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The Printer's Miscellany.

VOL. I.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY, 1877.

No. 7.

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"Hard Packing" for Cylinder Presses.

[Selected from our Scrap Book.]

The possessor of a country cylinder press, as a general thing, has but a slight conception of what he can accomplish, by a little effort, in the way of fine artistic printing. Most country printers have been brought up to composition only, and look upon their cylinder press simply as a means of getting off their edition with less labor and greater speed, satisfied if, perchance, they are enabled also to turn off an occasional half-medium poster; but few of them are aware that, by a little management and observance of certain details, they may successfully rival the work accomplished on the higher-priced machinery of the city job office.

Country presses are usually supplied with rubber or felt blankets. These answer for the solid newspaper form; but when a pamphlet or open job is put on, the yielding blanket is found to be entirely inappropriate. It is utterly impossible to produce fine printing from an open form on a soft, yielding blanket. What is called "hard packing" is the only possible means by which fine effects can be produced on a cylinder press. We propose, therefore, suggesting a plan by which hard packing can be used up to publication day, and the surface softened for the news form in a few moments, and without disturbing the permanent packing.

Instead of the rubber or felt blanket, procure two sheets of what are called "pressing boards," cut as possible the size of blanket. Apply a straight-edge about two inches within the long

edge of each board, cutting the outer surface of each very slightly, so they will bend over squarely. See that it bends close and solid around the printing surface edge of cylinder. If not perfectly solid where the impression commences, a slur will be inevitable. Next add so many sheets of good white paper as will bring up the thickness of the packing to that of the blanket. Next cover the whole with a piece of fine muslin, or strong even paper, tightening around the little shaft at rear recess of printing surface. When this is properly done, and you run your fingers over the entire printing surface of cylinder, you will find your packing lay as close and solid to the iron as if pasted sheet by sheet. This is what is called "hard packing."

To make ready your job or pamphlet form, dampen a suitable thin sheet of paper, paste it slightly on two edges, and place it over where the impression comes. In a few moments it will dry *taut*, when you will run your press through by hand, thus giving an impression. Common sense will soon sustain the "hard packing" principle, and practice will shortly enable the country printer to turn out a class of fine printing he little thought possible on a cheap country cylinder press. He will also soon discover the little niceties of cut-work, and how readily the fine effects are produced from hard packing.

But publication day is upon us, and how are we to soften up the packing suitable to the solid newspaper form? Very easily done. Simply provide a blanket of billiard cloth, or fine thin felt, such as is made expressly for printing purposes, take off the few sheets of fine paper and lay them carefully aside, put on your billiard-cloth blanket instead, tighten it under the muslin same as you did the paper, and you are ready for your newspaper.

Caution! The circumference of the cylinder and travel of the bed must be in harmony; therefore, in packing either for the news form or for jobbing, care must be taken not to pack too much. If you pack too thick, you make the circumference of the cylinder larger than it should be, and out of harmony of movement with the form surface, resulting in a drag or slur. Judgment and experience come in here.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

The names and addresses of subscribers should be written plainly, in order that mistakes may not occur.

All letters should be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,

Editor and Proprietor.

P. O. Box No. 737.

St. John, N. B.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One page, one insertion,.....	\$10.00
Half page, ".....	6.00
Quarter page, ".....	3.50
One inch, ".....	1.00
One line, ".....	.10
Notices in reading matter, per line,.....	.25

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.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., JANUARY, 1877.

The "Miscellany."

Publishers of newspapers and proprietors of job printing offices could greatly enhance the usefulness of the *Miscellany*, with profit to themselves, by impressing upon their employes the great necessity of encouraging and aiding in the publication of a purely Canadian printers' paper such as we aim to produce. The printers of Canada have been hitherto entirely dependent upon foreign sources for the information usually contained in periodicals of this class. They have contributed largely to the success of many of the exponents of printing, and particularly those printed in the United States. Why they had not previously inaugurated and supported a class journal of their own, we must confess, has always been a puzzle to our mind. The *Miscellany* has now been in existence seven months, and while we have received a large measure of aid and encouragement since its inception, still we feel that lack of hearty and enthusiastic support, on the part of printers, which it was to be expected would hail the advent of a purely Canadian independent printers' periodical. It may be our own fault in not placing in our pages matters which must prove interesting and instructive to

