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The Printer's Miscellany.

NOL. II.

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

No. 8.

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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 addressed to this office will secure the *Miscellany* for one year. Try it.

Written for the Miscellany.

PRACTICAL PARAGRAPHS.

Something About Spacing.

By Chas. A. King, Foreman, Milford, Mass.,
Journal.

The art of correct spacing appears to have been lost in a great majority of newspaper offices, and some job printers are falling into the same fashion. While it is nearly useless to ask piece hands, not on book work, to waste (?) time in spacing evenly, it may be well to remind them that it requires no more time to space headings correctly than it does to space slovenly. For instance, in a short line of full-face capitals, words are separated by a 3em space. What is more awkward?

Perhaps a few hints, culled from typographical writers, and the result of personal experience, may not be amiss to the apprentice:

The first line of a paragraph is usually indented one em. If the line is over 24 ems long, add an en quad to the indentation; if the line is 40 ems long, use two em quads; if 60 ems long, use three.

An em quad should follow a full-point (. 1 7) at the end of a sentence when it does not conclude the paragraph.

After a colon, semi-colon, or lower case f, allow more space than elsewhere.

Thick leaded matter should never contain a thin spaced line, and solid matter should be thin spaced in preference to thick spaced.

Ordinary roman should have a 3em space between lower case words, an en quad between words set in capitals and small capitals or all small capitals, and two 3em spaces or a 3em space and en quad between words set all in capitals. This rule is necessarily varied in body matter, but refers to single lines and headings.

Italic requires more space than roman, except when capitals *V*, *W*, *Y*, are preceded by letters not kernal.

Full-face, gothic, antique, etc., require more space than roman: an en quad between words in lower case, and an en quad and 3em space, or an em quad between words in capitals.

Extended letters require about double the space of roman; condensed letters the same as roman, and extra condensed about one half.

Less space is required after a period marking an initial or abbreviation, or a comma, especially in large type.

The correct spacing of script must be learned by practice, and an allowance made for the broad-shouldered capitals.

Texts, as a rule, are too widely spaced, especially the narrow-faced styles. Very little space is required in proportion to the body.

The use of a comma, following a period after an abbreviation, is usually omitted, if at the end of a display line.

In advertisements and job work the careful spacing of letters in words is gradually receiving more attention from careful printers.

In the line,

LATIN CLASSES,

in gothic or similar type, there is a large amount of space between LA in each word, while IN, CL and SSES are too closely joined. By a judicious use of hair spaces the line is transformed:

LATIN CLASSES.

LATIN CLASSES.

ES and SS look neater with a thin space, even in roman capitals.

The preponderance of space is especially noticeable where the combinations of AV, AY, AW, FA, LY, PA, TA, VA and WA occur. We expect to print hereafter an article relative to spacing on poster work, and exhibiting the latest ideas of painstaking job compositors.

Acknowledgments.

Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co., Napanee, Ont	\$1 00
G. C. Baker, Napanee, Ont	1 00
Jas. Baker, " "	1 00
W. G. Fralick, " "	50
Wm. Davis, " "	50
M. Richardson, " "	50
Wm. Seldon, " "	50
Robert Evans, " "	50
C. Mills, " "	50
D. G. Burger, " "	1 00
James Cassidy, St. John, N. B.	1 00
Joseph Mason, " "	1 00
T. William Bell, " "	1 00
James Porter, " "	1 00
Frank Hillis, " "	1 00

John McVicar, Detroit, Mich.	1 00
George Thorpe, " "	1 00
Joseph A. Lobadie, " "	1 00
Marcus C. Heaslip, " "	1 00
Jas. L. Doyle, Hartford, Conn.	1 00
Robert Allen, " "	1 00
J. R. Watkinson, " "	1 00
Jas. G. Bacon, " "	1 00
Jas. H. Mahon, Belleville, Ont.	1 00
H. Proctor, " "	50
Joseph Gibson, " "	50
Wm. H. Capron, Providence, R. I.	1 00
Henry W. Potter, " "	50
Henry Thompson, " "	50
Fred. W. Searby, San Francisco, Cal. .	59
Geo. Culverwell, " "	50
Jas. O. Avery, " "	50
James Berry, Fredericton, N. B.	1 00
James Colwell, " "	1 00
Hugh Archibald Macdonell, Whitby, Ont.	50
Geo. Davidson Huston, " "	50
Arthur Cowdrey, Oshawa, Ont.	1 00
Garrett Bergen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1 00
F. Kilshaw, Kingston, Ont.	1 00
Collier & Wells, Compania, Chili, South America	1 00
John Kirkman, Beverstone, Natal, Africa.	1 00
Benjamin Jefferies, Lambeth, London, England	1 00
Thomas Bowden, Cotham, Bristol, Eng.	50
Isaac Pound, Charlottetown, P. E. I.	50
J. R. Hillis, Dresden, Ont.	1 00
Chas C. Glover, Pictou, N. S.	1 00
J. L. Seaward, Quebec, Q.	50
Chas. E. Draper, Norwich, Conn.	1 00
Dawson Hayward, Amherst, N. S.	1 00
Typographical Union, No. 90, Rich- mond, Va.	4 00

We invite those who have any knowledge of printers, natives of the Dominion of Canada, who are working in any foreign country, to send in the names of all such, together with a short account of where they served their apprenticeship, how long since they left home, where they are working, and any other particulars that might be considered of interest to their former friends or companions, shopmates or acquaintances.

United States currency taken at the face for advertisements or subscriptions.

The Printing Trades' Directory will appear in the March number.

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.

CASH ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	1 yr.
One page...	\$10.00	27.00	50.00	70.00	90.00
Half page...	6.00	16.00	30.00	43.00	54.00
Qr. page...	3.50	9.00	17.00	25.00	31.00
Two inches...	2.00	5.50	10.50	15.50	19.00
One inch....	1.00	2.80	5.50	7.60	10.00
One line....	.10	1.00

Notices in reading matter, per line, each ins. .25

Name and address in the "Printing Trades' Directory," 25 cents per month, or \$3 per year. Each additional line, giving description, etc., of material manufactured or sold, 15 cents per line per month additional.

Inserts of unobjectionable matter, furnished by the advertiser and printed uniformly 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.

All orders for advertising must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same.

The Printer's Miscellany.

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

Another Typo Gone.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Mr. Christopher Armstrong, an old fellow-apprentice, and a kind and genial acquaintance, which took place in this city on the 8th of March. Death came to him somewhat suddenly, for he had not been confined to his home more than five days. He caught a cold which rapidly developed into acute congestion of the lungs, and, notwithstanding all the efforts of his physicians to combat the disease, it had too strong a hold to be dislodged, and his naturally strong and robust nature had to succumb. Mr. Armstrong was, comparatively,

a young man, being only forty-one years of age. The *Globe*, of which he was until quite recently one of the proprietors, says "he came to St. John from Ireland when a mere lad and has lived here over thirty years. He served his apprenticeship to the printing trade in the *Morning News* office, when Geo. E. Fenety, Esq., the present Queen's printer, was proprietor, and after he was out of his time spent a short period in the United States. In the winter of 1861, with Mr. John V. Ellis, he became one of the proprietors of the *Globe*, and in that connection has been favorably known to the community for over sixteen years: as printer, reporter, legislative correspondent and editor, discharging all his journalistic duties in such a way as to make him deservedly esteemed by the community. Indeed, Mr. Armstrong was of such a frank, hearty, genial nature that it was impossible to know him without liking him. He loved the sunshine of life and carried it with him wherever he went. His writings were of an airy, pleasant and graceful character. The weak points in public men were readily seen by him, but none could deal more kindly with the weaknesses of human nature than he did. In 1874, at the general election, Mr. Armstrong unsuccessfully contested the county of St. John against the Government. In the spring of 1877, in order to recruit his shattered health, he spent some months in England, and since his return had not interested himself in newspaper work. He leaves a wife and two young children. The comparative suddenness of his death, together with the kind feelings entertained towards one who for so long has been an active member of the community, have evoked a general feeling of regret and of deep sympathy with his afflicted family".

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

PARTIES wishing to buy printing offices, or any material in any way connected with the business, should consult our advertising pages before making their purchases. None but reliable houses and *bona fide* bargains are represented in our columns.

A Few Facts Regarding the Educational Advantages of Printers.

It must be admitted that the art of printing confers more intellectual benefit on those who are engaged in its manipulation than many other vocations by which man is forced to earn his daily sustenance. From the superabundance of original and selected matter passing through the compositor's hands he must always find much that will help to improve his mental faculties. No matter what a youth's educational acquirements may be when he enters the printing office, he will find, if he has a retentive memory, not only much that will instruct and edify, but he will also be enabled to store his mind with subjects that may prove useful and amusing. It brings into activity his knowledge of orthography, etymology, syntax, prosody, punctuation, and many other things that will utilize and strengthen his knowledge of those elements of education which he has acquired at school. Compositors who may be partially deficient in the branches referred to will also find something to draw out and improve the latent talents they may possess, which, if engaged in some other calling, might forever lie dormant. In fact, from the very nature of the art, the perceptive, the reasoning, and the moral faculties are ever brought in contact with something that must, more or less, tend to "polish up" even the dullest intellect, provided it has not a touch of idiocy about it.

The book and job office also contributes its quota towards the intellectual improvement of those employed in it. We refer to such as take an interest in their work. Requiring much thought and care, it draws out all the ability for good taste and display which the operator may possess; and as he proceeds, day after day, to form combinations of the different fonts of type at his disposal, new ideas frequently force themselves upon his mind, which tend to improve his judgment, good taste and artistic acquirements.

Much valuable information may often be obtained by those employed on book work. The manuscripts placed in their hands are frequently replete with useful and instructive matter. He, in turn, must be careful of the punctuation; so that it will bring out clearly all that the writer intends to convey, by which means he imperceptibly improves his own mind, and is enabled to perceive and understand much that would

otherwise appear obscure and uninteresting, not only to himself but to others also.

It is much to be regretted that too many who are engaged in this intelligent profession do not more fully realize and appreciate its many advantages, but appear quite willing to ignore them all, provided they can only make it work well financially.

It is announced that a large number of the publishers of Ontario have determined to make a move towards the abolition of the unrestricted and long credits which prove so great a trial to country newspapers. Proprietors of journals in Lindsay, Peterboro, Port Hope, Coburg, Belleville, Bowmanville, Oshawa and Whitby, forming a convenient group, purpose working upon the same general policy—"to encourage the cash system, to insist upon more cash payments, to restrict long credits, and in most cases, probably in all cases, to abolish the pernicious system of running yearly accounts, which, in many cases, result in longer credits still." It is gratifying to find so considerable a movement among the publishers of Canada in the direction of cash payments; and it is to be hoped that they will not relinquish their efforts until they have fully and finally conquered and put down this incubus on printing.

One of the most notable features of the Canadian display at the Paris Exposition, says the *Montreal Witness*, will be the magnificent booth that is being constructed by the Government for the display of Mr. George P. Drummond's printing machinery. Mr. Drummond is an Ottawa gentleman, who has devoted his remarkable mechanical genius for many years past to the perfecting of processes for printing to supercede the present one of "sticking type." He had a type-setting machine at the Philadelphia exhibition which was probably much in advance of anything ever accomplished in that direction. He is now, however, perfecting a process which is to do away with the use of types altogether. Mr. Drummond has already exhibited one result of his labors in the form of a pamphlet published without the use of either types or printing press, the letters being placed in succession on a sheet from which they are photographed and then reproduced by photolithography. Another process is, we believe, to be exhibited by which surfaces are prepared without the use of types that can be used on the ordinary printing press.

"So Far Away."

