed oligarchy.

Even the International Typographical Union (because of the use of the word denoting its scope of jurisdiction) did not escape a measure of denunciation in Canada a few years since. It was perversely held by a minister of God to be no more nor less than a branch of the Internationale of France, and members of the subordin-

ate unions were commanded to sever their connection on pain of excommunication from the church, which, in this case, the faithful interpreted to mean exclusion from heaven and endless torment after death. The proscription was carried to the extent of denying burial of the dead.

Education is a leveler of caste, and as the working classes advance in literature the natural sequence is found in the laudable desire and purpose of bettering the condition of their being. Year by year the power for consummating this noble aim is strengthened, and their eyes are opened wider and wider to the mortifying realization that hitherto they have been mere puppets in the hands of skilful managers.

With the acquisition of knowledge comes the craving for further improvement, and infringement upon that which has been won is resisted by the power of logic. Unable to successfully cope with this weapon of defence, proscription is resorted to and the trade-unionist is denounced as a thief in principle and a murderer at heart.

Driven to the wall by unfair means, he has the alternative of maintaining principle by force or an unconditional surrender of his manhood. In his discontent, *Which will he choose?*

J. L. W.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., Aug. 25, 1878.

The Seminary has recently received three new scholars, of the female persuasion.

Hartford's famous printer, Mr. Calhoun, made a trip to this city the latter part of last month.

The illustrated papers contained very good portraits of the supposed poisoners and their victims.

We Boys, a "four-by-six" monthly paper, was born in Willimantic during the present month. Fred Hoyt, publisher.

Owing to the inability of the printers to buy a steamboat, the fishing excursion to Gardner's Bay had to be given up.

"The printers of the city say I am mean. I know I am, but don't tell the new help so; let them find it out for themselves." Eh, Sonny?

A black bass weighing 27 pounds was taken from Gardner's Lake on the day of the Barbecue. Perhaps some one will think this story slightly fishy.

"Charley" Draper has severed his connection

with the office of Gordon Wilcox, and, in all likelihood, will finish his apprenticeship in one of the larger cities. May fortune smile upon him.

The great scorch had no effect upon the "popular printer." He set his ears in motion, stowed away a quart or two of peanuts, and was as happy as the great grizzly at the North Pole while the wave was passing over.

Mr. William Fitch of Providence, formerly of the *Bulletin*, followed the warm streak on a visit to this city. His old partner, Mr. Campbell, is still travelling in Europe, and his wife is writing from thence some interesting letters for the abovenamed paper.

"Speed away," whispered the "master printer," and the several strangers referred to in our last pulled down their vests, buttoned up their jackets, struck out, and in all probability are now squandering their hard-earned lucre at some of the many watering places which skirt our coast.

Mr. James L. Doyle, of Case, Lockwood & Brainard's, Hartford, was in town in the early part of the month, having been called home to witness the last hours of a younger brother. The funeral occurred on the morning of the 10th, shortly after which "Jimmy" returned to Hartford.

While standing on the steamboat wharf at Providence, a few days since, we noticed a former shopmate and "speech-maker" striking out nobly for the Newport boat, followed by a wife and three bouncing, smiling children. It was "Yockey," bound down to the home of the clam, Rocky Point.

A new feature. What is said to be a reprint of a work issued some three months since, containing a map of the east side of the Shetucket river and a bird's-eye view of the Promised Land, has just made its appearance hereabouts. It is a "sooner" work: that is, it was got out sooner than we expected. Change the date, and you'll have the next volume ready for delivery by next June.

Death has claimed another victim from the ranks of the bookbinders of the city, making the second it has taken from among them within a short period. George W. Smith, for a number of years past employed in Burnham's bindery, yielded up his life to the great destroyer on Sunday evening, August 18th, passing from life

to immortality without a struggle. His disease was consumption, and his age 22 years.

Wm. F. Beebe, of Newport, becoming weary of listening to the murmurings of "the sad sea wave," dropped in here about the 27th, from present appearances, with a view to making a protracted visit. A blue ribbon and "Reform" decorate his breast. "Reform" is good — 'tis in a good place — but it has no effect upon the rheumatism of which he complains. "Hot drops" are good for that complaint, but bad for "Reform."

"Locked up." On the 30th of July Wm. H. Fitzgerald, a tramp printer, was up before the New London police court charged with stealing a coat and compositor's rule from the office of the *Telegram*, where he had been employed a few days previously. He received ten days' imprisonment, costs of court added. The *Telegram's* aged compositor would have been carried also had he not slipped out through a hole in the pocket and made good his escape.

One of your subscribers had the last number of his *Miscellany* stolen from him before he had the opportunity to take it from the wrapper. This shows good taste on the part of the thief, even if his moral training has been deficient. It also goes far to show that the contents of this little monthly are appreciated, and that the work itself is considered worth stealing. The *Miscellany* is within the reach of every man and boy in the town, and the fellow guilty of pilfering from his neighbor deserves to be kicked to death by "The Printer."

On Saturday, the 17th, at 6.30 a. m., a large number of the jour. printers, accompanied by several invited guests, embarked on board a four-horse chariot bound for Gardner's Lake, where was held their "Seventh Annual Concert and Grand Barbecue." Arriving at the grove, situated on the southern side of the lake, at 7.45, the chariot was unloaded and breakfast prepared by one of the number, after partaking of which the excursionists entered into the sports of the day, consisting of foot, hurdle and sack racing, stone throwing, jumping, boat racing, etc., for all of which prizes were awarded the successful competitors. It is almost needless to state that in the boat racing the "shells" used were built near the lake, in the early days of Noah, and were of the "punt" pattern—square fore and aft—and carrying a coxswain. Tub-

racing was also entered into, and many and frequent were the "half moons" seen shining upon the surface of the lake during the contest for the prize. At noon time an excellent clam chowder, washed down by a "tonic" made from milk and ice, served to strengthen the inner man and brace up the nerves of the excursionists, many of whom had been engaged the night previous in earning their daily bread and tobacco, and consequently were minus their three winks and roll-over. Outsiders thought the "roll-over" would come in at the Lake; but the ice kept the milk from souring on the stomach, and when the latter is all right, the head is pretty certain to remain level. The party arrived home about 6 p. m., in A 1 condition, after having enjoyed a glorious day's sport. The programme of the Concert and Barbecue, issued previous to the day named, is too lengthy for these columns, therefore we omit it. STICK AND RULE.

"Among the Clouds."

SUMMIT HOUSE,

MT. WASHINGTON, July 20, 1878.

It was with much pleasure that I received the last number of the *Miscellany*, which was forwarded to me by friends in Coaticook, Que., from which place I have lately removed.

While writing my first letter, I little expected the next would be written at this elevated point of the globe, much less did I expect to work in a printing office 6,291 feet above the level of the sea; but, as it is impossible to tell what a day may bring forth, I one day unexpectedly received an offer of a situation "among the clouds," or rather on a paper with that title, and accepted it out off sheer curiosity.