the practical man, but being practical ourselves, we have labored indefatigably to both please and instruct. If we have not succeeded, then it is a fault of the head and not of the heart, for our enthusiasm and love knows no bounds for the "art preservative." We look upon printing as one of the most ennobling professions a man can follow—one that cannot fail to elevate the moral character and give breadth to the views on all the important questions of the day which go to make up the substance of our every day life. We hope no sectional feeling deters the printers of our sister provinces from contributing of their knowledge for the benefit of all. We aim to represent Canada—not any one province—for our feelings are entirely Canadian, and we strive to uphold and strengthen the hands of our brethren of the stick and rule, no matter to what section of the Dominion they may belong. We expect yet to win and deserve the confidence and hearty co-operation of almost all of the fraternity, and in return we guarantee to spare no effort on our part to keep it. As to the continuation of the *Miscellany*, we might mention here, that when the first number was issued, arrangements were made for its publication for one year at least, and now, after seven months' experience, we feel confident in predicting that it is one of the fixed and permanent institutions of Canada. We mention this fact only because it has come to our knowledge that some parties, who knew nothing of it, predicted that it would not last long. We have every hope that the sequel will prove them false prophets, and have no doubt but that we will yet succeed in so drawing them toward us that they will be ranked amongst our most ardent supporters, at least we hope so, and will not cease to labor to bring about "a consummation so devoutly to be wished for."

THE colossal bronze bust of Horace Greeley is completed, and was unveiled at Greenwood on the 4th of December, the anniversary of Mr. Greeley's death. It is a touching tribute to the memory of the great journalist that the entire sum of seven thousand dollars expended in preparing this monument has been contributed by the compositors of the United States. They are delighted to hail Mr. Greeley as "Printer, and it was pleasant to him to be recognized as a fellow member of their guild. He was always "in good standing" in their ranks, and their interests were his.

Printing in Canada in 1871.

The following table exhibits the state of the printing trade in the province of Quebec in 1871, according to the official census returns of the Dominion of Canada for that year. The province of Quebec, it will be remembered, is the oldest province of those at present constituting the Dominion, and, as such, it might naturally be expected that she would have a larger number of publishing houses and newspapers, in proportion to area and population, than any of the other provinces. By reference to the table published in last month's *Miscellany*, it will be found that the province of Ontario has outstripped her older sister—Quebec; and there are good reasons for believing that the provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, although very far behind at the present time, will be found close upon her before the lapse of many years, unless she throws off her present apparent sluggishness. However, as to that, time and the figures alone can tell. The figures for the province of Quebec are as follows:—

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Places.	No. of Printers.	No. of P. Offices.	No. of Hands employed.		Yearly Wages.	Value of Raw Material.	Value of Articles Produced.
			M.	F.			
Pontiac, c.	1	1	4	.....	\$ 300	200	1,500
Ottawa, w.	1	1	4	.....	870	600	3,000
Terrebonne,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Assomption,	.....	.....	.....	.....	468	200	800
Joliette,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, centre,	30	23	547	120	208,320	187,935	547,185
Montreal, e.	198	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montreal, w.	240	5	78	12	41,210	21,300	81,900
Howeville,	1	1	4	.....	300	100	500
Jacques Cartier,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beauharnois,	4	4	3	.....	318	285	1,200
Huntington, w.	8	1	4	.....	1,200	500	2,000
St. Jean,	9	18	.....	.....	6,100	4,200	21,000
Richlieu,	15	19	25	.....	3,000	2,600	15,000
St. Hyacinthe,	15	12	2	.....	3,700	2,600	8,400
Esqol,	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berville,	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miasiquoi,	2	2	8	.....	1,000	1,100	6,500
Brome,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shefford,	18	15	0	.....	2,300	900	5,200
Trois Rivieres,	1	20	.....	.....	4,300	2,500	10,400
Champlain, s.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arthabaska,	1	1	.....	.....	600	400	1,800
Richmond,	1	0	.....	.....	1,200	600	4,000
Sherbrooke,	11	11	.....	.....	1,740	1,400	4,500
Sherbrooke,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stanstead,	8	2	1	.....	2,300	1,518	5,600
Compton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Count de Quebec,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec, w.	20	2	57	.....	23,800	19,450	36,000
Quebec, centre,	45	10	247	12	68,400	63,000	231,000
Quebec, e.	32	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlevoix,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Isle,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Megantic,	1	1	.....	.....	500	300	1,500
Beauce, e.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Isle,	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emoussaska,	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	000	2,500
Rimouski,	4	1	5	.....	1,022	1,200	2,500
Total,	782	68	1085	156	574,478	303,118	998,045

Note.—The letters s, e, w, are used to designate the census districts, as laid down in the official returns, described as south, east, and west.