Occasionally our correspondents, in writing to us, say that it is urged as a reason why many more do not subscribe for the *Miscellany*, that we are "so far away." Now, in the first place, practically, we are not "so far away." We cannot call to mind, at this moment, any place on this continent, within the precincts of civilization, that is more than five days distant by mail, and much less by telegraph. In the second place, does not the fraternal feeling, which glows in every printer's breast, bring us near to them: for are we not of the fraternity—of the brotherhood of printers? We have the same feeling for a brother typo in Texas as if he were under the same roof with us. We can sympathize with a member of the craft in California as sincerely and truly as if he were a member of our own immediate family, bound to us by ties of blood and kin. Then, why say we are "so far away?" Surely our brethren do not mean what they say. Surely we are not "so far away" as they think. Truly has it been said that the ties of friendship and love annihilates distance, and truly, may it be added, our friendship and love for the "art preservative" and its devotees, brings the whole fraternity "closer than a brother." We would be sorry to think we were "so far away" from the hearts of our fellow-laborers and fellow-craftsmen, that a misfortune happening to us would not bow them down in sorrow. Is not the whole craft sensitive, even to its most remote member, as is the human body? Is not the misfortune of one a misfortune to all? Brother typos, we are not "so far away" in feeling towards you, and trust that this brotherly feeling is fully reciprocated on your part. You have but to touch the chord—let us know your troubles—and our brotherly feeling, love and labor shall go out to you as freely as the rain from heaven. But we digress—our feelings have taken possession of us for the nonce. We started out to say and prove that we were not "so far away" as to prevent the body of the craft reaching our editorial ear and being fully represented in the pages of the *Miscellany*. All that is necessary is for them to enter in and occupy the ground. It is free to all who wish to use it and who will do so in a legitimate and proper manner. Every printer on the continent may find representation in the pages of the *Miscellany*, if he will only take the trouble to put his thoughts on paper and send

them to us, clothing them in becoming and proper language, trenching naught on his brother's prerogative, and bearing in mind that charity covereth a multitude of sins. Of course, all will bear in mind that the *Miscellany* is only a monthly publication and that it would be impossible for all to have a hearing at one time. As many as possible will be accommodated and all will have the fullest consideration which their case demands, notwithstanding they are "so far away." Make the excuse no longer that we are "so far away," but bring us nearer to you in deed as we are in feeling. We are one of yourselves, the *Miscellany* is what you make it.

On April 1st, at the residence of the bride's father, baker, Great Talbot street, by the Rev. Alphonso Tunks, G. M., John Isaac Roseberry, Esq., for-hire-wagon-driver, late of Ballymackarrattyslatguthery, Greece, to Miss Mary Ann Lavina Lunks, the red-headed daughter of her father, Erastus Lunks, Esq., scissors-grinder; the niece of her uncle, Don Jose Fitzlimerick Lunks, tonsorial artist, Komoka; the great grand-daughter of her great grand-mother, Mrs. Moriarty Lunks, who for years occupied the distinguished position of scrubber of the drill shed at Hamilton; with increasing cloudiness in the lower lake regions; market dull and unchanged; and your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray. The bride was freckled, but not enough to hurt. Five cards.—*Ex.*

Mr. William Walker, who travels for the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company, has kindly consented (without remuneration of any kind from us) to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Miscellany*. He has our full authority to do so, and we recommend him to the kind consideration of the craft.

Owing to mechanical as well as other difficulties this number (for February) is somewhat behind time. As soon as we can get permanently situated as regards office room, etc., we expect to be always "on time," as before the 20th June last.

A Canadian typo's experience in London printing offices will be commenced in the March number of the *Miscellany*.

The compilation of the list of newspapers of Quebec city was credited to "Horace Létu" instead of Horace Tétu.

Our Advertisers.

We have great pleasure in introducing to our readers this month several new firms who deal in just such things as many of them stand in need of. For instance:—

C. C. Child, 64 Federal street, Boston, offers a line of simple, cheap and powerful paper cutters, and a low-priced, easy running, well-built and economical newspaper and job press. Send for circulars and don't forget to mention that you saw the advertisement in the *Miscellany*.

Golding & Co., 40 Fort Hill Square, Boston, Mass., offers a large line of presses, of which the "Pearl" and "Official" receive special mention in this number. Besides presses, they can supply anything a printer needs from a pound of composition to a \$30,000 web-feeding printing machine. When writing to them don't forget to mention the *Miscellany*.

W. O. Hickok, Harrisburg, Penn., brings to the notice of the trade Patent Ruling Machines, Cutting Boards, and other bookbinder's supplies. Mr. Hickok has almost a national reputation in the United States for the excellence of his machines as well as the stock of supplies kept constantly on hand. Orders sent to "A. B.," care of this office, will be promptly attended to.

John T. Grange, travelling agent for the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co., Napanee, Ont., we commend to the craft of the West. We trust they will all welcome him with large orders for Nos. 2 and 3 white and also colored printing paper. Orders sent to his address at Napanee, Ont., will receive prompt attention.

We would also direct attention to a slight change in the advertisements of the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company and Mr. William Walker, their gentlemanly and popular traveller in this section of the Dominion.

As for the large number of "wants," we are sorry to see so many. It looks like dull times in printing.

We hope our readers will give those who advertise in the *Miscellany* the preference in making purchases. At least enquire of them before purchasing elsewhere.

Canvassers are wanted for the *Miscellany* in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

The many kind friends who have sent in back numbers will accept our warmest thanks for the same.

The Newburgh paper mills, situated about 6 miles from the county town of Napanee, was purchased, February 7th, in Toronto, from the mortgagees, by the Napanee Paper Manufacturing Company. The two mills are about one mile apart but situated on the same (Napanee) river. The Newburgh Mill was erected by Messrs. John & James Thompson and J. W. Rooklidge. Mr. John T. Grange, M. P. P. for Lennox and Addington centres, bought out the Brothers Thompson a few years ago, and about two years past Mr. Rooklidge. No. 3 white and colored printing paper was manufactured at this mill. The new proprietors intend making at both mills first-class qualities of Nos. 1, 2 and 3, white, also colored and toned printing papers. Mr. James Thompson, the late practical manager, has started the mill again.

One of our contemporaries, in commenting on the possibility of the type-setting machine becoming utilized, draws attention to the fact that printers can be no worse off than those engaged in other branches of industry where machinery has taken the place of manual labor. He says: "Good printers will similarly get enough to do; and as the unintelligent sticker of types from reprint copy will be forced then to betake himself from a business in which he had ceased to have any *locus standi*. Said machine may prove a real blessing in disguise to the printing profession. The best men will be retained to assist in those matters something above mechanical skill; the spoiled ploughboys will find their true sphere in agriculture or cement-mixing, and will accordingly become happy men and useful."

Too much credit cannot be given, an exchange truly says, to the band of journalists who early went into the Black Hills and steadily fought for her interests. Through their agency the vast limitless resources of that great feeder to the wealth of the nation have been made known to the world. No development has escaped their watchful eyes or failed to receive kind words of encouragement. These journals will compare in point of ability to any journals published in mining districts or even in 15,000 and 25,000 inhabitants, without suffering. It is a wonder and a conundrum how they manage to daily and weekly produce so much of interest and originality. All honor is due these hardworking, tireless and honorable members of the art preservative.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

LOCAL.

Sherman and William Cummin hold frames on the Boston *Globe*.

A. W. McDonald, who laid the foundation of the news-stand on the corner of south Market and Charlotte streets, is now "subbing" on the Boston *Globe*.

E. A. Powers, formerly of St. John, who has been employed in the *Maritime Sentinel* office up to a few weeks ago, is now working in the *Sun* office, Truro, N. S.

James Robinson, who served part of his apprenticeship in J. & A. McMillan's and afterwards worked a few weeks on the *Telegraph*, is in Boston, and is down with that terrible disease—consumption.

P. H. S. Murphy, formerly of this city, and now foreman of the *Elmira Daily Gazette*, Elmira, N. Y., has our thanks for a copy of that paper containing a kind and flattering notice of the *Miscellany*.

W. G. Kearns, who left this city a few weeks ago for a visit to Boston and New York, intending to return in two weeks, as he held a situation on the *Evening Telegraph*, has accepted a situation on the *Evening Globe*, Boston.

J. Griffin, who it will be remembered worked on the *Globe* of this city some years ago, and who had been on the *New York Tribune* a long time, has been in a New York insane asylum for over two years. His family, it is related, are in very straitened circumstances.

Antoine Lapointe, who, it will be remembered, worked in this city, principally in the *Globe* office as pressman, a year or so ago, died in Montreal on the 13th February. It is said that in his young days he bore the reputation of being one of the best job printers then in Upper Canada.

The publication of the St. John County accounts, which the law provides must be published in one newspaper within the county and also 500 copies of a pamphlet struck off, was put up to competition during the last four days of February. It was variously estimated, but the average space it would occupy in news measure seemed to be about 130 inches, while the 500 pamphlets of 56 pages were set down as being worth about \$40 or \$50. No regular advertisement for tenders appeared, but the copy

was hawked about from office to office—to see who would do it the cheapest—with the following result:—

The *Freeman* refused to have anything to do with it, while the *Herald*, we believe, was not consulted in the matter.

<i>Globe</i> , 1 insertion in daily.....	\$200
<i>Telegraph</i> , 1 insertion in daily and 500 copies of pamphlet.....	150
<i>News</i> , 1 insertion in daily and 500 copies of pamphlet.....	130
<i>New Dominion</i> , 1 insertion in weekly and 500 copies of pamphlet.....	75

These figures are very suggestive, and our readers are left to draw their own inferences. Those whose duty it is to make estimates will find in them an instructive lesson if they have time to work them out.

DOMINION.

The Woodbridge *Free Press* has ceased publication.

The Arkona *Advocate* has relinquished the co-operative plan and is now all printed at home.

A weekly paper named the *Star* is to be started at Alberton, in the new district of Keewatin. This is the first paper in the district.

It is currently reported, on good authority, that several wealthy capitalists at St. Catharines have associated themselves together for the purpose of erecting a large paper mill at Merritton next spring.

Mr. A. J. Belch, formerly of the *St. Mary's Argus*, who has been for some years in the employment of the Department of the Interior at Winnipeg, has been appointed assistant agent of Dominion lands for Manitoba and the Northwest.

Messrs. Pearson, Bourret & Co., of Montreal, Q., are publishing a *Daily Commercial Record* which embraces an account of all writs, judgments, demands in insolvency, deeds of sale and mortgages, etc., issued or registered in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

It is stated that Mr. Archibald Forbes, the now famous war-correspondent of the *London Daily News*, was in Canada some eighteen years ago, and lived for about five months in the Bon Accord settlement, near Elora, Ont. At that time he was seeking literary employment, and was engaged for a brief period upon the press of Quebec.

Typographical Union, No. 160, Quebec, Q., has the following officers:—W. H. Little, president; Alf. Ernst, vice-president; J. L. Seaward, secretary, P. O. Box 954; F. P. Louis, sergeant-at-arms; F. X. Grenier, John Cryan, F. Lizotte, Geo. Gale and R. Moore, committee.

The Dominion Type-Founding Company of Montreal informs us that they have supplied Messrs. E. M. & T. Farrell, Liverpool, N. S., with a complete outfit to publish the *Liverpool Advertiser*; A. T. Fultz with an outfit for a new paper to be published at Souris, P. E. Island; and W. B. Hall, Bridgewater, N. S., with an outfit for a job office.

The annual dinner of the members of the Toronto branch of the Dominion Editors' and Reporters' Association was held on the 26th ult., in the dining-room, Parliament Buildings. In the absence of Mr. Higgins, president of the Association, Mr. William Houston, M. A., the vice-president, occupied the chair, Mr. A. Robertson filling the vice-chair. Among those present were the Speaker, Mr. Creighton, M. P. P., Mr. O'Donoghue, M. P. P., members of the editorial and reportorial staffs of the city papers, official shorthand reporters, and representatives of the country press.

L'Union Typographique, No. 159, Quebec, Q., under date of October, 1877, reports the following officers:—L. Savard, president; Jos. Lacasse, vice-president; Frs. Lortie, rec. sec.; Ed. Aube, cor. sec., address, P. O. Box 962; Jos. Beauchamp, fin. sec.; Ed. Routier, librarian; G. Fisset, assistant librarian; L. M. Poitras, marshal; M. Patry, sergt-at-arms; S. Marcotte, member of International Union executive committee. This union has sixty-three active, four honorary and four apprentice members. During the year eight were initiated, four admitted by card, seven withdrew by card, and sixteen were expelled. Two deaths are reported, Joseph Proulx and Joseph Savard.

From our Brantford, Ont., Correspondent.

Mr. J. M. K. Anderson has greatly improved the appearance of the *Paris Transcript* since he came into possession of it.

Mr. Joseph McLean, of the *Expositor* office, has been at the trade 24 years, and has never worked outside of Brantford.

A. Harris, Son & Co., manufacturers of the Kirby Reapers, publish an 8-page paper, which is mailed free all over the Dominion.

The Dunkin Act agitation last month was productive of a good deal of printing. The temperance party issued a four-page paper, entitled *Our Paper*.

Mr. W. C. Trimble, proprietor of the *Expositor*, who lately went to Colorado for his health, writes that it is greatly improved in the short time he has been there.

From our Charlottetown, P. E. I., Correspondent.

The *Herald* has resumed publication as a weekly.

The *Argus* is to be issued twice a week after the first of March.

Charlottetown has two daily papers—the *Patriot* and *Examiner*.

The editor of the *Examiner* has gone to Ottawa to report the doings of Parliament for his paper.

The editor of the *Argus* has been kept busy during the winter delivering lectures throughout the Island.

Mr. Hamilton, late of the staff of *Rotchford's Daily*, is at present on the reportorial staff of the daily *Patriot*.