Among the Clouds is an eight-page paper, size of page 10x12, and devoted entirely to advertising and mountain news, which is very scarce. The proprietor, Mr. H. M. Burt, a resident of Springfield, Mass., conceived the novel idea of starting a daily newspaper on the summit of Mt. Washington, and immediately set about making preparations to execute his plans. He secured a "Campbell" power-press from Mr. Royal Cummings, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., and, as he was already the manager of a newspaper office, he obtained the requisite amount of material for carrying out his plan. His first paper was issued about the 20th of July, 1877, and continued till the middle of September. Two editions are printed—morning and noon,—the

only change in the noon edition being the arrivals at the "Summit House." From seven to eight hundred copies are printed daily, which are distributed among the hotels at the base of the mountain, to be sold at ten cents a copy. He has four employés in the office, which is situated in the reception room of the old "Tip-Top House." This year (his second) he commenced publishing on the 9th of July. The enterprise paid last year, and there is every prospect of its doing the same again. This is, without doubt, the highest printing office in existence, and the enterprising manager deserves to succeed.

REGLET.

Providence Pencilings.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30, 1878.

Business only fair; no additional assistance needed.

The newspapers are well filled with "advs." and keep up good circulation.

A new weekly paper is talked of, to appear in a couple of weeks, in the "Greenback" interest.

Wm. Foster, jr., a veteran typo, well known among the older prints here, is looking after tramps who are willing to saw wood. He is employed by the city.

The *Miscellany* is a welcome little messenger, eagerly anticipated, but too frequently borrowed by those who ought and are really able to pay the very moderate subscription price.

Base ball on the brain is afflicting movable alphabet manipulators. The *Journal* nine challenged the *Press*, but it was declined on account of memory of former favors and defeat. So the *jour.*, after being taken in by counter-jumpers, went to Boston and scooped up the *Globe* roosters; who "set-'em" up. Leisure moments in the various offices is occupied in practising the "catch," old shoes, hard-boiled eggs, paper rolls, quins, mallets, etc., doing duty as balls.

Two or three of the boys have put on the yoke of hymen lately. "Blest be the tie that —" [to be filled in according to taste and conception.] Apropos a little story: A certain Southern paper announced, "A Mr. Tub has married a Miss Barrel; too bad a Barrel should become a Tub; however, there'll soon be little Tubs enough to make another Barrel." "Hold on there, Mr. exchange!" put in another journal, "There'll be a little firkin first!"

I.

Chunks and Chips from Chicago.

Chopped and Gathered by Nonpareil.

Ingersoll Bros., printers, have failed.

The contract for the City printing has been awarded to the *Daily Telegraph*.

The *Times* sent a reporter to Colorado with an astronomical party to view the eclipse.

The employés in Knight & Leonard's office had their annual picnic a short time since.

The Socialists are discussing the advisability of starting a paper. They have \$3000 on hand.

Mr. Deen Jones, formerly on the local staff of the *Post*, has accepted a position on the *Dubuque Telegraph*.

Mr. T. C. MacMillan, late religious editor of *The Inter-Ocean*, is travelling in Europe and writing letters to *The Interior*.

An error occurred in last month's correspondence, to the effect that 20 men were employed in Culver, Page, Hayne & Co's. office. Fully 50 are at work there.

The *Daily Telegraph* has been sold by its founder, S. F. Norton, to a joint stock company, and will in future employ Union men. They will also issue a Sunday edition.

The *Standard*, a Baptist organ omitted one issue in July and August, for a vacation, and invited the other religious journals to do the same. The *Northwestern Christian Advocate* declined on the ground that they would be cheating their subscribers and keeping work from their printers.

RATTED.

The following card, which appeared in some of the papers here, explains itself:

WORKINGMEN! READ!!—The Chicago Typographical Union is not aggressive; for years it has been on the retreat, as regards wages, with its face to the employers: even in the "flush" times of the war, and the excesses incident thereto, the Printers' Union, as a rule, was eminently conservative, it recognizes the fact that employers have right, at every stage, which the employés are bound to respect. It is opposed to strikes, save under compulsion. The *Inter-Ocean* has gone out of the Union. Mr. Nixon has violated his agreement with us. After the last reduction, 40 cents per 1000 ems was to remain the standard of wages on morning newspapers. Nixon, however, was uncompromising in his demands, though allowed an unexampled privilege and plenty of time to perfect his scheme for "rattin'" the office. The *Inter-Ocean* is now a rat shop, and the men employed there

"scabs." We ask the co-operation of labor organizations and fair workmen in our efforts to withdraw patronage from that concern, which should go the way of the defunct *Post* in double-quick time. Stop its circulation on the "common sense" plan. — *Printers' Committee*.

Trouble was anticipated at the *Inter-Ocean* office after it was ratted, and two policemen guarded the entrance, but everything was quiet.

At a largely attended meeting of the Knights of St. Crispin, held at Union Hall, last evening, the following preamble and resolution was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The *Inter-Ocean* having refused to pay fair wages to its employes, and being now a "rat" office, we deem said paper unworthy the support of workmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the Knights of St. Crispin of the city of Chicago, do hereby pledge ourselves to withdraw and withhold our patronage from those who help support the *Inter-Ocean* either by subscription, advertising, or other means.

The Trade and Labor Union and the Iron-Moulder's Union have passed similar resolutions.

All the World Over.

Collected by Nonpareil.

The German Socialists have 300 newspapers.

Melbourne, Australia, has a population of 250,000, and have four daily papers and three weeklies.

An agent for the British and Foreign Bible Society has been stoned to death in Buenos Ayres for selling Bibles.

Six Spanish newspapers have been prosecuted for circulating reports that the late Queen came to her death through poison.

Henri Rochefort has stopped writing for the Paris *Marseillaise* because its editor would not also engage Vera Sassulitch.

The London *Times* and *Telegraph* have their offices connected with the reporter's gallery of the House of Commons by telephone.

Mr. Forbes, the war correspondent, is clearing \$300 a week by his lectures, in addition to a handsome salary from the London *Daily News*.

A Paris publishing house is preparing an edition of the Lord's Prayer in 1200 languages and dialects. The book will be dedicated to Pope Leo XIII.

Londonderry, Ireland, with a population of 28,000, supports three papers. Two are pub-

lished every other day, which amounts to having a daily paper.

The editor of *Laenders' Irish News*, published in Dublin, has been arrested for giving the advance copies of a public document to the *Freeman's Journal*.

A new daily paper, published in Havana, *La Libertad*, reached a circulation of 15,000 on the second day of publication. The paper advocates the liberty of the press and of suffrage.

The grave of MacGahan, the brave correspondent, is in the Catholic cemetery of Ferikeni, described as a "wilderness of utterly neglected graves, tangled over with and half-buried in wild weeds and uncared-for shrubs."

Mr. Charles Ross, chief of the Parliamentary reporting staff of the London *Times*, has been in the gallery fifty-eight years, for twenty-five of which he has been leader of the *Times* corps, which consists of fifteen men in the Commons alone.

Mr. Grattan Geary, editor of the *Times of India*, England, has arrived in Paris from Bombay, having proceeded overland through the Sultan's Asiatic territory as far as the Mediterranean. He was obliged to ride on horseback over a thousand miles through a wild country. He visited Babylon on the way, and found natives digging up the remains of ancient palaces. The large amount of information which he gathered will be embodied in a book which will be issued shortly.

Nonpareil's Canadian Budget.

The Orangemen of Montreal intend starting a paper.

Five Toronto printers have suddenly left for England.