The figures under the heading of number of hands employed, male and female, represent those under sixteen years of age as well as

those over sixteen, which we were forced, by a mechanical difficulty, to group together. By analyzing the figures in the official returns, there is found three hundred and one males and sixty-three females, under sixteen years of age, employed in printing offices in the province of Quebec. The reasons advanced in the *Miscellany* last month in regard to the very large per centage of boys and girls working in printing offices, are equally applicable to all the provinces of North America. If it was not for this class of cheap labor newspapers in country districts would not have an existence, and no one will venture to assert that the country would be better without them. The press has tended, more than any other power, to produce those eventful changes in society and governments which have taken place within the past century. Its progress was slow at first, and its character but little elevated, but it has gradually become the instructor of the world in all that is important in public and private affairs. Sir E. L. Bulwer has said that "the newspaper is the chronicle of civilization, the common reservoir into which every stream pours its living waters, and at which every man may come and drink; it is the newspaper which gives to liberty practical life, its perpetual vigilance, its unrelaxing activity. The newspaper is a daily and sleepless watchman, that reports to you every danger which menaces the institutions of your country, and its interests at home and abroad. The newspaper informs legislation of the public opinion, and it informs people of the acts of legislation; thus keeping up that constant sympathy, that good understanding between people and legislators, which conduces to the maintenance of order, and prevents the stern necessity for revolution." We might go on and make endless quotations as to the great value of newspapers, particularly in country districts, but this will suffice for the present. Occasion may offer again, at no distant day, when we will be prepared to go into the matter more fully as regards the local country papers and the advantages derived from them.

CORRESPONDENTS will oblige by mailing their favors so that they will reach us not later than the 25th of each month, and earlier if possible. As we aim to have the *Miscellany* mailed in the first week of the month, it is necessary to go to press at least a week before. Of course practical printers will thoroughly understand this without further explanation.

Modern Printing Presses.

The correspondent of the Washington, D. C., *Star* gives the best description we have met with of the trial of speed at Philadelphia between the four great modern printing presses of the day—the Bullock, the Campbell, the Hoe, and the Walter. He writes as follows:—

“Within the hour allotted to it the Walter press turned out the astonishing number of 10,455 complete and well-printed (eight-page) copies of the *New York Times*—having stopped six minutes and a half to supply a new roll of paper.

“In the same period of time the Bullock printed and delivered 14,840 complete copies of the *New York Herald*—eight pages likewise. Eight minutes were required here to make the paper shift, and about ten minutes were also consumed in substituting a new roller for a melted one; but as this seemed to be a legitimate contingency I doubt whether the loss ought to be deducted from the running time. In regard to the number of sheets printed, I must explain that the Bullock press is of double size, that is, it is wide enough to hold two full sets of forms— which were on it when the test was made, while the Walter had on it only a single set—so that the actual running capacity of the former as compared with that of the latter (of the same size, that is,) is as 7,420 to 10,455.

“The official test of the Hoe machine I did not see, but I have reliable information that it printed 21,000 perfect copies within its hour. In this case a double set of forms was also used, so that its running capacity as compared with that of the Walter would be 10,500 impressions per hour, or about one hundred to the hour more than that press.

“Far greater and more surprising things than I have mentioned are promised from the improved Campbell machine, which, so far as it was in place when I last saw it, looks rather more like a loom of some sort than a printing press. It impresses me, however, as too light in construction to stand the high rate of speed at which it must be run to meet the expectations of its sanguine inventor.”

Having stated that the price of the several machines is about the same, the correspondent gives his opinions on eligibility in these words:—

“Price and capacity being the same, or nearly the same, the controlling considerations in my mind would then be compactness, simplicity, and durability, and these requisites, it seems to me, are combined in a greater degree in the Walter than in either of the others. It possesses another advantage in an ingenious contrivance peculiar to it, by which the paper is dampened in its course from the original coil into the press by passing between two porous cylinders through which steam is forced, thus saving considerable expense in machinery as well as time and labor required for wetting the paper ready for printing. As to the quality of the work done by the different presses: My readers who have access to the *New York* daily papers can judge for themselves on that point when I tell them that the *Herald* and *Sun* are printed on the Bullock, the *Tribune* on the Hoe, and the *Times* on the Walter.”