The *Daily Patriot* has lately added the following new hands to its staff: Messrs. Schurman, from Summerside, Frank Dougan and Leo Harrington.

The way city printing is being done in this city:—Have the work done first, and then call for tenders to see who would have been likely to have done it the cheapest.

There is some talk of the formation of a Union in Charlottetown. They should communicate with secretary Armstrong who would assist them in organizing. His address is, we think, *Mail* office, Toronto, Ont.

The *Patriot* is issued daily and semi-weekly—the weekly being suspended in the meantime. The editor has gone to Ottawa to report proceedings of Parliament for the new daily, and extra hands in the various departments of the paper have been taken on.

The editor of *Rotchford's Daily* was lately arraigned before the stipendiary magistrate's court on a charge of attempting to levy blackmail. He was refused bail on technical grounds, and incarcerated some two or three days, during which time he took a look behind the curtains of the "loafer's hotel," and gained some information in regard to its workings which he thinks will be useful to him in his future *Daily* conflicts with the stipendiary magistrate.

From our Stratford, Ont., Correspondent

Business continues to improve, with lots of work, but little money.

The "devil" of the *Beacon* office had the misfortune of getting his finger jammed in the new Babcock press—a bad place to get caught.

Mr. J. R. Cameron, of the *Guelph Herald*, paid us a flying visit a few days since—forty minutes being his limited time.

Mr. Thomas Hastings, late foreman of the *Herald* office, left here last Tuesday to take a sit. on the *Guelph Herald*. He leaves with our best wishes for his continued prosperity.

From an Exeter, Ont., Correspondent.

The *Exeter Times* is an 8-page weekly published in this place, and is a very creditable sheet. Long may it live.

Exeter also has a small job office, and it is understood the proprietor intends starting a reform paper.

A few months ago William Ira Irskine, of Granby, province of Quebec, died in the 26th year of his age. Deceased came to Upper Canada in the year 1876, and, after working a short time in Granton, left for Exeter, where he was employed in the *Times* office as an apprentice. He worked at the trade for a year and eleven months, when his health failed him; he left and went to Forrest, at which place he worked in the *Mercury* office for a short time. Being unable to work any longer, he went home, where he has since died of that terrible disease consumption.

From a Listowel, Ont., Correspondent.

Job work is beginning to look up, and, no doubt, will increase when spring trade opens. Advertising is also beginning to brighten, with a fair prospect of being good.

The plant of the *St. Catharine's Daily Review* has been purchased by the *News* Printing Company of Berlin, Waterloo county, and removed to that town, where they publish a new conservative daily.

The *Independent* is the name of a new paper just started in New Hamburg. New Hamburg is a live place, and will, no doubt, give to a worthy local paper all the support it deserves.

The *Busy Times* is the name of a new paper started in Port Elgin. It is published by W. S. Johnson, formerly of the *Arthur Enterprise*. It is a keen, lively little sheet, and reflects great credit on the proprietor.

The *Beacon* has added a new press of the most approved pattern, and now publishes a forty-column paper—length of columns, 32½ inches—and is now one of the largest and best weeklies in the province.

Meaford has a new paper, it receives the name of *Meaford Chronicle*. It is a non-political sheet, and judging from the first number promises to be a success. It is well got up and neatly printed, and I trust will meet with the favor such a journal deserves.

A tramp visited our ranche a short time ago with the hope of obtaining some remuneration, but he was doomed to sad disappointment, and says he will never trouble us again. Judging from the fragrant odoratus which he carried with him he must have been sheltered with a box of dried or smoked herrings. So far this winter he is the only one that has disturbed our quiet "hub."

A tramp is reported to have victimized the people of Brampton a few days since. The *Conservator* of that town says of him: "He made his way into this office, represented himself as a typo, received some change, and then took a look at the town. He first called on a druggist, then at a foundry, and, in fact, visited most every branch of industry in the town, representing himself in each place as being of the same business as those called upon, and finally turned up an ex-bank president." The *Conservator* folks threaten to kick him out the next time he calls on them—if he is not too big.

Listowel is a town of 3,000 population; is situated in the county of Perth, and is a thriving place. There are two papers published here—the *Standard* and *Bannur*. The former is a new conservative journal which issued its first number on the first of February. It is a neat 32-column paper, is printed on good paper, and its local and editorial matter is well written. It will form quite an acquisition to conservative journalism in Perth. The *Standard* is published by Messrs. Hawkins & Kells, the former gentleman has been for the past eight or ten years connected with the *Woodstock Review*, one of the ablest conducted weekly newspapers in the Dominion. The plant of the *Standard* is entirely new, having been purchased throughout from the Dominion Type-Founding Company of Montreal. A conservative journal in this town has been long needed, and we trust it will meet with the support it so richly deserves.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Grant, the chief correspondent of the *London Times*, as well as Messrs. MacGahan and Millet, the special correspondents of the *Daily News*, are all Americans.

William Leonard, formerly editor of the *Time Table*, was awarded \$6,000 damages and costs, for injuries received on the New York Central and Hudson River railroad in 1874.

During the last four years 68 paper firms in the United States have failed, and in the last two years not less than 51 mills were destroyed by fire, involving an aggregate loss of \$2,077,500.

Charles Bradlaugh and Mrs. Desant, sentenced last June for issuing an immoral pamphlet, have been released, the Court of Errors deciding the omission of the objectionable words as fatal to the indictment.

The *Catholic Visitor*, of Richmond, Va., has entered upon its third year with flattering prospects. During its first year it was published monthly; during the second year, semi-monthly; and now, weekly. Its editor is Juan A. Pizzini.

A lively discussion recently took place between the *State* and the *Dispatch*, of Richmond, Va., in regard to their circulation—caused by the former claiming the list of advertised letters at the post office in that city, which has heretofore been published in the *Dispatch*.

A remarkable event in printing is the recent fact of 5,000 show bills having been ordered from the National Printing Company of Chicago, for Liverpool, England. We believe this to have been the first order of any consequence ever coming from England to America for printing.

The Legislature of Virginia, on the 23rd ult., elected Capt. R. E. Frazer superintendent of public printing. His majority over his opponent, Maj. R. F. Walker, the present incumbent, was 21. Capt. F., though not a practical printer, has been connected with the press of that city, in various capacities, for the last ten years.

Typographical Union, No. 99, Jackson, Michigan, has the following officers:—Wm. H. Hayward, president; Joseph Kimling, vice-president; Irving P. Rich, secretary; Henry Humphrey, treasurer; John Holtom, guardian. The annual circular, dated October, 1877, reports "a surplus of union men, residents of Jackson." This union has fifteen active, five

honorary and two apprentice members. During the past term thirty-three were admitted by card, thirty-seven withdrew by card, five were initiated, six expelled and one reinstated.

Gail Hamilton is described as a plump, square-built, determined looking lady, with brown hair, freckled complexion, *retroousse* nose, and eyes of a crooked, not to say wicked, archness. She is haughty in her manner toward ephemeral female journalists, and, in general, likes to talk with men better than women.

Typographical Union, No. 154, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in its semi-annual circular, dated February, 1878, gives the following as its officers for the ensuing term:—John William Keating, president; Christian J. Reul, vice-president; Robert Shannon, fin. sec. and treas.; James B. Saunders, cor. and rec. sec.; Walter S. Pitkin, sergt.-at-arms. It has eleven active members; two were admitted by card, and two withdrew by card. The secretary says: "Work is about at a stand-still, and there are more 'prints.' in town than make a living."

Typographical Union, No. 62, Utica, N. Y., in their annual circular, dated January, 1878, report the following list of officers:—W. L. Short, president; W. S. Mahan, vice-president; W. B. Light, fin. sec.; James E. Deforest, rec. and cor. sec.; W. D. Jones, treas.; Frank J. Hueston, sergeant-at-arms; Wm. H. McCann, W. L. Histed, Chas. B. Ford, D. B. Roberts and R. E. Rennie, executive committee. This union has eighty-five active and eleven honorary members. During the past term forty-one were admitted by card and thirty withdrew by card.

A music printer, named Armstrong, was found dead recently in Camden, Pa. The body lay near the door of a man named Davis, the hatchet with which the fatal blow was apparently struck bore his initials, and it was known that the two men had had a quarrel. It is not surprising therefore that Davis was arrested. Subsequent investigation, however, proved that the initials had been lately cut and that Davis was in another place when the crime must have been committed. The case is still wrapped in mystery, but suspicion now points strongly to one Hunter, who held insurance policies on the life of deceased covering \$25,000 as collateral security for a loan of \$7,000.

Typographical Union, No. 29, Peoria, Illinois, has the following officers:—Joseph H.

Emery, president; Geo. E. Sylvester, vice-president; Wm. H. Freeman, recording secretary; Frank L. Moore, financial and corresponding secretary; O. E. Schupp, treasurer; D. Hull, sergeant-at-arms. This union has thirty-nine active, and six honorary members. Its semi-annual circular, dated October, 1877, reports: "Business fair, but with more than enough artists to supply the demand. The working-card system adhered to."

Typographical Union, No. 92, Little Rock, Arkansas, has the following officers:—W. I. Whitewell, president; R. S. Woolford, vice-president; C. J. Brantly, fin. sec.; S. W. Holtzman, rec. sec.; F. M. Sarchet, corresponding secretary, address, P. O. Box 566; J. M. Butler, treasurer; C. J. Hicks, sergeant-at-arms. This union has thirty-three active members. During the past term three were initiated, thirty admitted by card, nineteen withdrew by card, five were suspended, one was expelled and two died, viz.: W. R. Hollingsworth and W. H. Windsor. The annual circular, under date of January 1st, 1878, states that "the trade shows some improvement over the last few years, and the supply of printers is greatly in excess of the demand. No printer without a traveling card receives any encouragement whatever, and it is to his benefit to move on as soon as possible. The working card system is strictly enforced."

Typographical Union, No. 49, Denver, Colorado, has the following list of officers:—Robert Higgins, president; Jacob H. Wise, vice-president; Wm. F. Boardman, recording and corresponding secretary; Will. F. Robinson, financial secretary and treasurer; Henry A. Frederick, marshal. The semi-annual circular, dated January, 1878, reports fifty-five active, thirty-four honorary and three apprentice members. The secretary says:—"Business extremely dull here, with increasing tendency to droop, per consequence reduction made on the 16th of this month, as follows: Composition on morning papers from 45c. to 40c., on evening papers from 40c. to 37½c., and book and job-work scale in proportion. The nomadic manipulator of anti-nomy will 'hasten to be wise' if he will omit Denver as an objective point from his contemplated route of travel. All the spare 'shells' are diligently 'gathered' by the typographers now here; and I can best convey an idea of the general situation at present by reiterating the warning cry of

the leadsmen of a Mississippi steamboat when he encountered unusually shallow soundings, 'Better keep out of here!'"

Edward Rosewater, the editor of the *Omaha Bee*, was once more assaulted and severely beaten by a citizen of that place, named A. P. Nicholas, one day last week. We do not believe in newspaper men abusing individuals, but, if we are in a free country and have a "free press," we think it is the duty of editors to show to the world the crookedness of any one, and if this man Nicholas (whom we do not know, nor do we care to know) had the least spark of manhood in him, he would have taken the proper course for redress. We suppose he is a bulldog sort of a cuss who purposes to drive men to shape their courses according to his individual ideas of propriety. We consider him a low down scalawag, and if he thinks he is able to ply his fist and bludgeon in this part of the country as he did in the *Bee* office he can find us at our office every hour in the day. It is true Mr. Rosewater says many things that we do not approve of, but when he does wrong the law gives the party injured redress, and an appeal to the law should be the proper course to pursue. If this pounding business is allowed an editor will not dare, after awhile, to write up a marriage notice for fear of making a typographical error, and we think it the duty of every editor in Nebraska to give these blood-thirsty bulldogs a free send-off.—*Sydney Telegraph, Nebraska, 19th Jan.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

George Cruikshank, the well-known draughtsman and caricaturist, of London, is dead.

The City Paper Mills, at the Water of Leith, Scotland, were burned down on the 5th Jan. The damage is estimated at £15,000.

Public Health, an excellent sanitary journal, published in London, England, ceased its existence with the old year.

It is not generally known that the late Mr. John Mackie, of the *Northern Ensign*, Wick, north of Scotland, was the composer of the well-known Sunday school hymn commencing "There is a happy land."

The book and job printers of Dublin, Ireland, to the number of 400, recently struck for an increase of wages. The day hands ask for £1 16s., while the night hands ask £2 5s. 6d. The employers have advertised for 300 non-unionists:

Mr. Melton Prior has left London for the scenes of the Kaffir war as the representative of the *Illustrated London News*.

The inevitable American speculator has, it is said, waited upon Mr. Forbes and offered him £5,000 for a series of lectures on the war, to be delivered in the United States.