Jas. Beatty, of the Toronto *Leader*, has made an assignment. The liabilities of the estate are \$278,000.

The first newspaper printed north of Toronto was published in Barrie in 1847. It was called the *Magnet*.

Mr. L. C. Patterson, of the Toronto *Mail*, had his nose broken in two places recently while playing cricket.

Hunter, Rose & Co., Toronto, and the Dominion Type Foundry, of Montreal, have articles on exhibition at Paris.

Mr. Boyle, of the Toronto *Irish Canadian*, is feeling his way toward the establishment of an evening Irish representative paper.

The house of James Stewart, manager of the Montreal *Herald*, at St. Ann, was burned lately. The family had a narrow escape with their lives.

The Rose-Belford Publishing Company of Toronto, have established a branch in Chicago, in the Grand Pacific Block. The company has entire and exclusive control of the *Fortnightly Review* and the *Nineteenth Century*. They will issue shortly, "Canada under the administration of Lord Dufferin," by Geo. Stewart, jr.

Huron County.

Of the sixteen proprietors of newspapers in this county, ten of them are married men.

Rev. P. F. Page, now of Vacaville, Cal., learned his trade in the Clinton *New Era* office, this county.

This is the season of the year when the proprietor tells the foreman to "fill up with anything, even dead ads.," and sends the boys off fishing till times brighten up.

One of the bachelor editors of the Brussels *Post*, recently purchased a lot in that village, and speculation is rife as to who the fortunate lady is going to be that "Tom" wishes to settle on the lot.

A. C. Simms, of the Goderich *Star*, made a wager of \$50 that he would ride at the head of the Orange procession in Montreal on the 12th. He went down but did not ride. When he returned his Goderich friends lionized him.

In this county eleven newspapers are published, the proprietors being practical men in all but two instances. Besides these, there is a separate job office and any number of "amateurs." Three of the newspapers use large power-presses.

Mr. E. Holmes, of the Clinton *New Era*, can rank among the oldest printers of the Province. He has been at the business for nearly 40 years, having learned his trade on the Brantford *Sentinel*. He is still able to set and distribute about eight thousand a day.

Jas. F. Dickson, of the Goderich *Signal*, who was drowned on the 5th of June last while boating, had the largest funeral ever seen in Goderich. He was only 24 years of age; had learned his trade on the Guelph *Mercury*, and was as fine a young man as one could wish for.

Laughable things occur in printing offices as well as elsewhere. A person, who makes some pretensions of "printing office knowledge," being in an office in this county, pointed to the proof-press and asked, "Is that your new card cutter?" Another person, who, by the way, is an amateur printer, recently asked, "Do you prove your newspaper matter on the 'Gordon'?" Satisfactory answers were given to these queries.

R. H. Call, a printer now working in Clinton, has had a varied experience. For some time he travelled as a tight-rope performer, and, while acting in Paris, his rope, fixed in a third-story window, gave way, and he fell, alighting on a sign, which saved his life, but inflicted injuries from which he yet suffers. He has been a salt and fresh water sailor, being stricken with yellow fever on the coast of Africa and shipwrecked in American waters. He has been captain of a tug, and deck-hand on the Erie canal. He has taken the part of "low Dutch" in comic entertainments, and is something of a humorist; but these are all changed, "the deeds of his childhood, so fresh in his memory," have all to be laid aside, as he is now a married man.

R. H.

Woodstock Waifs.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., Aug. 5, 1878.

A GOOD CHANCE.—There is a good chance for a *live* conservative paper in this county.

Fred, the "irrepressible," is to the fore. The 100 mile tramp has enlarged his muscle to a considerable extent.

RUSHING.—Business in the printing line has been very brisk here of late, but the "rush" is about over. Tramps, take notice.

OFF FOR HOLIDAYS.—R. Marchant, of the *Review*, and D. McGilvery, of the *Sentinel*, have gone on a two weeks' trip. May they have a "good time."

A NOVEL CABINET.—A jour. print. in town has been exercising his ingenuity in getting up a "cabinet." It is a novelty in its way, and will, no doubt, attain the object intended by its maker, viz., the economising of room. In a future number, with your consent, I will give a description of this new piece of "furniture."

TRAMPS—TWO.—One a beautiful youth, and fresh as a daisy. He hailed from Erie, Pa., and wanted a sit. He just came over to "see the country, you know." The other was a beauty,

too; red-nosed, watery-eyed, and seely looking, who looked as though he had been acting as a "beer-vat" to some extensive brewery. They both sloped for London.

Prince Edward Island Items.

SUMMERSIDE, Aug. 26, 1878.

Jas. Gamble is now pressman on the *Summerside Journal*.

The *Miscellany* is eagerly waited for by all the boys here.

Frank Dalton, of St. John's, Nfld., now holds a frame on the *Progress*.

Daniel Gilles, of the *Progress*, has been on a visit to his friends in the country.

Gus. Rotchford, son of the editor of the renowned *Rotchford's Daily*, is working on the *Progress*.

Wm. Dougan, the bookbinder in the *Summerside Journal* office, is turning out some handsome work.

Hadley Bagnall, who served his time in Cooper's job office, Charlottetown, is jobbing on the *Summerside Journal*.

John Fisher, foreman of the *Journal*, has been laid up the last three months. He has gone home to Charlottetown, and we are glad to hear is getting better.

Parmenas McDonald, late of the *Journal* office, and now of the *Patriot*, Charlottetown, gladdened the eyes of his old companions by a visit one day last week.

Hugh McKay, a deaf mute, who served his time in the Institute, Halifax, N. S., and who worked for some time in the *Patriot* office, Charlottetown, is now working on the *Journal*.

The P. E. Island *Farmer* is the name of a new paper just started here. It has for a staff: Thomas Schurman, (one of the proprietors) foreman; John E. Delany, Spurg. McEween, Gordon Schurman, typos; Frank Hunter, P. D.

Thomas McCarvill, foreman of the *Colonial Standard*, Pictou, N. S., paid us a visit one day last week. He said he was on a pleasure trip, but there is a strong suspicion that there was a young lady up west that engaged the most of his time.

Wm. E. Gillespie, of Pictou, N. S., is foreman on the *Summerside Journal*, *re* John Fisher, who was obliged to resign on account of bad health. We think the Cape Breton air has agreed with him immensely, where he has been working for the last six months.

P. L. Croken, of the *Summerside Journal*, took advantage of his summer vacation, a few weeks ago, to go on a pleasure trip to Salem and Boston, Mass. He has returned home and is now at work. P. L. looks rosy and hearty, and must have enjoyed himself immensely.

EM-BRACE.

Newspapers in the County of Shefford, Quebec.