SUBSCRIBERS must state, in all cases, when they wish their subscriptions to commence.

A Bookbinder's Sewing Machine.

Sewing machines have recently been adapted to the stitching of books and pamphlets. The process is very simple, and in looking at the machine, one will involuntarily find himself wondering how the work can be done by hand and be made to pay. The sheets of printed paper are first folded and then passed into the machine in succession, and it stitches them, feeds them forward, and cuts the thread, after which they are conducted along down inclined guides, so that they fall between two rolls, which fold and smooth them. This machine is said to be capable of stitching sheets of any size or thickness; and however thickly the sheets may be folded, the rollers will give them the proper pressure, being united by an elastic connection which allows all thicknesses to pass through under their pressure. The machine stitches the sheets with great rapidity; and as each sheet is stitched separately, the binder can get the sheets ready for binding as fast as they come from the printer, the sheets being afterwards collected for insertion in the covers. Much time is saved by this method, as every one familiar with bookbinding will acknowledge; and the separate threads to the sheets insure elasticity to the back, which allows the book to open easily, and so contributes in an important degree to the durability of the binding.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION.—The Stratford, Ont., *Herald* makes a few sensible remarks on the stringency of the money market. If business men would only look this difficulty in the face and resolve to remedy it by demanding their just dues, without fear or favor, the tightness would very soon be overcome. We venture to say the following will call forth many a “that’s so:” “The cry of hard times is a delusion and a snare; it is promulgated by men having other people’s money out at two per cent. a month; and the merchants don’t like to push this class of men for their money; the sooner they come to their senses on this subject the sooner they will have cash in their tills.”

BACK NUMBERS.—*The Printer's Miscellany* for August (No. 2) has run out. We can supply back numbers of the other five months to a limited extent only. Any person having No. 1 to spare, will confer a favor by sending it to this office.

CHARLES HEAVYSEGE.

BY G. MARIN.

A man of worth, a man of mind,
Has bade farewell to human kind;
No pomp, no sound of muffled drum,
No multitudes' muzzling hum
Has stirred the air; but stifled sighs
And gleaming tears and shined eyes
Are tokens of a reverence felt
For one who to the Muses knelt,
In fealty with noblest vow,
And rose with garland on his brow.

So child-like, modest, reticent,
With head in meditation bent,
He walked our streets;—and no one knew
That something of celestial hue
Had passed along, a toil-worn man
Was seen, no more; the fire that ran
Electric through his veins and wrought
Sublimity of soul and thought,
And blossomed into song, no eye
Beheld until a foreign sky
Reflected back the wondrous light,
And heralded the poet's might.

Though doomed to less of sun than shade,
No weak complaint he ever made;
But bravely lived, content to let
The great world roar, and fume, and fret;
In visions of the days of old
He revelled, and in joy beheld
The glory of the Hebrew sages,
Whose utterance has toned the ages.
The sacred mount, the cave, the stream
Where holy seers were wont to dream—
He knew and loved, and summoned thence
The minions of Omnipotence,
Fantastic sprites, and buried men,
To fight gray battles o'er again.
Behold dread Samue's shade appear!
Behold Goliath's mighty spear!
And little-Hubel David's sling and stone,
And Saul's fierce madness; one by one
They rise before us, march, or stand,
Obedient to the Poet's wand.

Dear friend, adieu! if Malzah-like
An adverse Fate ordained to strike,
Beast thee on life's weary way,
And followed close from day to day,
He failed to conquer, failed to wrest
One murmur from thy manly breast.
Companion of my happiest hours,
Would that my words were fadefless flowers:
That I might lay them on thy tomb
To mitigate its lasting gloom,
And evermore above thee bloom.

—Montreal Witness.

WE learn from an upper province exchange that the Dominion Government have had under consideration the desirability of substituting for the present postal card, "a stamped sheet (about note paper size) with a gummed edge, to serve as both paper and envelope, and to cost two cents." It is also said that they will introduce, some time in January, stamped envelopes of the value of three cents, and the design is the head of Her Majesty in an oval frame. This plan will, at least, obviate the present inconvenience arising from stamps falling off after letters have been posted.

A Short and Eventful Career.