An English manufacturer advertises for a man with a thorough knowledge of cotton and woollen rags, and capable of managing about eighty women; "a very liberal salary will be given." "And so there ought to be," remarks *Punch*.

The *Daily News*, London, England, has connected the reporters' gallery of the Commons with its editorial office by telephone. The word has become a positive nuisance. Hundreds of telephone toys are hawked about the street, and the subject is the whole stock-in-trade of every idiot who has nothing else to say for himself.

There is a great rivalry in England amongst the leading publishing houses as to who shall give to the world Mr. Stanley's detailed account of his discoveries. It is probable, however, that the profitable task will fall to Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co., a member of whose house has gone to the continent to make the necessary arrangements with Mr. Stanley.

According to an exchange there are now published in the United Kingdom 151 daily newspapers, as against 149 at the same period last year. The number is made up thus:—London, 20; the provinces, 89; Wales, 2; Ireland, 19; Jersey, 1. Of these 83 are issued in the morning and 68 in the evening, all the latter, except seven, being half-penny papers. In politics 67 are returned as liberal, 41 as conservative, 29 as independent, and 14 "of no politics."

The last Queen's speech contained 800 words, and the time occupied in its transmission from London to the provinces, by the Wheatstone instrument, varied from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 minutes; and by the Morse printer or sounder, 17 minutes to 36 minutes. The demand for the speech was greater than on any previous occasion. It was telegraphed to upwards of 300 newspapers, and to nearly 200 clubs and newsrooms. The aggregate number of copies printed in the course of the afternoon must have exceeded 3,000,000. The speech was telegraphed to Alexandria in 34 minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Farjeon, the popular novel writer, it is said, started the first daily paper in Australia.

One of the Berlin master printers employs three whole journeymen and twenty-three apprentices. Just twenty-two too many.

Hacklander, "the Dickens of Germany," received from a single publisher, during twenty-six years following 1851, the large sum of \$60,000.

The Auckland *Times*, published about thirty-two years ago, was a little 12-column sheet, set in small pica, of foolscap size, and was printed in a "mangle."

The New Zealand unions are pretty severe on those who violate their rules. One unfortunate was obliged to pay a fine of \$40, by weekly instalments, or go without employment.

Two new foreign weeklies have been established this year—one at Yokohama, the other in Nagasaki. Japan now has eleven foreign journals, nine English, one American and one French.

An exchange says, about half a dozen newspaper shops exist in St. Petersburg; that the whole put together would not fill an ordinary bookstore, and that to every newspaper sold in Russia one thousand are sold in England.

The MS. of Tennyson's "Harold" was placed in the hands of the printers on Monday, at 8 a. m., and at 12 a. m., next day (Sunday) the publisher received the first copy of a magnificent volume of 200 pages. So says an exchange.

The socialistic press of Germany has been increased by the publication of ten new journals, started in various parts of the empire. *Der Socialist* has also been started in Vienna, and another new organ of the same character in Zurich.

Rev. Dr. Talmage says the most successful way to sink money and keep it sunk is to start a newspaper. "The fallacy is abroad that almost any one can publish a paper. The world will have to learn that the newspaper is an institution, and that it wants infinite brains and almost infinite capital to establish one."

CANVASSERS are wanted for the *Miscellany* in every city and town in the Dominion of Canada, United States and Great Britain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Montreal News.

MONTREAL, Q., Feb. 18, 1878.

Printing in the commercial metropolis is not brisk just now, and consequently, there are a good number of idle printers.

Unionism is looking up again, though I do not believe that the same strong spirit that existed in years past will for some time be noticed. The French Union, No. 145, and the English Union, No. 97, have both ceased to exist, and Montreal Union, No. 176, has now full sway. An active committee is at work preparing constitution, by-laws and scale of prices. The latter will, probably, with very few alterations be continued as at present, viz.: 27 cents per 1,000 ems on evening papers and book work; 30 cents on morning papers; \$10 per week of 60 hours; and 20 cents for over-hours.

The proprietors of the Montreal *Star* have just concluded a contract with the Dominion Type-Founding Company for the supply of a new outfit *every six months*. The *Star's* large circulation necessitates this. The enterprise of Messrs. Graham & Co. is commendable, and an evidence that they are determined to keep up with the times *in every respect*. The *Star* now appears in a new dress of brier and agate, which is a credit to the manufacturers.

The new Irish daily, so long mooted, is at last settled fact. The necessary material has been ordered from the Dominion Type Foundry, and the first number will be issued about the 1st of March. The size of the paper will be 18x24, and the type used nonpareil, brier and long primer. Capt. Kirwan is the proprietor, and Mr. Battle the manager. The name has not yet been settled on, but the proprietor favors calling it the *Evening Post*. The *True Witness* will be issued from the same office, also in new type.

La Minerve and *Le National* have donned new and handsome dresses.

A new weekly paper is about to be started at Antabaskaville; and another at Riviere Du Loup.

W. W. Cliff, Carleton Place, has found it necessary to get a Campbell press to print the *Central Canadian*, the circulation of which has largely increased, and continues increasing.

A new conservative daily is talked of at Quebec. A company is being formed to run it.

The following may be news to some in St. John:—On the 20th of August last, on the strength of certain representations, which have since proved false, the Dominion Type-Founding Company, accepted and filled an order for an outfit for a job office for Ross Woodrow, late with H. Chubb & Co., St. John, N. B. The goods were duly shipped, and amounted, in the aggregate, to \$1,941.20. The terms of sale were four months, secured by bill of sale and policy of insurance, and, in accordance with the terms, the Company's solicitors were, by letter dated Montreal, 1st October, instructed to execute the bill of sale. For some unexplained reason they did not do so until the 11th of January last, nearly four months after. In the meantime Woodrow had given two bills of sale on the same goods, one dated the 10th of October, 1877, to James Woodrow, and the other dated the 8th January, (*three days before the one given to the D. T. F. Company*) to a George K. Wallace. The inference to be drawn from the above I leave to your readers. I hope there are no more such characters in St. John, or anywhere else. *Nuff ced.*

Le Conservateur is the name of a new weekly shortly to be issued by Mr. Emile Laford, Sorel. XBY.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., Feb. 22, 1878.

Watchwords—reform and reduce.

It is said there is one printer in the Connecticut Legislature. Some poor tramp, probably, who could not find a better place for the winter. He is likely to remain there until the shad season sets in.

Norwich is to be blessed with two directories the coming year. Dan Lee proposes issuing one in opposition to Steadman's.

The "hopeful aspirant" will have a chance to ventilate on the second Saturday of March; but woe betide the one who attempts to "viggle" him.

Only three Norwich men are now working in New London: Frank Tourtellot and John Sheedy, on the *Telegram*, and Lem. A. Manning, in Wm. H. Starr's job office.

Ned. Alden made us a two days' visit about the first of the month, at the close of which he departed for Worcester. Two years ago, in Hazelton, Penn., his partner, T. T., went out for a short walk, and he has not seen him since.

The boss is waiting for Tom to go back and finish up that rule and figure job.

"Al" Bentley shook the Jersey mud from his shoes and returned home on the 18th. He talks of going a little farther east.

Frank McNamee and a deaf mute named Charles Baldwin, the latter from Litchfield, are among the latest arrivals and departures.

"Odd Fellow" Sullivan says he has been on the road twenty-seven years. But for all that he don't take kindly to crackers and water for breakfast.

Owing to poor health George Smith has been compelled to throw up his situation in Burnham's bindery. He talks of going South.

Mr. James H. Hoyt, the old *Advertiser* foreman, who for nearly two years past has been suffering from general debility, is now unable to leave the house, and it is thought must soon succumb. "Jimmy" was well known by the travelling typo, for whom he always had a kind word; and to his credit be it said "He never went back on the poor."

It is said that a reduction in the scale of prices has gone into effect at Willimantic. The compositors now receive somewhere about 20 cents per 1,000. Our new town house opens under new management on the 1st of April, and said compositors would do well to make a note of it.

What has become of our "mince pie" friends?

Elijah says the *Miscellany* gave him a "staying notice" in the last number, and when he gets down into Mexico he is going to subscribe for it.

"Providence—1879—I. T. U." We second the motion, "Xylo."

A young newspaper proprietor, enterprising and full of business, advertises for a female compositor, one who will take a half interest in the "boss." But, then, only look at the accomplishments she must possess! Goodness, here we are ready to take two possessed of one-half the charms he asks for, and trust to luck and enterprise to do the rest.

STICK AND RULE.

Providence Paragraphs.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 18, 1878.

The following are officers of Providence Typographical Union, No. 33, for 1878: President, Alex. M. Robertson; Vice-President, Wm.

Carroll; Recording and Financial Secretary, Jos. B. Levens; Corresponding Secretary, Ahira Hall; Treasurer, W. M. Minel; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. H. Capron; Com. of Enquiry, F. H. Sears, C. E. Burtwell; Standing Com., Alex. P. Niger, Wm. E. Tourtellot, Samuel T. B. Trimmer.

J. Croil Ryan, who served his apprenticeship in Montreal, is "subbing" on the *Evening Press*. John has lately "chosen the better part," and is now a worthy member of the Fourth Baptist Church in this city. We wish him God speed.

A member of the "craft" here, during Dr. Pentecost's labors in Providence, went to hear the evangelist, but was met at the door by a policeman, who asked him his business, and upon being told, quietly replied, "Oh, you look too good, these meetings are not for such as you!" and our friend Cooley walked away.

In the January *Miscellany* I find the following: "It is a caution how the editors are skipping from public to private life. They act for all the world as though the civil service clamps had reached the sanctum. About seven in ten of our exchanges announce the dropping out of Smith, Jones or Brown from the ranks, and up pops a new head. Why this season of unrest, brethren? Is it a competency on which you are falling back or your assets?—*Sidney Telegraph*." Neither, it must be their liabilities.

The silver bill excites considerable interest hereabouts just now, so do board bill, doctor's bills, and tailor's bills; but the good old dollar bill's the best, after all, for you can double it when putting it in your purse, and every time you look at it you will find it in-creases.

Quite a number of "strangers" are in town. Business fair.

A young printer somewhat in arrears in his account with his boarding-mistress, found two forks by his plate a few evenings ago, concluded it was a "fork over," and acted accordingly.

Add. Welch has returned from his Western trip, and is in town.

Reid Brothers are doing the city printing.

John H. Porthouse and Oscar Carleton, with (Professor) Ben Sweet as "silent" are doing a thriving business in their "What Cheer Printing Office," which was formerly the "Franklin."

We've got the General Assembly, but it is not dangerous, and will soon have run its course.

Jim Williamson resurrected again the other day, "chuck full," and redolent with the fra-

grant "fire-water." He's been killed several times. Verily, he is an ardent spirit.

The *Journal* and *Evening Bulletin* are out with a "new dress."

Charlie Wilkinson, formerly a printer of this city, will be at Law's New Opera House, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," to-morrow evening.

BLANK SLUG.

Providence Pencilings.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 4, 1878.

Two turnpike subs. last week.

A Western editor boasts a new fine tooth comb, and thinks his local items will be livelier hereafter.

"He won golden opinions" is an excellent metaphor, but doesn't apply to any one in our vicinity. We'd be thankful to get them of silver, or paper, even.

Good locals are pointed and rare, like spurs in a chicken pie.

Sweet are the uses of adversity; for instance—the breakage of a suspender while the last bell is ringing for church on a Sunday morning, and a dear old mother-in-law is waiting impatiently on the front door steps. It gives an ecstatic serenity of mind singularly comprehensive and heavenly.

Job and his turkey are synonyms for patience and poverty. Job was a printer; his editorials were so "boiling" hot that the health committee finally served an injunction on him, and the old gobbler got his back up about it, worried himself down to a feather edge, and there remained nothing but his teeth and toe nails. Then Job "cussed."

An old lady of our acquaintance (born in 1812) doesn't Desire to see any "city cousins." She lived in a city of peace, and very patronizingly stepped out between two days in order to furnish the local newspaper reporters a delectable item of gossip, of which they reluctantly availed themselves, and then repaid her genial kindness with an insidious and abstruse dissertation on the different kinds and qualities of hair dye in use at that time; since which, whenever she sees a newspaper man, she uncorks her bottles of wrath and goes for him "with a missionary spirit." No coffins have been required for the victims yet, and, strange to say, they seem to thrive under the treatment. The naughty reporters shouldn't fool with an old woman and set her (false) teeth on E. D. G.

People's tastes may vary in regard to music, but who is there so unpatriotic as not to admire the blunt honesty of the country member of a legislature who, when it was proposed to organize an army, sprung to his feet and made fervid objection on the ground that "orgins was mighty onhandy to carry!" Apropos—the intensely musical ear of a young lady recently married in one of our churches, who, when asked what part of the service she liked best, replied, "the pealing of the organ."