The first paper printed in this county, so far as I can learn, was in the year 1854, at Granby, by Mr. P. Savage. Mr. S. was one of those energetic men who was determined to do business, and having started a drug store at Granby, learned the necessity of having a local paper to advertise his wares. Accordingly he proceeded to Montreal and purchased an outfit for \$1,000 on one year's credit, and brought out three journeymen printers to do the work. He then secured the services of the teacher of the Academy, who performed the editorial labors, and for a time the *Eastern Advocate* was looked upon as a successful enterprise. About a year and a half later, Mr. Savage became heavily involved financially, and decamped, leaving his printing office as well as his other business to the mercy of his creditors. About this time Mr. L. S. Huntington (now Postmaster General of the Dominion), bought out *The Advertiser*, which had been running nearly a year at Knowlton, in the county of Brome, and moved the type, press, etc., to Waterloo, where he was at that time engaged in teaching school. He then proceeded to the Montreal Type Foundry and discovered that he could purchase the outfit of the Granby *Eastern Advocate* at a large discount from cost, and accordingly did so, supposing that thereby he would kill his rival and thus secure the entire district of Bedford as his field of operations for *The Advertiser and Eastern Advocate*. On arriving at Granby, for the purpose of packing up the *Advocate*, he found the people of the village in an intense state of excitement, and a subscription paper was circulated and the sum of about \$300 quickly raised. An outfit was secured, and *The Eastern Township Gazette and Shefford County Advertiser* made its appearance just two weeks after the removal of the *Advocate* to Waterloo. The citizens now formed a publishing committee, who were to meet all the necessary expenditures and receive all moneys paid in for subscriptions, advertising and job work, but the expenses exceeded the receipts so much that it soon became difficult to find persons who were willing to serve on the committee, and the office was then leased to Messrs. Buxton and Frost,—the former a hotel keeper and the latter an energetic young printer (who is now a successful merchant in Granby), who agreed to run a weekly paper for a term of three years for the free use of the type, press, etc. At the expiration of this term, Mr. Buxton withdrew from the partnership, and Mr. Frost continued to publish the

E. T. G. for nearly a year, when he transferred his privilege to Mr. G. E. McIndoe, a typo from Montreal, who had been engaged in the office for a short time, and who now occupies the position of book-keeper for Mr. S. H. C. Miner, an extensive tanner at Granby. Mr. McIndoe published it for five years, till September, 1863, when Mr. H. Rose, a printer from Montreal, — who had just made an assignment of his office in that city—came along and took the elephant off his hand. In June, 1866, Mr. Rose gave up the office to Mr. S. C. Smith, late of the Niagara Mail, who immediately dropped the cumbersome name hitherto borne, and made it the *Granby Gazette*. The paper continued under the management of Mr. S. C. Smith, until last May, when its publication was discontinued. During the last years of its existence it proudly boasted of being “the oldest paper in the district.”

Mr. Huntington at once issued the *Advertiser and Advocate*, and continued its publication till 1866, when by his ability in its editorial management he had become a popular man and was elected to represent the county in Parliament. He still retained “an influence” over the *Advertiser*, although his name no longer appeared as its proprietor. The management then devolved upon Mr. John Noyes, an enterprising advocate, and Mr. T. Brassard, a notary of Waterloo, for about ten years, when Mr. H. Rose, who had been conducting the *District of Bedford Times*, at Sweetsburg, for four years, moved the *Times* to Waterloo, and amalgamated it with the *Advertiser*, under the name of the *Waterloo Advertiser and District of Bedford Times*. He published the *Advertiser* for nearly five years, when, in 1875, Messrs. Parmelee & Ingalls,—the former a student, and the latter a practical printer, and son of Rev. E. S. Ingalls, of Granby, took the reins. This firm dissolved at the expiration of about a year, and Mr. C. H. Parmelee is now the editor. Mr. Ingalls occupied the position of foreman in the office until his death, which occurred in the beginning of November last.

FULL FACE.

Phonography--The Battle of the Systems.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—Doubtless your readers observed that my letters, which have appeared in former numbers of the *Miscellany*, were written with the object of encouraging all young men, particularly those connected with the press, to study Andrew J. Graham's standard phonography—the best shorthand.

In a following number we find a few lines written by Mr. W. H. Fry, (a follower of Isaac Pitman), from the tone of which I infer that he considers the “Standard,” as yet, a little underdone, but it so happens that it is a system which has already been “Fryed” down by the inventor to a degree that makes it utterly indigestible to

Isaac Pitmanographers. However, as I do not purpose replying to “W. H. F.'s” letter in the present number, I shall withhold, *pro tem*, further criticism on his apparent knowledge of phonography.

Let me now draw your attention to that “breeze” which, in the April number, came from the direction of sunny Chicago, with a hope, it is presumed, of blowing Standard Phonographic works higher than a kite.

Passing on to the June number we find therein some very remarkable statements, signed, sealed and delivered, by a most “re-lic-able” “Editor” residing in Acton, Ont. He tells the world that he is a Tachygrapher (Standard Phonographers would call him a “Funny Grafer”), and hopes we are all aware that we are living in a progressive age. He informs us that he studied hard at Pitman's system for six months, but could make no use of it. He also furnishes a few facts and figures, telling us that Pitman's phonography is spread over the whole world, and that half a million of his text-books have been sold during the past 28 years. He then amuses the readers of the *Miscellany* by relating the particulars of his adventure with a Tachygraphy,—perchance some of your readers have never crossed the path of that quadruped; yet, properly speaking, the thing must not be numbered with the quadrupeds, owing to the fact that it has not a single leg to stand upon, in consequence of which it frequently seeks shelter among the “hidden treasures” of our junk shops.

Friend “Editor,” continuing, says, that after nine months study he could roll Tachygraphy out at the rate of 115 words per minute. (Readers will please note that the inventor himself, Mr. Lindsley, acknowledges that his system secures a speed of only about eighty words a minute.)

“Still they come!” Speaking of the manner in which the vowels are joined, he says, that there is not another system of shorthand having the vowels so arranged. (I fancy that editorship and, perhaps, occasional attempts at Tachygraphical reporting have not allowed him to examine the systems of Duployé and Scovil. I sincerely hope, however, that he will find abundance of time to do so before he is again called upon to decorate the pages of your valuable journal with his worthless and dangerous phonographic, or rather Tachygraphic intelligence.)

Now, my dear sir, the question here arises:

Who is responsible for this individual? But, hark! on returning to his letter we discover that he has not yet finished. His tank of "reliability," as it were, we are prone to imagine, is almost inexhaustible, for we are told that we may have the names and addresses of more than one hundred persons who have given up Pitman's system and learned Tachygraphy, among whom are a great number of professional reporters. (The fact that he has not also offered to supply the respective pedigrees of such won-

derful beings, is an oversight which may be considered almost unpardonable.)

Another glance at his letter, and we are pleased to find that he is about to conclude by tendering his heartfelt thanks for the space occupied. It is not, however, my intention to conclude until I have shown our modest Tachygrapher to be utterly unreliable (to use no harsher term.)


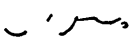
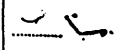
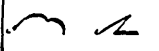
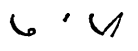
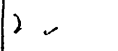
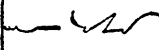

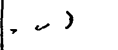

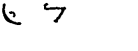
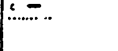
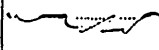


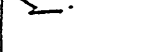


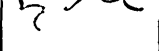



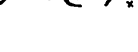
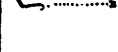
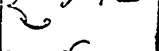
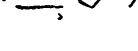
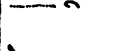



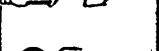
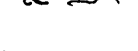





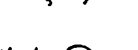




I will now ask your attention to the comparison plate, which I send with this letter.

Lindsley's
"Tachygraphy."

Lewis' Shorthand,
Easy Style.

Standard Phonography,
Corresponding Style.