Leander P. Richardson, a reporter, and a brave, companionable young man, says a Fort Laramie correspondent, was riddled with bullets and scalped by the Indians during the late campaign in that region. His mother was the first wife of Albert D. Richardson, who was killed by Daniel McFarland. Young Richardson had no liking for the public schools, and his father sent him to the military school at Farmington, Maine. Afterward he learned to set type, and worked as a compositor. Then he found employment in the *Tribune's* counting room, and at the time of his father's tragic death was in Woodside. His mother died while Albert D. Richardson was a prisoner of war in the South. Leander went to Chicago, and was for a time a reporter for the *Inter-Ocean*. He travelled to California, and thence through the South. He was a reporter for the *New York Tribune* from January, 1874, to July, 1875. Then he went to Boston, and assisted his uncle in editing the *Congregationalist*. He delivered a lecture on "American Humorists," and a Hartford publishing firm made him a proposition that he should write a book on the West. He intended to see something of the Indian war for the *Springfield Republican*, and then go to California, the Sandwich Islands, and around the world. He was about twenty-four years of age.

A Good Suggestion.

The London *Advertiser*, some time ago, made the following sensible suggestion: "Mr. Heavysege is dead, and his poems have never been read by most Canadians. He worked in a newspaper office, died poor, and left a family. Since he did his best work, the publishing business has advanced wonderfully in Canada. Would it not be possible to publish a neat Canadian edition of his works, the proceeds, over expenses of printing, to go to his family? By common agreement the newspapers could secure a large sale of the book, without expense for advertising. Friendly reviewers say that Heavysege's 'Saul' is a poem that will be valued by the readers of the future. Does it not lie with the press of Canada to hasten the arrival of that flood of appreciation which can do more good now than fifty years hence?" We trust an immediate effort will be made, on the part of all in any way connected with the printing and publishing business in Canada, to give practical effect to this timely hint.

"Bull-dosing" Defined.

The newly coined word "bull-dose" has been pretty thoroughly bandied about by the daily and weekly press of Canada, to say nothing of the United States, but we venture to assert that a very few have more than an abstract idea of whence and how it came into such general use, or what it signifies. The *Charleston, S. C., News and Courier* gives the following history of the nondescript:—

BULL-DOSE.

This word, which in its different forms, has become common in the newspapers, is of Louisiana origin and negro parentage. Last spring in the parishes of East and West Feliciana and East Baton Rouge, large numbers of negroes began to join the Democratic party. The Republican leaders determined to put a stop to it, and formed secret societies for the purpose of whipping in the blacksliding negroes. Among these was the famous "Union Rights Stop" at Mount Pleasant, on the river, which caused so much trouble, and was finally broken up by the sheriff, when their oaths, by-laws and list of members were captured. Their plan of action was to spot a colored man who was suspected of Democratic proclivities, then to serve a notice on him to come to a certain point and take the oath of the brethren of the Union Rights Stop. If he did not come they served a second notice, then a third with a threat, and if he still refused, a detachment of the brethren was sent after him at night, and he was brought in tied and handcuffed. He was then told to sign the Stop and take the oath. Usually terror made him comply, but if he refused he was put down and whipped with a bull-whip until he consented to join the league or leave the state. In very obstinate cases the brethren were in the habit of administering a *bull's dose* of several hundred lashes on the bare back. When dealing with those who were hard to convert, active members would call out "give me the whip and let me give him a bull-dose." From this it became easy to say "that fellow ought to be 'bull-dosed'" and bull-dose, bull-dosing, and bull-dosed, and bull-dosers came to be the slang words. After the exposure of the Union Rights Stop the Republicans of this state sought to turn the force of the exposure by applying the term to all sorts of intimidation. Hence, when they say that they mean to exclude the "bull-dosed parishes" it simply means parishes where intimidation is alleged to have occurred.

THE Russian clergy are getting up a subscription to erect a monument to John Fedorow, the first man who ever cast Russian types. He established the first printing press at Moscow in 1553, and the first book issued from it, in 1564, was an edition of the Gospels and Epistles in Slavonic characters, printed by Fedorow and Matislawecz, under the supervision of a Danish printer.

IT is said that two-thirds of the number of newspapers printed along the Atlantic seaboard, are now under the management and control of men who were only common types.

The Proof-Reader.