The following periodicals are published in this city: Daily—*Journal, Bulletin, Press* and *Star*. Weekly—*Journal, Press, Dispatch, Telegram, Anzeiger, Advertiser, Visitor*, and *Town and Country*. Semi-monthly—*The Parrott*. Monthly—*Freemason's Magazine* and *Odd Fellows' Register*. Of these the *Journal* and *Press* rank as first-class dailies, and are well known throughout the land for their ability, independence and candor, and perhaps are oftener quoted than any papers in New England; and we may say of all that they are edited with a marked degree of ability, well deserving the liberal support they receive. With such newspapers, and with the finest educational facilities in the country, is it any wonder that Providence people combine that intelligence and thrift so notably connected in their industrial enterprises, and which are so quickly discerned by intelligent strangers visiting the city.

Our Beelze. says the man who would pucker up and be mean enough to steal his neighbor's newspaper must be "tougher than G—d's old boots," and ought to have every tooth in his head drawn wrong end foremost, and be compelled to chew chestnut burrs the rest of his natural life, then be choked to death with two-legged fish-hooks, and ever afterwards suffer the torments of the damned.

"Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep," is quite poetic, and was apt very well before morning newspapers were invented; but had the poet been a compositor, and worked at the case fourteen hours a day, concluding his labors at five in the morning, reaching his couch just in time to catch all the noise and clatter of meat, milk and market wagons, bread carts, snow scrapers, horse cars, early drays, and the rattle-bang of innumerable "low gear," he would have realized what a consummate fool he made of himself when he penned that first line.

Printers—balmy—sleep! Not much. They don't balm at that time of day.

A popular delusion—the idea that paper and ink, type and brains, steam and lightning, cost newspaper publishers nothing. But people will hug that delusion as effectually as the bear did the hot tea-kettle.

“All’s well that ends well,” as the old lady said when she jumped into one. XYLO.

Mitchell and Vicinity.

MITCHELL, ONT., Feb. 5, 1878.

The Mitchell *Advocate* has entirely given up the idea of enlarging.

The Gorrie *Viadette* has changed its name to that of the Howick *Enterprise*. Mr. Charles Peters has assumed full control of the *Enterprise*. Success to you, Charley.

Mr. W. S. Johnston, formerly of the Arthur *Enterprise*, has pitched his tent in the village of Port Elgin, and has brought to light a conservative sheet under the head *Busy Times*. It is neatly gotten up, and reflects credit on the publisher.

Mr. Lawrence Carroll, of Stratford, now has a position on the Toronto *Globe* staff.

The Stratford *Beacon* is now enlarged to a 40-column paper, and a new power press has been substituted for the old one.

A new paper in the conservative interest is to be started in the town of Seaford.

Mr. Walter Playter, lately employed on the Newmarket *Reformer*, is now working in the Mitchell *Recorder* office. Walter is a splendid fellow. He says he is going to give that Newmarket “feller,” who signs himself “Devil,” a breeze soon. I suppose he will know what for.

The Dundalk *Guide* has ceased to exist in that village. It has removed its office to the town of Durham, where it will come out under the name of the *Grey Review*.

The *Independent* is the name of a new paper to be issued shortly in Hamburg by Messrs. Dawson & Gould. The paper starts under very favorable auspices.

The Mitchell *Advocate* has again changed its foreman. The roll-keeper of that office says that Mr. H. M. Hunt’s successor is the ninth foreman in the short space of two years. Mr. Hunt, who is a good workman, and a gentleman, could have held the sit. providing he would come down a dollar or so per week, and Mr. Hunt, who once was the best, the swiftest and the neatest job hand they (Davis Bros.) ever had, now becomes in their mind, which is here, there and everywhere, and as changeable as the

weather we have had for the past few months, the slowest and worst hand they ever had in their employ, and who was not worth half what they were paying him. I will give Mr. Hunt’s successor, who is now the best foreman they ever had, about—well, I do not want to dishearten any brother typo—but time will tell.

A young lad employed in a printing office in this vicinity was recently discharged for being a little too inquisitive as to what the private drawers of the sanctum contained, and before taking his departure changed words in the advertising pages, which read not only ridiculous, but vulgar, and very unbecoming of any young lad. FAT TAKE.

Woodstock Waifs.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., Feb. 1, 1878.

The first number of the Listowel *Standard* has been issued, and typographically is a credit to its promoters, Messrs. Hawkins & Rells. Not being acquainted with Mr. Rells I am unable to “write him up,” but as a personal acquaintance and an old-time apprentice under “Alf.” Hawkins, I can assure Mr. Rells that he will find in him an intelligent and industrious partner. For several years “Alf.” occupied the position of foreman of the Woodstock *Review*, in which office he worked his way up from “devil,” but owing to ill health, brought on by close confinement and over-work, he gave up his position last spring. The typographical appearance and make-up of the *Review*, while under his charge, is sufficient guarantee that the patrons of the *Standard* will have a model sheet. As a job hand, the work turned out by him will compare favorably with that of his competitors for neatness and taste. The Dominion Type-Founding Company supplied the material for their office, and the advertising type shows a good selection of letters. The politics of the paper are conservative—which is “Alf.’s” only fault—but I hope the success of the proprietors will be none the less on that account.

Fred. Barr, a native of Woodstock, Ont., (late of Toronto) who served his time in the *Review* office here, has acted on the advice of “Josh Billings,” and has gone West. Chicago, I believe, is his destination.

New Hamburg, Perth Co., has been wanting some enterprising man to start an English paper in that place for some time, and it is now reported that Messrs. Dawson & Gould are to make the experiment. A bonus was offered

some time ago as a primary inducement, but as the German element is so strong in that section no one cared to take the offer. As there is a German paper printed there already, whoever starts an English one will have to depend altogether on the patronage of the latter, as the Germans generally do not look favorably on innovations. However, we wish Messrs. Dawson & Gould success.

Joe. Thompson has been holding a frame on the *Sentinel* for the last six weeks.

Alex. Hall, who some time ago gave up printing to go in partnership with his father in a boot and shoe store, has given up that business and is probably going back to his former trade. Sandy is a fast comp. and a good job hand, and will give satisfaction in any office.

Geo. Deverall, formerly of the *Sentinel*, is now employed on the *Review*.

Harry Henderson, lately in the *Review* office, is now on the *Listowel Standard*. NEMO.

A Voice from the Old Bay State.

MARLBORO, MASS., March 4, 1878.

I had almost forgotten that the *Miscellany* existed, but remembering that while in Canada I used to correspond for your sheet, I thought it would not be out of the way to send you a few items from this part of "the land of the free." I always welcomed the *Miscellany* as the typo's best friend, in fact, I think it stands to-day on as good a level as the American Newspaper Reporter. However, I wish it every success.

This city boasts of a population of 11,000, and has three weekly papers, viz.: The *Mirror-Journal*, the oldest and best; the *Times*, a witty and independent sheet; and the *Advertiser*, a toney little paper.

The *Mirror-Journal* has erected a sign-painting of Ben Franklin over their block on Main street.

The *Times* are about to introduce steam into their establishment.

A. E. Townsend, an *Advertiser* boy, was shot through the leg a few weeks ago, during the shoemaker's strike here, but is able to be at work again.

The *Quad-Box* is a little illustrated thing, got up by Robert Ogg for the benefit of the typos.

The following are the Marlboro printers and publishers; they will doubtless interest the most of your readers, as several have travelled considerable, and are well acquainted:—

Mirror-Journal—S. B. Pratt, proprietor and

business manager; R. D. Pratt, editor and reporter; Peter B. Murphy, foreman job room; Joe Beaudry, foreman news room; Nelson S. Crocker, Charles Burgess, Frank Dansman, R. D. Pratt, 2nd, and Robert Ogg, compositors; George Crocker, "devil."

Times—C. F. Morse, editor; R. A. Bigelow, publisher; Joe Blanchard, compositor; W. Smith, "devil."

Advertiser—Cook & Townsend, publishers; Townsend & Cook, "devils."

Business pretty good, but plenty of printers to do the work.

No tramps, and don't want any.

Would every correspondent of the *Miscellany* be good enough to send his address to Box 475, Marlboro, Mass. Fraternally, CORN COB.

Guelph Gleanings.

GUELPH, ONT., Feb. 20, 1878.

James Hoban, an apprentice employed at the *Mercury* office, a few weeks ago, whilst running a Gordon press, got two of his fingers badly squeezed, the nail of one was completely taken off. We are pleased to see him at his post again. Jimmy is a willing and persevering lad.

Mr. John Watson, formerly employed in the *Mercury* office, and recently an assistant reporter on the *Herald*, has assumed the management of a newspaper somewhere in the neighborhood of Napanee.

Mr. Hacking has recently added a new Gordon press to his job office. The town council refused to grant his petition soliciting a share of the corporation printing on the ground that he was not a ratepayer.

Mr. Lyon, publisher, has left Guelph for Australia, with a corps of pushing men as agents, to canvass that colony. Mr. R. Balantyne, an indefatigable business man, who was formerly traveller for the *Mercury*, is among the party.

The *Herald* has got the printing of the county and town council work for the present year.

Berlin, with a population of 4,000, is now furnished with a daily paper office, under the proprietorship of a Mr. Mayer. Success to his undertaking.

Several newspapers, in the conservative interest, it is rumored, will soon be launched to the public in the county of Wellington.

Mr. James McIntosh, formerly a student of the Model Farm, has accepted a situation as

assistant reporter and sub-editor on the staff of the *Mercury*.

Business seems to continue steady, and the town has not been visited lately by casuals in search of work.

There is some talk of the *Mercury* donning a new dress, and it is confidently expected this step will be the means of greatly augmenting its already large subscription list, as it claims to be the best country paper west of Toronto.

PARAL L.

Reading Rooms.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—Please allow me space for a few remarks on the above subject. Reading rooms are very useful in a certain way, but they afford an opportunity for some well-to-do people to read the newspapers without paying for them. I know a certain gentleman, quite wealthy, who, when asked to subscribe for a local paper, replied that he had the reading of it in the Y. M. C. A. Room. They also tend to lessen the circulation of papers, and then some associations and clubs have the audacity to ask to have the newspapers mailed free, as it is a "benevolent" institution, and a free gift of a paper is only a small donation. It is very true that they afford a good chance for poor people to keep up with the times, as far as literature is concerned; but it is a pity that they satisfy the miserly notions of those who should pay for and support their own paper.

PRINTER.

The Necessity for a Relief Society.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 15, 1878.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—Common sense, one would suppose, should teach men that self-preservation ought to be the first law to govern their actions; but that there are some who do not realize this fact has been fully exemplified by the printers of St. John.

Some time since I called the attention of the craft to the necessity of establishing a Printers' Relief Society in this city, and endeavored to point out what I thought might be the benefits that would accrue from such an institution, and suggested some ideas relative to its management.

Had such a society been in good working order prior to the 20th June last, would not many of the craft have reaped more or less benefit from it, and to some extent, at least, be placed

beyond immediate want and the necessity of accepting aid from other sources, or asking help from their brother typos abroad. The latter, however, proved a failure, and, in my humble opinion, had better been left undone.

Is there no way of organizing such a society? I mean a society that will admit of no monopoly on the part of any one, and will not permit anything of a sensational character to enter within its limits, or organize "strikes," and such like things, but will have one great end always in view—the welfare, comfort, and sociability of the craft.

Knowing, sir, that you possess a strong desire to better the condition of our workmen at large, and finding that my former suggestions have met with no response, can you not, and will you not agitate this matter, and suggest some good scheme for the formation of such a society.

A SUBSCRIBER.

¹[An article in reference to the above is crowded out of this number.—ED. P. M.]

A Voice from Halifax, N. S.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 12, 1878.

There are at present some fifteen or twenty printers out of employment in this city, and there is not the slightest prospect of better times. Never, since I have been at the business, (twelve years) have I known of such depression.

I think that one quarter of this slackness is caused by the cheap way the daily papers are "set-up." For instance: the *Chronicle* has eight compositors (four for the evening paper, and the same number for the morning paper) and seven boys! They (the *Chronicle* hands) barely support two "subs," while the *Herald*, with only five "regulars," help to support five "subs."

The Nova Scotia Printing Company, who have nearly all the Government work, employ six men and nine boys; and so on in every office in the city, with the exception of the *Reporter* and the *Recorder*, each of which employs five men and two boys.

You will see by these few remarks that the poor "comps" over here have exceedingly hungry times.

HARD UP.

A Serious Matter.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Jan. 28, 1878.