Graham's
Brief Longhand.

			I
			e
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			lgn w
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			w
			w
			w

It will be seen that Lindsley's Tachygraphy, with considerable use of phrase-writing and omission of many vowels, is far inferior to Lewis' century-old shorthand—yet we are reminded that we are all living in a progressive age. You will also mark that Tachygraphy is obviously inferior to even brief longhand, since the latter requires the learning of no new alphabet, since it can be read by anybody, and since its letters, from long use, shapes and junctions, are made with enough greater facility, to more than compensate for any extra pen-movements that may, in a few cases, be required.

I have not made any reference to the corresponding style of Standard Phonography, as seen in the plate, simply because I consider that doing so would only result in the waste of your space and my time, besides I can conscientiously say that I do not think it would be proper to make any comparison of Tachygraphy with Standard Phonography. Not even does the plate

show any direct comparison, as it will be seen that Lewis' century-old shorthand has an intermediate position.

I would have unhesitatingly supplied a key in longhand with the plate, but as I expect we are all the happy possessors of a copy of the New Testament, I refer those who may have the slightest degree of difficulty in reading the brief longhand, to the first chapter of St. John. If our Acton editor does not happen to have any personal claim on that book, containing the gospel according to St. John, I would ask him to borrow the same from his neighbor Smith, i. e., provided he is not too busily engaged in politics, the "points" of which, it is to be hoped, he is better acquainted with than he has shown himself to be with the art of phonography.

Now, that I have exposed Tachygraphy to my own satisfaction, I beg to apologize for the space that my letter and comparison plate may occupy. I confess that I have given, what may appear to be a vast amount of unnecessary explanation in presenting the plate to your readers, but as I take a deep interest in the phonetic cause, I feel it is my bounden duty to encourage all young phonographers to persevere in the practice and advocacy of that system,—the works of a man whose name shall ever shine upon us, as the sun with its cheering rays, in the phonographic world.

In conclusion, I beg to say that I think your readers would be perfectly justified in refusing to entertain any explanation that "Editor" may chose to offer, by way of retracting his highly ridiculous views of the different systems of shorthand,—views, which I do verily believe, were offered with a calculation to do mischief. Many of your readers may think that I am dealing with unwarrantable severity towards "Editor," but I maintain that my reasons are decidedly obvious. To begin with, he cannot plead that he was ignorant of the principles of Pitman's system (on which Standard Phonography is based) when writing his letter, as he admits having studied it for six months, and how can he, who pretends to be an editor, tell us that he is an illiterate being, with a view of leading us to believe that after the six months study at Pitman's phonography he could not comprehend the rules of that system sufficiently to enable him to give a just and impartial opinion.

He must feel that he has made a daring, but unsuccessful attempt, to mislead young phono-

graphers, but I am satisfied that I have checkmated him. Even if I have done so at a trifling expense, I shall consider myself fully rewarded, if this letter shall have been the means of plucking one black sheep from the midst of the phonographic flock, and I hope to be permitted to attend to a like disposal of some of the remaining ones at an early date. I further hope, that at no distant period, we will all, without a single exception, recognize only the kind voice of our worthy shepherd—Andrew J. Graham.

I will add, for those who have not yet become familiar with the good and great works of Mr. Graham, that he is a man of whom it may truthfully be said has made a noble sacrifice of his vital forces in his grand, indefatigable and successful efforts, to improve and perfect this beautiful art.

Standard Phonographers will be pleased to learn that Mr. Graham has recovered from his late illness sufficiently to allow him to continue his good work. He is at present engaged in the preparation of the reporters' lists of word and phrase-signs in the phonographic alphabet, which appear in his invaluable monthly, the *Student's Journal*. He expects to have the lists completed in a short time, provided that He, by whom this glorious labor has been assigned, spares his health and strength to do so.

Mr. Graham's great hope, as well as our own, is that he may live to see the day when Standard Phonography will be universally acknowledged the only system of shorthand worth learning. Even if the time arrives, before his expectations have been fully realized, when he must relinquish all claim on earthly interests, he may well say, "I have fought a good fight."

T. W. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., August 20, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—Another writer appears on the above subject in the August number of the *Miscellany*. I hesitated answering him, for the reason that I did not think you wished a controversy, as, doubtless, your object in first publishing shorthand articles, was to call the attention of types to the matter, in the hope that they would adopt and study it; but, on second thought, I determined it would be wrong to let such statements as "T. L. Pica" has made, to go unanswered. He advises Graham's as the best, and seeks to allure unsuspecting persons to study it. Let this communication be a word of warning—for,

Graham's system is a mere stenography, full of curtailings, abbreviations and doublings-up, which weigh heavily on the memory. The illegible contractions of the system kills it, and renders notes very difficult to read. I have the testimony of a Graham writer that it takes an exceedingly long time to master it. Such a system is not what is needed, for who wants to spend five or six years of hard study of a subject before mastering it? The remuneration would not pay for the time and labor spent. I do not say any one system is the best, but do maintain that no one will go astray in learning either Ben or Isaac Pitman's or Munson's—but avoid Graham's.

Yours, etc.,

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1878. AMERICAN.

From the New York Sunday Times.

HANDLERS OF THE STICK.

THE MEN WHO SET UP TYPE.

VAGARIES AND ECCENTRICITIES OF COMPOSITORS—LIFE IN THE COMPOSING-ROOM OF A NEWSPAPER—CYNICISM AND HUMOR OF MODERN GALLEY SLAVES.

Conclusion.

III.

The printer on the daily newspaper is disposed to be exceedingly irreverent. He has a certain kind of religion, but little theology, and is wont to speak of all ecclesiastical matters jeeringly. One of the typos of the *Tribune*, who had put on a "sub"—an abbreviation for substitute—and knew not what to do with the leisure he had thus secured, wandered aimlessly down Fulton street toward East River. Observing, near the corner of William, the sign on the old brick church, "Business Men's Prayer Meeting," and finding the iron gate open, he walked in, as he might have walked into Hades, if the door had been left ajar, merely for the sake of going somewhere. He stepped into a pew, sat down, and being comfortable and tired, he put his head on his hand, and was soon in a doze. One of the brethren, noticing the stranger, imagined him to be in a fit of contrition or devotion, or both, and moving forward on tiptoe, touched him and whispered, "Will you favor us with a prayer?" The disciple of Gutenberg, rousing himself, inquired, "What's that?"

"Will you favor us with a prayer?"

"Praying isn't much in my line. I'd rather be excused."

The zealous churchist, thinking him filled with the humbleness of true Christianity, thus besought him, "Never fear, brother! Out of the fulness of the heart the mouth speaketh."

"That may be, but my heart isn't one of that kind."

"Be not too modest in the cause of holiness. Open your lips and your tongue shall be inspired."

"But I tell you"—

"It is the spirit in which we speak, not what we say, that commends us to favor."

By this time the printer, who had been trying to resume his drowse, had become nettled at the persistency of the brother, and blurted out, "Well, if you want a prayer so infernally bad, I don't know but I can give you about a stickful. At which end of the thing shall I begin?"

The pious resistance was at an end; the hardened sinner slumbered in peace.