As an offset to the undeserved abuse, so often heaped upon this very necessary and important functionary of every well-regulated and fully equipped printing office, we reproduce the following remarks of Charles Dickens, made at a meeting of proof-readers held in London in 1867. We may add that there are very few authors who have passed through the ordeal of publishing their works but could bear conclusive and undeniable evidence to the entire truthfulness of the following deserved compliment:—

I gratefully acknowledge that I have never gone through the sheets of any book that I have written, without having had presented to me by the corrector of the press, something that I have overlooked, some slight inconsistency into which I have fallen, some little lapse I have made: in short, without having set down, in black and white, some unquestionable indication that I have been closely followed through my work by a patient and trained mind, and not merely by a skillful eye.

CHARLES DICKENS.

IN the *New York Sun* of December 9th occurs one of those startling and dumb-founding (to the "maker-up" at least) mistakes which are the result of the hurry and bustle incident to "making up" and putting a daily paper to press. It gives half a column about "Well-known New York Families—the Lorillards"—and when the article reaches a description of Mr. Lorillard's interest in yachts and horses, it suddenly breaks off (at a divided word) into a biographical sketch of the late Dr. Norman McLeod, of which article it gives over three-quarters of a column. The beginning of one and finish of the other article are not to be found in the paper. This is an error hard to guard against, and requires the greatest vigilance on the part of the foreman or "maker-up." In the hurry of "making up" a daily paper—perhaps a little behind time for the mails, etc.—the person lifting in the matter finding one galley ending with a divided word, is very apt to take the "run over" from another galley commencing with a divided word, if the first word or two "reads." Mistakes of this kind can only be avoided by the "maker-up" resolving that he will not be hurried so far as not to be able to spare time for reading at least two or three lines each side of the break.

If publishers and proprietors of printing offices will notify the editor of the *Miscellany* of any additions, changes or improvements, in their establishments, the information will be very acceptable and duly chronicled.

Cheap Printing and Bookbinding Machinery.

Printers, Publishers and Bookbinders will find it to their advantage to consult the advertisement on page 105, of Messrs. Hasler & Fairbank, London, England, before giving their orders for any machinery used in connection with printing. By comparing the prices of the above firm it will be found that they are much lower than those habitually paid for the above class of machinery in this country. Their "Excelsior" letter-press and lithographic machines are acknowledged by the trade in London to be superior and cheaper than any yet in the market, having *all* the latest improvements and appliances that are made specialties in other machines. As showing how they are appreciated by the printers of London, it may be mentioned that in one office—Messrs. Waterlow's—there are six presses of their make, while others have from five to two of them in use, and last, but not least, they are employed in the Bank of England. In addition to the letter-press and lithographic machines mentioned in their advertisement, they manufacture hand presses, iron imposing surfaces and frames, hydraulic presses and pumps, patent pressure gauges, standing presses, paper cutting machines, steam engines and boilers—including an "improved vertical or four pillar engine," perforating, label cutting, numbering, mill board, backing and scoring machines and arming presses, in fact every description of machinery used by printers, bookbinders, stationers, etc. They also furnish stereo-foundries complete. All the above are offered to the trade at the lowest possible prices, but we have no doubt that those having the cash to put down could secure a liberal discount, for this firm are noted for their extremely liberal dealings as well as for the superiority of all machinery of their manufacture. If those in need of machinery will communicate with them, we dare say that all we have said about them will be borne out in the fullest manner. Try them, at any rate, and we will guarantee a civil and courteous, as well as business-like, answer to any reasonable enquiry.

WE have to thank our many kind friends for their contributions of news, and also for the very large accession of names to our subscription list, accompanied by something substantial in the way of bank notes. We fully appreciate their labors and will try and requite them in a way satisfactory to themselves.

Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Miscellany.

SIR,—It would be esteemed a great favor if you, or some of your readers, through the columns of the *Miscellany*, would give a plan or way in which specimens could be preserved, and be handy at the same time for reference or exchange if required. The old methods are open to many objections. If pasted into a book they cannot very well be removed without injury. There are times when you wish to show a few samples, but do not feel like displaying your whole stock. Then, again, it may be desirable to give or exchange a few samples with a friend, but your good intentions are frustrated by the fact that they are securely fastened to the book. The plan of keeping them loosely in a portfolio leads to great confusion and loss of time in hunting up what is wanted, besides the smaller jobs, such as cards, etc., get all in a bunch in one place in the portfolio, rendering it almost impossible to keep as many in one book as you could if there was some way of spreading them out and classifying them, and, at the same time, keeping them in their appropriate positions. It would seem as if there ought to be some simple plan of fastening them in their proper places, and also allowing their easy removal without injury to the work. It is to be hoped that some of your readers will take interest enough in this matter to give the craft generally the benefit of their experience.