My attention has been called to a very serious matter in connection with the "art preservative" (I make the quotation with all due em-

phasis, "Hair Space" to the contrary notwithstanding) by the article in the December number of the *Miscellany* under the head of "The Examination Paper Scandal." It is that some printers (?) make it a habit of carrying the composing room, with all its sayings and doings, with them wherever they go. I would say that it is a matter much to be regretted, and one which all should very strongly discountenance. Let compositors bear in mind the fact (if it is not printed and pasted on their cases before them) that "everything in the office should remain in it." I hope that this will be attended to by those with a too ready "outside" tongue.

INDEX.

Shorthand.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—I have read with much interest W. H. F.'s historical sketches of, and extracts on shorthand, but I thought, for the benefit of those who intend studying what will save many years of labor in a lifetime, he should have given more than a mere outline of its history. Mr. W. H. F. says that the most popular systems are Pitman's (English), with several American modifications by Graham, Munson and others; and in Canada the French system of Duployé and the stenography of Scovil. The question here arises which of those systems should we study? As W. H. F. has omitted this most important part, I will give a few facts concerning my own experience.

The present writer first studied Duployé's stenography, arranged for the English language, by Prof. Pierre Cartier, of Sorel, P. Q.; but discovering that this system was not adapted to the English language, and making the acquaintance of a young gentleman who had been studying Benn Pitman's phonography, I was induced by my friend to abandon Duployé and join him. This I did somewhat reluctantly, owing to the fact that I had given it a great deal of hard study. However, before many weeks I was delighted to find that I had unlearned Duployé's stenography and was able to write Pitman's system more rapidly, notwithstanding the fact that I had been months at Duployé's. I naturally felt that I had taken the right path, and enjoyed that opinion until I became acquainted with a Grahamite who had been studying, for a short period, Graham's work, "Standard Phonography," and was able to write two words whilst I

was figuring on one. Fortunately for me I had not gone so far astray as has been the case with a great number of young phonographers. I had certainly taken the wrong path a second time, but I retraced my steps, and am now climbing the ladder of "Standard Phonography" which is the most rapid and beautiful system of shorthand ever invented.

Standard Phonography may be written at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred words per minute, which is from seven to eight times as fast as longhand, and faster than any other system of shorthand by one-third.

As W. H. F. has mentioned Mr. Scovil, our Canadian author, I will only say that I have given his work sufficient examination to enable me to state that it is unworthy of a comparison with any of the other systems, (not excepting Duployé's). Mr. Scovil pretends that Scovillites can follow the most rapid speakers, and it is a well known fact that they can do so, but at a fearful distance. As a matter of course it is to the interest of authors to represent their respective systems as the best.

I might remark for the information of the uninitiated that a great number of the phonographic characters used by Benn Pitman, Munson and others, are fac-similes of the Standard phonographic characters. This is accounted for by the fact that these characters (Graham's improvements) have been unlawfully appropriated.

The following is an extract from the *Student's Journal* in answer to the question Is Standard Phonography, in fact, the "standard?": "Evidence to this effect is afforded by the fact of the appropriation of many of its distinguishing characteristics by the defendants in a copyright suit brought for that offence, the defendants being now under bonds to keep an account of sales and to pay damages."

I think that the foregoing will be sufficient to convince those about to study this art, of the merits of Andrew J. Graham's "Standard Phonography."
T. W. B.

A GOOD COMMISSION will be paid to any person who will undertake to thoroughly canvass any town or city for subscribers to the *Miscellany*.

Back numbers of the *Miscellany* cannot be supplied in future. Nos. II. and III. have run out.

Written for the Miscellany.
Shorthand.

PAPER NO. 3.

"The facility it affords to the acquisition of learning ought to render it an indispensable branch in the education of youth. To be enabled to treasure up for future study the substance of lectures, sermons, etc., is an accomplishment attended with so many evident advantages that it stands in no need of recommendation. Nor is it a matter of small importance that by this art the youthful student is furnished with an easy means of making a number of valuable extracts in the moments of leisure, and of thus laying up a stock of knowledge for his future occasions. The pursuit of this art materially contributes to improve the student in the principles of grammar and composition. While tracing the various forms of expression by which the same sentiment can be conveyed; and while endeavoring to represent by modes of contraction and the dependence of one word upon another, he is insensibly initiated in the science of universal language, and particularly in the knowledge of his native tongue. The rapidity with which it enables a person to commit his own thoughts to the safety of manuscript, also renders it an object peculiarly worthy of regard. By this means many ideas which daily strike us, and which are lost before we can record them in the usual way, may be snatched from destruction and preserved till mature deliberation can ripen and perfect them.

"In addition to these great advantages, science and religion are indebted to this inestimable art for the preservation of many valuable lectures and sermons, which would otherwise have been irrecoverably lost. Among the latter may be instanced those of Whitfield, whose astonishing powers could move even infidelity itself, and extort admiration from a Chesterfield and a Hume, but whose name would have floated down the stream of time had not shorthand rescued a portion of his labors from oblivion.

"With so many vouchers for the truth of the remark, we can have no hesitation in stating it as our opinion that, since the invention of printing, no cause has contributed more to the diffusion of knowledge and the progress of refinement, we might also add, to the triumphs of liberty and the interests of religion, than the

revival and improvement of this long neglected art.

"Such are the blessings which shorthand, like a generous benefactor, bestows indiscriminately on the world at large. But it has additional and peculiar favors in store for those who are so fortunate as to engage in its pursuit. The advantages resulting from the exercise of this art are not, as is the case with many others, confined to a particular class of society; for though it may seem more immediately calculated for those whose business it is to record the eloquence of public men and the proceedings of popular assemblies, yet it offers its assistance to persons of every rank and station in life—to the man of business as well as the man of science—the compositor as well as the reporter—for the purpose of private convenience as well as of general information." W. H. F.

The Manufacture of Paper.

A lecture was delivered recently by Mr. William Arnot, F. C. S., of Edinburgh, on the manufacture of paper, at the rooms of the Society of Arts, London. It was generally admitted, he said, that the process of paper-making was introduced into England about the beginning of the fifteenth century, and into Scotland at the end of the seventeenth century. The process of converting rags into pulp was, until the last century, very laborious, but at that time the Hollander, or beating machine, was invented, which completely revolutionized the mode of making paper. The lecturer gave some interesting statistics relative to the trade. The number of mills in Britain was 385, of which 65 were in Scotland. There were in these mills 526 machines at work, producing annually 350,000 tons of paper, to which may be added 10,000 tons made by hand. The total production was thus 360,000 tons, valued at £20,000,000. The exports of England amounted to 16,000 tons, while she imported 24,000 tons. With respect to the consumption of paper in different countries, Mr. Arnot stated that in Russia the annual consumption was 1 pound per head of the population; in Spain $1\frac{1}{2}$; Mexico and Central America, 2; Italy and Austria, 5; France, 7; Germany, 8; United States, $10\frac{1}{4}$; and Britain $11\frac{1}{2}$.

Secretaries of Typographical Unions will oblige by sending a correct list of their officers to this office for publication.

Some of the Newspapers of Nova Scotia.

We are indebted to our "Rambling Correspondent" for the following:—

The *Weekly Monitor*, Bridgetown, Annapolis County, N. S., was started as the *Western News* about twenty years ago, by W. A. Calneck, who run it alone for five years. It was then changed to the *Western Record*, with Calneck & Thorne as proprietors, who printed it two years, when it was sold out to J. B. Gidney, who changed the name to the *Free Press*. It was continued by him for seven years, when it stopped for one year. The present proprietors, Messrs. Sancton & Piper, resuscitated it as the *Weekly Monitor*, in April, 1873, and bought the old type, etc., that had been purchased for the office, from the Boston Type Foundry, by Mr. G. A. Knodell (now book and job printer of St. John, N. B.), who was at the time foreman for Mr. Calneck. About six months after it came into the hands of Messrs. Sancton & Piper, a new dress was purchased from the Dominion Type-Founding Company, of Montreal, and the paper was enlarged from twenty-four to twenty-eight columns.

The *Mail*, Windsor, Hants County, N. S., was started June 8th, 1867, as the *Saturday Mail*, by M. A. Buckley, stationer, of Halifax, N. S. He published it until January 16th, 1869, Mr. Knowles during this time acting as manager. Till July 22nd, 1869, it was printed at Halifax, there being no printing office at Windsor up to that time. C. E. DeWolfe bought it out in April, 1871, and continued it until May, 1876, since which time it has been published by the present proprietor, C. W. Knowles.

The *Courier*, Digby, Digby County, N. S., was started September, 1874, by the present proprietor, R. S. McCormick.

The *Western Chronicle*, Kentville, Kings County, N. S., was started November, 1873, with J. A. Cogswell as managing editor.

The *Journal*, Annapolis, Annapolis County, N. S., was commenced November, 1876, by W. H. Banks, the present proprietor. It was started with twenty-four columns, but was soon increased to twenty-eight columns.

The *Herald*, Yarmouth, Yarmouth County, N. S., was established in 1833 by the present proprietor, Alexander Lawson. It has been enlarged four times since starting, and is now double royal in size.

The *Tribune*, Yarmouth, Yarmouth County, N. S., commenced September, 1855, as a semi-weekly; January, 1859, it was changed to a weekly. Richard Huntington, editor, publisher and proprietor.

The *Amherst Gazette*, Cumberland County, N. S., was first issued April 6th, 1866, by J. Albert Black, who has continued its publication ever since. It was the first newspaper published in Cumberland County. At the commencement its size was five columns per page; a year later it was enlarged to six columns, and its size has since been increased successively to seven and eight columns. It was started as a family paper—independent in politics—and has made no change of base. Mr. Black has edited it from the first, and it now stands as an example of steady progress under careful and judicious management.

The *Maritime Sentinel*, Amherst, Cumberland County, N. S., was started in 1872, by J. B. Woodland. He published it about two years, when he afterwards took the management of it for the Cumberland Printing and Publishing Company for twelve months. Mr. Amos Purdy, the late publisher, issued it for eighteen months. It was sold out to the present publishers, B. W. Baker, and others, March, 1877.

The *Times*, Liverpool, Queen's County, N. S., commenced publication July, 1876, by the present proprietor, Edwin Clay Parker. It succeeded and was printed from the plant of the *Liverpool Advertiser*, which was published ten years by S. W. Bryden.

The *Star*, Berwick, N. S., James A. Halliday, editor and proprietor, was started in 1866, by Halliday & Jefferson, and issued from the office, Berwick. The size of its first issue was 12x18. It was a short time after enlarged, and has since enlarged twice, and is now 24x36. Mr. Jefferson left the firm a short time after the first issue appeared, and since that time the editor and proprietor has been Jas. A. Halliday.

The *North Sydney Herald* was established in 1872 by the North Sydney Printing Company, with J. W. Gauld, of New York, as editor and publisher. In 1873 Mr. G. resigned, and the services of A. C. Bertram, formerly of Summerside, P. E. I., but then of Halifax, N. S., were secured, who in July, 1863, became editor and publisher, and in 1875 purchased the plant and good will of the concern from the Company. Its present proprietor served his time with the late Joseph Bertram, of the *Summer-*

side Journal, and afterwards was a journeyman printer in the Halifax Reporter book and job office, where he worked three years.

Among the book and job offices are the following:—

Stephen Melgund Mackenzie, book and job printer, New Glasgow, Pictou County, N. S. This office was established in connection with the *Eastern Chronicle*, January, 1866, by Messrs. McConnell & Alley, the former was editor of the late Halifax *Citizen*, and the latter is now editor of the *Truro Sun*. The job office was bought by S. M. Mackenzie, June, 1877.

William Harris, book and job printer, Pictou, Pictou County, N. S. This office was started January, 1868, by Murdo McPherson, who was bought out by Mr. Harris, April, 1870. A bookbindery is attached with ruling and perforating machines.

Towers & Carey, job printers, Yarmouth, Yarmouth County, N. S. This office was started by William Powers in January, 1867, and Chas. Carey became a partner in November, 1874. Both partners served their time in the Yarmouth *Herald* office.

Forbes & Co., book and job printers, Sydney (North), Cape Breton County, N. S. This office was started August, 1874.

Owing to the length of time since the above particulars were furnished us, we have thought it better to omit the staffs of the different offices, as, no doubt, many changes have taken place therein.

DEALERS in and manufacturers of printing machinery, paper, ink, type, and any article used in printing, or by printers and editors, will find the *Miscellany* an excellent medium through which to advertise their stock. It will prove itself the cheapest and best medium they can adopt if they wish to put their materials into the hands of the printers of Canada and the United States. The *Miscellany* is sent to every printing office in the Dominion, and it has also a large circulation in the United States. As will be seen by reference to the advertising rates the figures have been made very low in consideration of the fact that the terms are cash.