The printer has no more reverence for persons than for creeds. He is a congenial leveler; he holds that no man can be more than man, and that most men are much less. He habitually speaks of the Czar of all the Russians as Aleck Romanoff; of the Emperor of Germany as Old Dutch Bill; of the Pope of Rome as an ancient duffer. In his eyes, forms are puerilities and all etiquette a sham. There is not a grain of hero-worship in his composition; he would not flatter Neptune for his trident, nor Jove for his power to thunder. He would ask the Sultan of Turkey for a chew of tobacco; he would invite the Grand Lama to a game of draw-poker.

Several years before Chief Justice Taney's death, the Government Printing Office at Washington had occasion to send him some proof slips of an important decision, and they were intrusted to a printer boy, who appeared at the Judge's office and before the Judge with, "Is Taney in?"

"I presume you wish to see the Chief Justice of the United States?"

"I don't care a cuss about him. I've got some proofs for Taney."

"I am the Hon. Roger B. Taney."

"You're Taney, aren't you?"

"I am not, fellow. I am the Hon. Roger B. Taney."

"Then the proofs are not for you," and the unceremonious messenger would have gone off with them if the Judge had not admitted himself to be Taney simply.

On a certain occasion Edward Everett visited the composing-room of the Boston *Advertiser* at a late hour to read a proof of an oration which he had failed to see at an earlier hour. Extremely particular about his style, he was altering sentences and making additions while the forms were waiting, which so irritated the foreman that he roared out: "Cut it short, Everett—confound it, cut it short. There's no time now for patching up bad English."

New Orleans, not long ago, was afflicted with one Williams, a newspaper bore—he was known typographically as the great artesian—who was constantly sending poor articles to the dailies, and haunting the offices to inquire if they had been used. He went into the sanctum of the *Picayune* in the morning, nobody being present but a compositor, rather muddled from drink over night, who had taken possession of one of the desks.

"Is the editor in?"

"I answer—to—that—name," replied the typo, who was very exact and deliberate of speech, and who recognized the bore at once. "May—I—be per-mit-ted—to—in-quire—the nature of your—bus-i-ness?"

"I want to know if an elaborate poem of mine, entitled 'The Rose of the South,' has been accepted."

"Mis-ter Williams, al-low me to say that when I first saw you I formed the im-press-ion that you were a con-sum-mate ass; and although I have met you since on a great many oc-ca-sions and under a va-ri-e-ty of cir-cum-stan-ces, I have nev-er seen any-thing in your con-duct to cause me to change the o-pin-ion which I then formed. Good-morning, Mis-ter Williams."

From that day Mr. Williams ceased to infest the office of the *Picayune*, in which, after this incident, he was called the artesian *unwell*.

IV.

Compositors, as a rule, are cynical, and, like many other cynics, are far gentler in feeling than in speech. They have all the Anglo-Saxon hatred of showing emotion; they would much rather be thought heartless than sentimental. Whenever they are conscious of displaying any sensibility, they strive to atone for it by bitterness of utterance. Complaint, dissatisfaction, invective, partly natural to them, are cultivated by habit and association, while moodiness is generated and intensified by exhaustive labor, late hours, irregularity, and a life of detached

service. Printers' ink, by long familiarity, is apt to breed cynicism; its order is disenchanting, its touch unenrapturing; it takes the color out of life, and, steadily wrought in, reduces everything to a standard of pitiless common sense.

Newspaper compositors have an inner view of affairs, have clear visions of hard truth, which the great world does not enjoy. Like Gines de Passamonte, they are, in a punning sense, galley slaves; like him, they see the wires pulled and the cords drawn; they know how the puppets are made to dance; they the giants and heroes whom the mass admire, are only pasteboard or figures stuffed with saw dust. Is it strange they are incapable of enthusiasm over measures and persons that they have seen manufactured or managed? They judge of the unknown by what they know; they arbitrate upon Hercules from the fragment of marble which has fallen in their way. Having witnessed how certain reputations are created, they are inclined to believe all reputations fashioned in the same manner. Hence, existence is completely disillusioned to them. They laugh at the soaring lark of eulogy, declaring they could bring him down with a handful of type. They jeer at the screaming eagles of the day, pronouncing these buzzards transformed with the help of a sack of feathers and a pot of glue. They stubbornly refuse to be domineered over by terms or phrases—they have "set" too many of them; they know the weakness, the worthlessness of words, and that by these few symbols the crowd is governed. What is concealed they doubt; at what is visible they scoff. Seen at their angle, the philanthropist is a lunatic or an impostor; the saint is a hypocrite; the hero a self-advertiser; the successful man a lucky rogue; the patriot a trickster. They interpret life in the light of Apuleius' fable, every other man is a Lucian changed into an ass, and, in their judgment, an ass he remains. They do not really believe all this, but they pretend to, and will stoutly maintain it even while their acts contradict them. Averring that there is no such thing as generosity, they will divide their last dollar with any poor devil; that money alone is worth having, they throw it away; that patriotism is a humbug, they gave their lives repeatedly to the country during the civil war. "Never mind what we do," they will say, "judge us by our words."

Singular fellows, indeed, these compositors;

full of virtues and defects, of inconsistencies and contradictions. Those described may be in the minority—probably they are—but they are the individuals, the representatives, those who stand in the foreground, and blend the light and shadow of their mechanic intellectual calling. Clever, witty, melancholy, skeptical, independent, improvident, iconoclastic, self-denying, self-indulgent, cynical, sagacious, reckless, over-generous, commonly unjust, they glide through life like mocking shadows, seldom reaching 45, and accepting death as a grave though capital joke on existence.

They are very unlike Benjamin Franklin, Horace Greeley, Thurlow Weed, or any of the prominent men who, as they would put it, have descended to success from the airy height of the composing-room. For Franklin's memory they have no affection; he was not one of their kind of printers. Neither he nor Greeley nor Weed stuck to the case. Each deserted his post; one went to playing with electricity, a second turned editor, the third made politics a trade. And they all prospered materially, mentally, socially. Bah! What has the compositor of a morning newspaper to do with prosperity?

The veritable craftsman is a modern Diogenes. Like the Sinopean, he may know how to govern men, but he does not think them worth governing. If enslaved, he too might cry, "Who wants to buy a master?" But he would refuse to be the master of anybody, even of himself. He, also, utters his philosophy in short, pithy sentences, and the burden of them all is, Life is a humbug. Let us make the least of it by puncturing bubbles and rejecting opportunities.

The compositor is a creature to be studied in his native lair, the news-room. Away from there he is distant and reserved, looking upon his fellow-mortals as Phillistines, hardly understanding their plodding, prosaic, money-getting ways, and secretly despising them. Coat off, under the gas-light sticking type, he breathes free, his skepticism is fortified, his cynicism is in full play, and he enjoys the luxury of feeling that creation was a blunder which return to chaos will alone rectify. There he is seen at his best and worst—the best on the inside, the worst defiantly paraded; there he growls, subverts, and scintillates; there he enacts, night after night, the triple part of Epicurus, Aristophanes, and Timon, wearing out health, contentment, life, in order to inform the world what mingled good and evil the steadily-improving world contains.

Tim's Kit.

It surprised the shiners and newsboys around the post-office the other day to see "Limpy Tim" come among them in a quiet way, and to hear him say:

"Boys, I want to sell my kit. Here's two brushes, a hull box of blacking, a good stout box, and the outfit goes for two shillin's!"

"Goin' away, 'Tim?" queried one.

"Not 'zactly, boys, but i want a quarter the awfulest kind just now."

"Goin' on a 'scursion?" asked another.

"Not to-day, but I must have a quarter," he answered.

One of the lads passed over the change and took the kit, and Tim walked straight to the counting-room of a daily paper, put down his money, and said:

"I guess I kin write it if you'll give me a pencil."

With slow-moving fingers he wrote a death notice. It went into the paper almost as he wrote it, but you might not have seen it. He wrote:

"Died—Litul Ted—of scarlet fever; aged three yeres. Funeral to-morrer, gon up to Hevin; left won brother."

"Was it your brother?" asked the cashier.

Tim tried to brace up, but he couldn't. The big tears came up, his chin quivered, and he pointed to the notice on the counter and gasped:

"I—I had to sell my kit to do it, b—but he had his arms aroun' my neck when he d—died!"

He hurried away home, but the news went to the boys, and they gathered in a group and talked. Tim had not been home an hour before a barefooted boy left the kit on the doorstep, and in the box was a bouquet of flowers which had been purchased in the market by pennies contributed by the crowd of ragged but big-hearted urchins. Did God ever make a heart which would not respond if the right chord was touched?—*Detroit Free Press.*

Correspondents are reminded that their real name must accompany every communication. We cannot take any notice of letters when the above rule is violated. Items of news are often sent to this office by friends, no doubt, but they are perfectly useless to us unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany.*

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.

Bookbinding and Paper-rulins.

RICHARD HEANS, Emis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

Commercial Traveler.

WILLIAM WALKER, P. O. Box 223, Napanee, Ontario.

Correspondence and Press Agency.

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

Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

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

Engravers on Wood.

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

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

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

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

Lithographers' and Bookbinders' Supplies.

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

Mailing Machines.

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

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

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

Paper-Cutting Machines.

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

Paper Manufacturers.

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

J. RIORDON, Merriton, Ontario. See advt.

JOHN CRILLY & CO., 359 St. Paul street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul Street, Quebec, Q. See advt.
BENNET & CO., St. Paul street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

"Peerless" Presses and "Peerless" Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Beekman street, New York.

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GEO. H. MORRILL, 31 Hawley street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

Printing Press Manufacturers.

C. C. CHILD, 64 Federal street, Boston, Mass. See advt.
W. P. KIDDER, 117 Congress and 18 Federal streets, Boston, Mass.—The "Kidder" Printing Press. See advertisement.

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

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

Printers' Rollers and Composition.

WILD & STEVENS, 28 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.
BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nazareth street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

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

Printers' Machinist.

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WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Ont.

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

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

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

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

BIRTHS.

At Barrie, on the 13th ult., the wife of Mr. Wilson Rhinehart, printer, of a daughter.

In Sarnia, on the 1st ult., the wife of Mr. Robert McAdams, of the *Sarnia Canadian*, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Canada Methodist Parsonage, Port Perry, Ont., on the 10th ult., by the Rev. Egerton R. Young, Mr. George J. Morrish, compositor in the *Observer* office, to Miss Sarah Hayward, both of Port Perry.

At Salinas City, Cal., July 25th, by Rev. Jos. Beaven, Thomas Harris, Esq., of Picton, N. S., to Miss Jennie Potter, eldest daughter of Senator Potter of Blanco, Monterey, Co., Cal.

DIED.

At Surrey street, Runcorn, Eng., aged 16 years, Walker, eldest son of the late Mr. David Speakman, of Higher Runcorn.

FOR SALE.

PRESS FOR SALE.—A "RELIANCE" Printing Press (two feeder), in splendid condition, for sale. Can be seen working every day at *Evening Post Office*, 761 Craig street (west of Victoria Square), Montreal. 3-3-1f

IMPOSING STONE.—FOR SALE CHEAP. NEVER BEEN IN USE. Southern Falls Marble. Equal to Italian in hardness, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 feet. Finished on both sides. Address or apply to editor *Miscellany*. 3-3-1f

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Also, an Eighth Medium "Gordon." Both of above will be sold cheap for cash if applied for at once. Address, "Press," care of this office. 3-2-1f

ON SALE.—A GOOD SMALL HAND-PRESS. Too small for present owner. In first-class condition. Address J. I. McK., office of this paper. 3-1-1f

ON SALE.—One Improved Treadle Paging Press, 4 years old; one Portable Ruling Machine, quite new. Both made by V. & J. Higgins, London, England. Address "G. W. H.," care this office. 2-12-1f

PRINTING PAPER FOR SALE.—150 Reams No. 3 White Printing Paper, size $24\frac{1}{2} \times 37$, 31 lbs. to the ream; 50 reams do., size 22×32 , 25 lbs. to the ream. Address W. F. H., office of this paper. 3-1-1f

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*. 2-10-1f

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Address, "J. G. M.," office of this paper.

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Hand-Press in good order. Address G. & Co., office of this paper. 3-1-1f

ON SALE.—A Miller & Richard Printing Press. Size of bed 27x29. Address W. F. H., care of this office. 2-8-1f

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WANTED.—BY A PAPER RULER, A permanent situation. Can give best of references. Address, "A. R. L.," office of this paper. 3-2-1f

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WANTED.—A PRESS, SIZE ABOUT 40x50, to print 3000 per hour, new, or good second-hand. Address "C. A.," office of this paper. 2-12-1f

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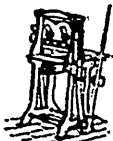
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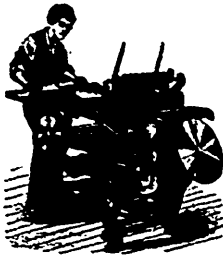
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NO expense nor pains are spared in the manufacture of this press to make it the LEADING JOB PRINTING PRESS. It has every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time. It has a compound power movement, by which the heaviest work can be done with ease. The improvements in our manufactory for the production of these presses enable us to offer them at the following reduced prices:
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 Terms cash or instalments. No. 6 is a new size which will be ready in January. **GOLDING & CO., Manufacturers,** Fort Hill Square, BOSTON.

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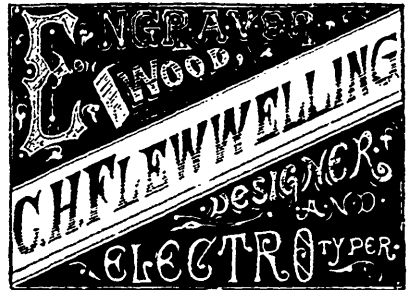


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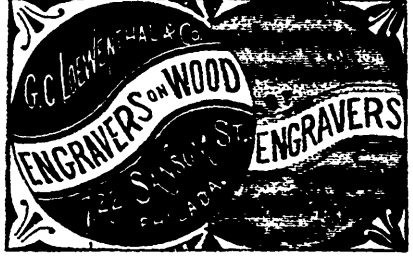
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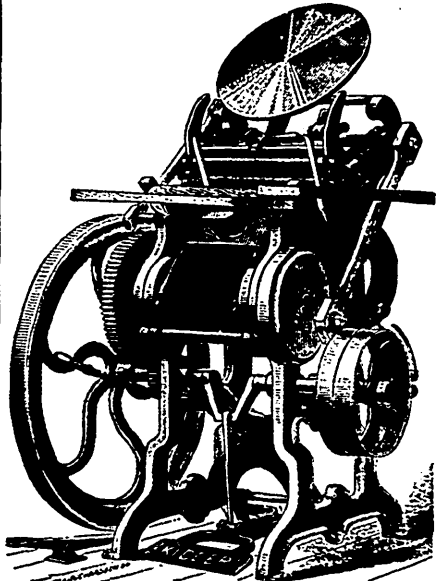
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Inks of Every Description, both Black and Colored, Suitable for Posters, Streamers, Hand Bills,
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ESTABLISHED 1860.