Parties in Halifax or vicinity, and Ottawa or vicinity, can subscribe for or advertise in the *Printer's Miscellany* by calling on or addressing G. W. Jones, 14 Sackville street, Halifax, N. S., and J. R. Pruynt, 18 Rideau street, or P. O. box 390, Ottawa, Ont.

Printers as Actors.

"Printers, did you say," remarked Mr. Stuart Robson inquiringly of the *Sun* reporter, a few nights ago, as he was on the way to a Boston train. "Why, my dear boy, all our leading actors have worked with stick and rule at the case. It's the most natural thing in the world for printers to become actors, and for writers and players to rub elbows together."

"How do you reason out your theory?"

"Setting type is composition. A printer couldn't write an ungrammatical sentence if he tried. So with writers. Writing is but another word for acting. Both are the literature of thought, if you will allow the expression. It's art; and it's the most natural thing in the world, I should fancy, for printers to drift from the case to the stage or the editorial sanctum."

"Who of the actors of the present day are printers by trade?"

"Let me see," said Mr. Robson, musingly.

"There's J. H. Stoddard, one of our best 'old men;' he was a typo, and a good one, too. Then there's Montague, of Wallack's; one wouldn't think, to see him bowling up Fifth avenue behind his span of bang-tail thorough-breds, that he was once a printer."

"Is that so?" queried the reporter. "I heard that he was in some way connected with a nobleman and that he has had the exceptional advantages of good surroundings and an university education."

"You've been misinformed, my boy, Montague, a gallant that half Murray Hill is 'breaking its heart over, was a type-setter on the *London Era*, and that at not a very remote period either. Then there's Harry Crisp and Lawrence Barrett; both were printers. Barrett had an humble origin, but he has been studious, and is now one of the best read men in the profession. John Moore, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, is another typo. Joe Jefferson, the best actor of modern times, once earned his bread at the case. So did the capital comedian W. H. Crane; as did William Warren of Boston, and Charles Burke of Philadelphia. Of dead actors who achieved world-wide fame, William E. Burton, and James W. Wallack, Jr., belonged to the craft. John Parselle was a compositor. So was your humble servant, but I think I was a better printer than I am an actor. I believe Neil Bryant was a fly-boy;

and I am sure Barney Williams was one. Steve Fiske, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, had something to do with newspapers, but I am not certain that he was ever employed in a composing room. Theodore Hamilton, another good actor, was a "sub" printer for years. I had almost forgotten Charles Fisher. He used to stick type like a race horse. Not long ago he told me that he went into a printing office for the first time in thirty years. He said he found the situation of all the boxes readily, except the receptacle for the interrogation marks; and that "wanted to know what the mischief I was doing there?"

Cheap Printing.

Our attention has several times recently been called to certain varieties and jobs of work which have been done, and are being done, by some printers at prices proving, beyond a doubt, that they do not understand their business, unless they are carrying it on just for the fun of the thing. Good printers—men of experience—who know what a job must bring to pay a modest profit, have their estimates brought into competition with those of printers whose figures are, in many cases, below actual cost. And this is not done so much through a spirit of rivalry as from ignorance. Especially is this noticeable on colored work, or that calling for particular composition or presswork. Many printers seem to think that the bare cost of paper and plain composition are the only items necessary to be calculated with any exactness, and guess at the expense of the rest of the performance. But when it comes to colored work, with its frequent washing of rollers and waste of expensive inks, and the time spent in making up the several forms, there is much more to be considered, as they find by costly experience.

The great misfortune to the trade is, that although such inexperienced printers as we have alluded to, may in time learn by bitter lessons to demand a fair price for their work, the customer, naturally averse to paying more than usual for the same job, goes shopping about armed with the bill of the self-victimized printer, and is generally successful in finding some other new beginner ignorant enough to take the work at the rates therein specified, or, perhaps, even lower, for the sake of securing it; the usual argument of Sanguine Victim Number Two being that if Number One could do it at those rates he also can. Another custom of

the Sanguine Printer is to take a job at a non-paying price, in the hope of securing more profitable work from the same customer. This plan is bad in every way. It rarely has the desired result, and forever prevents that particular job from fetching a fair price.

The only system on which the printing business can be remuneratively carried on is to rigidly make every job pay a fair profit, whether it be an order for fifty cards or fifty thousand bibles. If a printer wishes to conciliate or oblige a customer, it is better to give him the work gratis at once than to charge a price which will not only not pay, but will have the effect of spoiling his or any other printer's chance of making anything out of it in the future.

A Printer's Misfortune.

Some years ago when the writer was a reporter upon an Eastern paper, it devolved on him to write for the same edition an account of the presentation of a gold-headed cane to the Rev. Dr. Mudge, the clergyman of the place, and a description of a new hog-killing machine, that had just been put in operation at the factory. Now, what made Mr. Mudge mad was this: The inconsiderate buccaneer who made up the form got the two locals mixed in a frightful manner, and when we went to press, something like this was the appalling result:

Some of Mr. Mudge's friends called on him yesterday, and after a brief consultation the unsuspecting hog was seized by the hind legs and slid along the beam until he reached the hot water tank. His friends explained the object of their visit, and presented him with a handsome gold-headed butcher, who grabbed him by the tail and swung him around, and in less than a minute the carcass was in the water. Thereupon he came forward and said there were times when the feelings overpowered one, and for that reason he would not attempt to do more than thank those around him for the manner in which so huge an animal was cut in fragments was astonishing. The doctor concluded his remarks, the machine seized him, and in less time than it takes us to write it, the hog was cut into fragments and worked into delicious sausage. The occasion will be remembered by the doctor's friends as one of the most delightful of their lives. The best pieces can be obtained for fifteen cents per pound, and we are sure those who have sat under his ministry will

rejoice to hear that he has been so handsomely treated.

Mad! Well, about nine o'clock that morning the office had been abandoned by every man but the advertising clerk, and he ascended to the roof and robbed himself in boiler iron, so that he could see the clergyman tearing around down in the street with his congregation, all wearing the panoply of war, and carrying butcher knives and things. The next day we apologized, but the doctor stopped his subscription all the same.—*Exchange.*

From the Woburn Journal.

Printing Office Robbed!

The office of the Cambridge Press was recently entered, and twenty dollars in silver stolen. It is some consolation to know that although the thief supposed he was taking twenty dollars, he was only getting at present values \$18.40. This is what Bro. Cox says about it:—

Wednesday evening the counting room of the Press was entered by a burglar, who found the key to the safe and took away about twenty dollars in silver. The scoundrel must have entered by the front door, to which he probably obtained a key; he then lighted the gas in the entry which could not be seen from the street, took from the drawer of a desk the key of the safe, opened it and laid "violent hands" on the contents of one of the drawers. He must have been in a hurry as he left the safe open, and dropped one of the silver pieces on the floor. Suspicion rests on a boy discharged from the office a few weeks since. He left by the back door, climbing over a fence in the rear of the building.

Of course the idea of \$20 being found in a printing office will cause a laugh, especially among the craft. Who ever heard of a printer having more than twenty cents about him at a time? Dear reader, the money was not ours,—we feel it our duty to remove the impression that might get abroad, that we are getting wealthy from the above showing; but the fortune stolen from us was money which we were taking care of for a friend of ours who had notions in his mind of establishing a home for impecunious printers with it. P. S. Our future now looks dark and gloomy.

It's so Nice.

Not until a poor devil, who has been working hard all day, can sit down in the bosom of his family, and amidst the clash of a few dishes, the rattling of the only bake-pan, and the cry of the landlady's baby, take his only pen in hand and try to write for the amuse-

ment and edification of his patrons, can he realize how "nice" it is to be the editor of a printer's paper. To feel a realizing sense of the fact that the longest article in the last edition of one's paper, and which he considered the best, is deemed d—d foolish (and they don't mind telling you so), is real "nice" when it greets you in a strange office. And to think, too, that what is intended only for a laugh and to pass away the time, is accepted as "devilish rough," and "you ought to know better," is "real nice," too.

The fact is, there is a certain amount of growling to be done anyway, and one can hear as much of it in a printing office as in a boarding house. The growlers are, generally, the fellows who "set" the least, who "gouge" the cases noon-hours, and who often have as much type under their feet in the alley as they have in their cases, and whom the office-boy thinks "so nice" in a Macbeth sense, when the old Lady was "going for" him. LET UP!—*Boston Printer's Journal.*

London Shorthand Writers.

The Gurney family have in their service about a dozen shorthand reporters, and employ beginners or assistants to copy their shorthand notes into longhand. They are engaged during the sessions of Parliament in taking down notes of testimony and pleas before the various parliamentary committees. The Gurneys regularly receive from the Government pay in proportion to the work done, their gross receipts being from \$500,000 to \$700,000 per annum. Of this from \$50,000 to \$100,000 is net profit. If to this we add the cost of reporting the debates, borne by the London newspapers, and of reporting cases in the courts of law, etc., we can hardly estimate the total annual earnings of shorthand writers in London at less than \$3,000,000.

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.

The foremen of printing offices are respectfully asked to canvass their offices for subscriptions to the *Miscellany*. Send for specimen copies and show them to all hands, not forgetting the boys.

BIRTHS.

At Ottawa, on the 24th January, the wife of Mr. Alexander Baker, printer, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's brother, January 30th, by the Rev A. B. Chambers, B. C. L., Mr. Chas. Z. Perry, clerk in the *Standard* office, Napanee, Ont., to Miss Clara Madden, all of Napanee.

DIED.

In Montreal, on the 18th February, Antoine Lapointe, printer.

At Napanee Mills, Ontario, on the 3rd February, of scarlet fever, Mary Augusta, daughter of Mr. John Thompson, superintendent Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co., aged 8 years and 5 months.

In Providence, R. I., February 5th, Jennie L., daughter of James R. and Fannie E. Day, aged 1 year and 11 months.

In Cranston, R. I., February 13th, Ethelyn M., infant daughter of Clarence E. and Ella J. Burtwell.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE—An old established Country Job and Weekly Newspaper Office. Address, "W. X.," office of this paper.

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS for sale—in a good town; stock about half original cost. Box 828 *Globe* office, Toronto.

ON SALE—A Country Newspaper and Job Office, very recently fitted out with new type, press, etc. Address, "A. C.," office of this paper.

BOOKS, stationery, fancy goods, etc., for sale, in St. Catharines; stock about \$1,200; satisfactory reason for selling. Box 97, St. Catharines, Ont.

FOR SALE—A Half-Medium GORDON PRESS, in perfect order. Originally cost \$600. Present price \$300. BREMNER BROS., Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

ON SALE—One of Miller & Richards' Paper Cutters, will cut 26 inches. Too small for present owner. Cuts well and is in good order. Address "W. F. H.," office of this paper.

FOR SALE—To be sold cheap, about 170 Reams of No. 2 PRINTING PAPER, size 34½x47¼, 62 lbs. to the ream. The paper, not being sized, will not stand damping, must be printed dry. Address "W. F. H.," office of this paper.

WANTED.

FRENCH COMPOSITOR, Babcock, Higgins & Co., Montreal, Q.

SHORTHAND WRITER—First-class, best references. P. O. Box 205, Toronto, Ont.

LITHO. STEAM PRINTER—Geo. J. GEBHARDT & Co., Montreal, Q.

WANTED—A new or very good second-hand Taylor Press. Address "C. P.," office of this paper.

TO PRINTERS—As compositor, on either piece work or by the week. Apply Box 44, Wingham, Ont.

BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSINESS. State lowest terms. WM. MARSHALL, Oakville, Ont.

PRINTER. Two years' experience in a country office. Address D. S., printer, P. O., Toronto, Ont.

PRINTER—JOB—Good—Desires situation in city office for a month or six weeks. GEO. HATCH, P. O. Toronto, Ont.

PRINTER—A first-class book and job hand; also qualified to take charge of a country office. Address W. G. W., Markham, Ont.

GOOD COMPOSITOR and accustomed to country office work. Wages to suit employer; sober. R. L. VAUX, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—A situation by a journeyman compositor. Can furnish best of references. Address, "A. D.," office of this paper.

BOOKFOLDERS—20—Experienced or to learn. E. W. BLACKHALL, Adam Miller & Co's, 11 Wellington st. Toronto, Ont.

HAND PRESS. A Washington Press, (No. 4 or 5), second hand. Address, stating terms, to H. OATEN, Bracebridge, Ont.

ADVERTISER wants name of live village to establish newspaper and jobbing office, WM. SPENCER, 95 Yonge street, Toronto, Ont.

TO BOOKBINDERS—A man used to the cutting machine. Apply to W. WARWICK, 8 and 10 Wellington street, Toronto, Ont.

PRINTER—JOB—Ten years' experience; capable of managing and editing a country paper; references given; sober. Box 62 Tilsonburg, Ont.

BOOK and stationery business wanted to purchase for cash; first-class; good stand, etc. Address "BUSINESS," Post-office, Hamilton Ont.

WANTED.

GOOD COMPOSITOR and average job hand; sober, steady, and willing to work; wages anything reasonable. S. MAUDSLEY, P. O., Barrie, Ont.

WANTED.—A situation as Printer; Job Office preferred. No objection to go under instructions. Four years experience. Address "Printer," Bowmanville, Ont.

TRAVELLER for a wholesale paper warehouse; must have a knowledge of the trade. Address with reference and salary required, to P. O. Box, 1283, Montreal, Q.

WANTED.—By a Traveller, a practical printer, with a good connection from Newfoundland to Sarnia, Canada West, a situation to sell printing materials of all descriptions. Address "A. B.," office of this paper.

WANTED.—A New Steam Boiler and Engine. Apply, stating the lowest price and best terms, to Coombs & Worth, Book and Job Printers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

PRINTER—Good job hand, and large experience; is competent to take charge of a country office; accustomed to local writing; references. A. B. C., Walsingham Centre, Ont.

PRINTER.—Had two years experience in composing room can set English or German; would go under instructions to learn job work. Address L. G., printer, Box 11, Hespeler, Ont.

A CHEAP SECOND HAND Whatfedale Press, about double royal size, for a daily paper. Must be in good working order for steam power. Address "T. S. C.," office of this paper.

A JOURNALIST.—A newspaper man of large experience would take charge of a country newspaper; best references; Ontario preferred. X. Y. Z., Box 2,670, P. O., Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.—A partner in a newspaper and job office in a village in Ontario. Must be a practical printer, capable, if required, of assuming the entire editorial management. The present proprietor is a printer, and does all the writing, but finds it too confining. The plant is all new. \$300 cash will be required. Address "Partner," office of the *Miscellany*.

AT LIBERTY.—A Gentleman who has had several years experience in English and Canadian journalism, and who has filled responsible situations on leading newspapers both in this country and Great Britain, is open to an engagement as Editor, Sub-Editor or Reporter. Is a tolerably good shorthand writer, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, and thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the positions named. Address, **ALPHA,**
Office of this Journal.

WANTED.

TO EDITORS.—Correspondence from Saint John (mail or telegraph) can be furnished by a gentleman for years connected with the press of Canada and the United States. Local, commercial and political news of latest dates at his command. Address in confidence,

"STYLUS,"

Care *Printer's Miscellany*, St. John, N. B.

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of

the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly at any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once,

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Steel Composing and Make-Up RULES,

With the name of the Compositor engraved thereon, forwarded, prepaid, by return mail, to all parts of the UNITED STATES on receipt of 25 cents each and a thin lead.

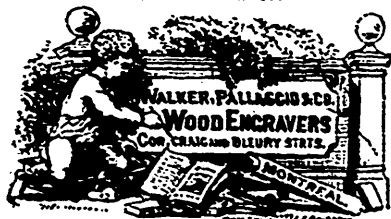
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Sent by registered letter, at my risk and expense, sums of \$1.00 or over. For less amount enclose Currency or U. S. Postal Stamp.

Write the name distinctly. Address
THOS. R. WELLS,
Post Office Box 112,
Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y.

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In order to do work of this kind properly, experience combined with skill and a knowledge of art is requisite. Of late years the art has been degraded. Specimens of work showing incompetence can be seen even in newspaper cuts, and the cost is the same as what good work might be obtained for.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY

as a vehicle of information for printers and publishers, and as a medium through which type-founders, press, paper and ink manufacturers, etc., could, with advantage to themselves, bring their productions to the notice of printers. It circulates very largely in Canada and the United States, and as an advertising medium for any articles used in connection with printing and the kindred arts, has no superior. [The notices on this page will be changed every issue.]

Subscription—\$1.00 per annum—50 cents to apprentices. Advertising rates on page 187.

THE MISCELLANY has been received. Its practical articles are excellent, and its "News of the Craft" forms a valuable means of communication among printers.—*Commercial*, Bangor, Me.

The printers and printers' apprentices should subscribe for the MISCELLANY. It contains much practical information for the craft, and is filled with items of general interest to printers.—*Commercial Advertiser*, Detroit, Michigan.

THE MISCELLANY has come to hand, "all the way from St. John, N. B.," as a neighboring journalist puts it. To the members of "the art preservative of all arts" it is invaluable, and for general interest excels any like periodical in this or the neighboring country.—*Advertiser*, L'Orignal, Ont.

THE MISCELLANY, published by Mr. Hugh Finlay, is meeting with deserved success. The energetic publisher has issued a number for every month up to the present, notwithstanding the interruption to the enterprise caused by the fire in June. The magazine is one of the neatest periodicals of the day, without a dull page in all the twenty-four.—*Eastern Chronicle*, New Glasgow, N. S.

THE MISCELLANY is received. Mr. Finlay has displayed considerable enterprise in filling up the gaps in the issue of this most useful publication caused by the late fire. We have formed a very high opinion of this paper on account of its real practical value, and hope that the craft everywhere will extend to Bro. Finlay a helping hand in still further improving his publication, which bids fair to take first rank among papers of the same class in America.—*Union Advocate*, Newcastle, N. B.

The fourth number of the second volume of the MISCELLANY has reached us and is worthy of perusal by every member of the craft. Its Practical Paragraphs, Editorials, News of the Craft and Correspondence are compiled as only "old types" know how to do it. May it prove a financial success to our worthy fellow-craftsman. The Norwich correspondent seems to "crook" his elbow over the pen with as many pleasant allusions as in days gone by he could over "Old Hennessy."—*Town and Country*, Providence, R. I.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY is the title of a neatly-printed, well-edited and racy monthly. It, in common with others, sustained a severe loss by the recent disastrous fire, but—

"Truth crushed to earth," etc.—

it now holds forth again as fresh as ever, and receives, we trust, a generous support from the craft which it so fitly and ably represents.—*Sunday Dispatch*, Providence, R. I.

THE MISCELLANY is the best printer's magazine in Canada. It is always spicy and lively, looks carefully after the material interests of the craft. The articles are well written, and should be read by every young man who desires to advance in his knowledge of the art. The price is only \$1.00 a year to jour., and 50 cents to apprentices; cheap enough, we think, to induce many more to subscribe.—*The Week's Doings*, Toronto, Ont.

The January number of the MISCELLANY contains eight extra pages of reading matter. As a medium of intercommunication for the members of the craft, it may fairly be awarded the first place. In country offices, where the relationship between the editorial and mechanical departments of the newspaper business is often very intimate, this reliable monthly journal is a welcome and valued visitor.—*Reporter*, Cornwall, Ont.

As a class-journal, devoted to the interest of printers, the MISCELLANY is one of the most remarkable in our experience. Though only in its second year, it has now risen far ahead of any of its competitors, and every month presents 32 pages of matter, original, fresh and of incalculable value to the profession. With us it is certainly a "pet" exchange, and we cordially wish it all the success it richly deserves.—*News*, Smith's Falls, Ont.

THE MISCELLANY is out replete with valuable and instructive typographical information. Since the last issue it has been enlarged, and now contains 32 pages of enjoyable and useful reading matter. The *Torch* congratulates Mr. Finlay on his progressive journalistic improvement, and hopes the craft, whose interests it advocates so ably, will substantially appreciate his enterprise by sending forward their subscriptions and then Hugh know he'll be happy.—*Torch*, St. John, N. B.

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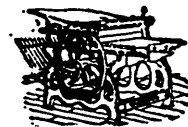
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Dropper and Ink Fountain prints 3000 cards
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Printing, Caps, and Colored Paper,
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Two 14x20 (inside chase) first-class Chromatic Presses, each with steam fixtures; in excellent order; will print black alone or three colors at one impression; cost new each \$900. Each.....	400
One Half-Medium Oshawa Gordon; good as new.....	325
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One 7x10½ (inside chase) Ruggles Press; in good order, and cheap at	150
One 30-inch gage Paper Cutter, in good order; price new \$150.....	100
One English Ruling machine; almost new; only.....	75
One ink distributor for a No. 5 Washington Press.....	25

All the second hand presses we offer for sale are thoroughly overhauled and put in first-class running order by skilled workmen before they are shipped.

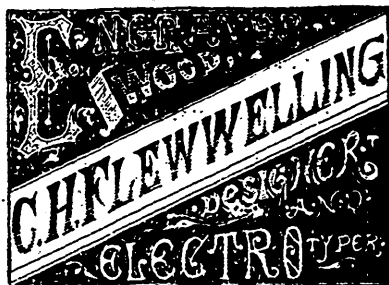
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One 11x16 (new size Quarto Medium) Peerless Printing Press.....	\$ 370
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One Sanborn new series Patent Backing Machine.....	450
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"SORTS."

An intemperate printer is a typographical err-er.

A Kentucky editor's name is Wufadam. His paper is not.

Old minds are like old horses, you must exercise them if you wish to keep them in working order. Our devil made minds read "maids," its all right now.

"He that payeth not the printer shall be plagued by an orful winter." This is an old prophecy discovered under one of the obelisks. Take warning. It never fails.

An editor who speaks of a man who has discovered a fact by experience, says that the new way to prevent bleeding at the nose is to keep your nose out of other people's business.

Said the great Napoleon: "A journalist—That means a grumbler; a conjurer; a giver of advice; a regent for sovereigns; a tutor of nations; four hostile newspapers are more to be dreaded than a hundred thousand bayonets.

The humblest can do something toward making the local paper interesting. If you cannot run away with another man's wife, or be a defaulting bank clerk, you can, at least, step on a water-melon rind and sprain your ear.

Two writers (theatrical critics, of course,) were quarrelling. "Your articles are the laughing stock of the town." "The time will come when yours will be." "When?" "When somebody reads them."

"Will advertising pay?" is a very old question, which has always been answered in the affirmative, says an exchange; but the question sometimes in a newspaper office is, "Will the man who advertises pay?" This is not always answered in the affirmative.

A man was seen coming out of a newspaper office with one eye gouged out, and his nose spread out over his face like a piece of raw beef, and one of his ears chewed off. To an officer who interviewed him, he replied, "I didn't like an article that 'peared in the paper last week, an' I went in ter see the man who writ it. He was there stranger."

An Eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives. A Western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many men have done the same thing by marrying one. A Northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by barely promising to marry, without going any further.

Some of the "poor white" families of the Far West become exceedingly toughened by their life-long exposures and hardships. A lady travelling among them took shelter in a hut during a rain storm, and one of the family coming in who had been hunting for the cows,

stood on the hearth to dry her clothes to whom her-mother said, "Sal, there's a live coal under your foot." The girl, whose soles were bare, and as hard as horn, merely turned her head and drawled out, "Which foot, mammy?"

Our "devil" has kindly handed us the following very touchin'g allusion to the "Newspaper Bore":—

"He drops into the easy chair,
And asks about the news;
He peers into the manuscript,
And gives his candid views.
He tells us where he likes the *line*,
And where he's forced to grieve;
He takes the strangest liberties:
And never takes his 'leave."

Printers in this section must be getting very particular as to what they eat, judging from the way one of them delivered himself at the table of his boarding house the other day. Hear him: "Our landlady would confer a lasting obligation on her patrons by respectfully requesting the woman who makes the butter for this house to use more judgment (and less hair) in proportioning the ingredients. The last batch had too much hair in it for butter and not quite enough for a chignon. There is no sense in her making herself bald-headed if butter has gone up in price.

Can such things B? A young lady of the. in gorgeous R A went out 2 T. She 8 o, but soon arose from the table saying: I C o I wish for here. Society is going into D K, or I am D C ved. Most of the dishes are M T, and I can C they R not 2 B filled. Is there N E D's N C among U. Y R U here at all? Will N E I tell me B 4 I go? I would rather be hung in F I G and have an L E G written on my untimely death by an "occasional poet" than quiety 2 submit 2 such treatment. I will go 4th like L X & R and weep for new worlds 2 conquer.

Miss Wilson wished and was about to join the Baptists of St. Louis. She made an attempt to reach the officiating minister breast-deep in the water, but her cork leg was seized with unwanted activity. Miss Wilson knew nothing of the law of specific gravity, and was not to blame. She was suddenly reversed in the water. The minister feelingly righted her up, and observing the grinning of the spectators at the solemn scene, asked Miss Wilson please not to do that again. He was innocently ignorant of the cause of the disturbance of her equilibrium. He gently led the maiden out, when, with a wild shriek, she fell backward and her lively leg shot out of the water. The minister made half-a-dozen efforts, but could not keep the convert right end up long enough to baptize her. At length she told him of her trouble, and he called for a weight to ballast her. The spectators fled precipitately to give vent to their feelings. Miss Wilson flip-flopped ashore, indignant and amazed, and went and joined the Presbyterians.

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