Supplies on very moderate Terms---Letters, &c., on Current and
 Social Events, Theatres, Music, Fashions, Science, Art,
 Literature, Tales, Agriculture, Markets, &c.

Exhibition Letters. Press Commissions executed. Telegrams.

PARIS ADVERTISING AGENCY.-- English, American, Colonial
 and Continental Newspapers Represented.

OFFICE, 14 Rue de Chabrol, PARIS, FRANCE. 2-10-12

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Dominion Type-Founding Comp'y,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

PRINTING TYPES

—AND—

Typographical Articles Generally.

PLAIN AND FANCY TYPES,

MODERN AND OLD STYLE TYPE,

Cuts, Ornaments,

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE, LABOR-SAVING RULE,

Brass Circles and Ovals, Brass Rule, &c.

AGENTS FOR

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

—AND—

Chas. Eneu Johnson's Celebrated Printing Inks,

And for the Principal American Type Foundries,

P. A. CROSSBY, Manager.

"SORTS."

As soon as a young fellow begins to make rhymes, he is sure to get type-us fever.

The best journalism—printing the true and the beautiful only on memory's tablet.

An intellectual pauper has appeared in Boston, who can beg in ten different languages.

"I have worn my thinnest pants, and yet suffered with the heat terribly."—*Dr. Mary Walker.*

Nothing brightens the life of an editor more than to be given a ticket for a free lecture for advertising.

An absent-minded editor copied from an exchange one of his own articles, and entitled it, "Wretched attempt at wit."

An editor is a man who chronicles the departure of other people for the cool and delicious summer resorts.—*Rochester Democrat.*

When a man stops his newspaper, it is amusing to see him borrow his neighbor's following day to see if it says anything about him.

Somebody has taken the trouble to write a book about "How to find the Stars." Don't wait to read it—step on a piece of orange peel.

The man who sues a newspaper for damages is a half brother to the chap who thinks he has discovered perpetual motion.—*Turners' Falls Reporter.*

A Chicago merchant advertised recently "a boy wanted," and before he got down town his clerk met him breathless, and told him that his wife had twin boys. It pays to advertise.

An editor, who speaks with the air of a man who had learnt a new fact by experience, says that the most improved way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep it out of other people's business.

Life-preserving Rules. 1.—Never disturb a dog when he is eating. 2.—Never interrupt an editor when he is reading proof. 3.—Never call upon a housewife when she is up to her elbows in a wash tub.

"If it was not for the years couched upon his head," wrote the obituary writer; and then he got right up and howled when the type-setter rendered it, "If it was not for his ears he could have stood upon his head."

"It seems to me," said an old lady to a reporter, "that there haven't been as many puns in the papers since last year as there used to be." "Of course not, madam," said the reporter; "it was such an no-pun winter, you know."

"Thank heaven," said a tormented passenger, "there are no newsboys in heaven." "No," replied the newsboy, "but what comfort do you find in that?" The man didn't say, and everybody else looked pleased.—*Nawkeye.*

Many people judge the value of newspapers by their size. The larger the paper the better it is, in their estimation; and according to their judgement, a copper cent is of much greater

than a gold dollar, because it is the largest.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652. It was for a dog. In twenty-four hours over five hundred dogs answered it with a howl of joy, and there were still two wards, the poor house and a sausage factory to hear from.

A young man applied for the position of humorous paragrapher on a new paper, and when asked what qualification he possessed for the duties, he replied that he was born on All-Fools' Day, and suffered a great deal with the toothache. He got it.

Don't tell a man you sweat. It is vulgar. Inform him that you are being deprived of the saline and oleaginous fluids of your material substance through the excretories of your pellucid cuticle, with a sensible condensation of moisture upon the superficial exterior.

An editor is pretty certain to loose a patron when his foreman inadvertently puts a marriage notice under the head of "Another swindle come to light." The groom, instead of accepting the blunder as a new sample of American humor, gets awfully mad, and wants to murder somebody.

When a young man "enters journalism" he weaves a spider's web of words around a fly of an idea. In time, he learns to secure the fly without any net, and when he holds it up for inspection everybody can see just what it is. A good idea in a sea of words, is like Venus with a linen duster on, buttoned up to her chin.—*Turners' Falls Reporter.*

When a fellow goes into a printing office the first thing for him to do, and the one that will most deeply interest the foreman, is to take up a handful of matter from the imposing stone with his thumb and forefinger. Perhaps he will not be entirely successful; but then it amuses the pious foreman to watch the amazed expression on the fellow's face as he observes that he "thought it was all one piece!"

A newspaper man may puff and extol any man or set of men to the seventh heaven, and the men all the time imagine that that is part of the newspaper's business; but the moment the editor ventures to brush the fur the wrong way, even be it ever so little, all the former good words go for naught, and he rushes into the sanctum: with fire in his eye and an order on his lips that he wants that thing made right. An exchange vouches for the correctness of this remark.

A very wicked little Philadelphia school-boy put some newspapers under his arm and presented himself to Mr. G. Washington Childs with the newsboys to whom the great obituary poet was giving tickets for dinner. The attempt at fraud was detected, however, by a newsboy, who cried out: "No ya-aw don't nuther, cully! What yer giving us? Reg'lars don't sell Monday's papers on Chuesday, like them is. I know yer, young feller; yer only a schooly, you are."

FIRST LETTER FOUNDRY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Established in 1817.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY,

NO. 104 MILK STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

JOHN K. ROGERS, AGENT.

Specimen Books to all customers ; Type at Dominion Prices. 3-3-3

TO ADVERTISERS !

Geo. P. Rowell & Co's
SELECT LIST

— OF —

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is \$635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are \$3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY. They are located in 823 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 5,000 population, and 444 County Seats. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, No. 10 Spruce st. (Printing House Sq.) N. Y. 2-10

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

BARBOUR'S IMPROVED



Irish **Flax**

BOOK THREAD.

Spun from Best and Purest Fibre.

WARRANTED UNIFORM IN STRENGTH AND SIZE.

For Prices and Particulars apply to

Walter Wilson & Co.,
1 and 3 St. Helen Street,
MONTREAL. 2-2-12

NAPANEE MILLS

Paper Manufacturing Co'y.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

W. F. HALL, Secretary.
WM. FINLAY, late with Canada Paper Co'y, Practical Superintendent.

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, White, Colored and Toned

PRINTING PAPER.

P. O. BOX 121.

1-11-12

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TYPOGRAPHY.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TRANSCIENT ADVERTISING RATES.

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

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

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

Contract rates, and any other information, may be had on application to the proprietor.

All orders for transient advertising (to secure attention) must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same. All letters and papers must be addressed to

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