J. O. B.

We have had some difficulty in this matter ourselves, and are now using small paper-fasteners. They are easily applied, do not deface the job, and the specimen required can be very readily removed. But, perhaps, some of our readers can suggest a better plan.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—I am instructed by Mr. Edwards—the party referred to in the following paragraph, clipped from your last issue—to give the assertion unqualified denial:—

"The proverbial 'poor printer' is not invariably the unfortunate wretch he is made out to be. Here's the wife of one of them—Mrs. Hezekiah Edwards, editor of the *Barrie Examiner* who has presented her hege lord with *triplets!*"—M. Q. A. D.

Your authority must be laboring under some sad hallucination of the mind or is an unmitigated falsifier. By so doing you will oblige

Yours faithfully,

BYRON NICHOLSON,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office of the *Examiner*, Barrie, Dec. 5th, 1876.

Correspondents must be more particular and send only what items they know to be reliable, as it is not our intention or desire to admit, knowingly, any thing that might wound the most sensitive nature.

Embossed printing for the blind was invented by Valentine Hally in 1784. Lithographic printing was invented by John Aloys Senefelder, in 1800. The first use of steam in printing was in 1814, when the *Times* was printed Nov. 28th, by steam power.—*English paper.*

Novelties and New Inventions.

AN ALMANAC.—The *Printers' Register*, of London, recently described a unique almanac for 1877, published in Austria. The date of the day occupies the centre of each leaf, and is surmounted on the left by the name of the saint to whom the day is dedicated, and on the right by a maxim. The lower part of each leaf is divided into two columns. From January to June the left hand column contains a course of lessons in six modern languages, and the other column contains Schiller's poems. For the other half of the year one column is devoted to a romance by Jules Verne, and the other to a German vocabulary. At the back of the leaves are notes on mythology, cooking, law, household receipts, and arithmetic. The leaves are so prepared that during the summer months they can be steeped in water as fly killers, and October to April can be made into cigarettes.

A CARD FEEDER.—A new feeding apparatus for card printing presses has recently been invented, which is described as follows:—As the card passes down beneath a shelf, its ends pass beneath the flanges of guide bars, projecting downward along the platen to guide the card to the place where it is to be printed. As the card reaches the place where it is to be printed, it is stopped by inwardly projecting curved points, which receive its lower edge. As the platen is drawn back, these curved points raise the card slightly as its lower edge slips from them, so as to release it, should it stick to the platen, and allow it to drop from the press. The arms which carry the points slide upon grippers so that they may be adjusted as the width of the card may require.

A COPYING PENCIL.—A pencil has recently been introduced into the market, the writing of which is capable of being copied in the press, in a manner very similar to copying when properly prepared ink is used. It is said to be made of a mixture of graphite, kaoline and aniline violet. The graphite is used in the form of a thick paste, the kaoline in a finely pulverized state, and the violet in the form of a very concentrated aqueous solution. The whole when well mixed is moulded under the press with cylinders about four inches long and of the required diameter.

A MARVELOUS MACHINE.—The following description of a wonderful machine is going the rounds: "A machine has been invented and

patented by the Victory Printing Machine Company which can turn out, ready for the reader, four thousand copies of a work, containing twenty-four pages, bound together, without any manipulative aid. The machine has cost about \$20,000, and requires no feeding, as it regulates its own supply, taking in a sheet at one end, and, in less than a second, ejecting it at the other, printed and with the pages stitched together and ready for the booksellers."

A PULP SEPARATOR.—An improved pulp separator has been introduced to the notice of paper makers. The object is to utilize the very coarse and heavy stock that is collected at the bottom of the settling vats in the manufacture of paper, so as to draw the same off to regrind, and conduct it back to the vat for use. To this end, a settling vat is provided with revolving bottom arms, that convey the heavy particles of pulp to an outlet, and, by a connecting pipe, to a grinding engine, that forces the ground particles through a goose-neck pipe back into the vat.

A CABINET.—Three-quarter and two-third size cabinets are now made without the galley top, and, instead, have brackets on which a pair of cases (upper and lower) will fit, and in the centre of the cases are two drawers which are very convenient receptacles for copy, etc. In some cases, no doubt, it would be an advantage to have room for two pair of cases on one cabinet in preference to a galley top, but in the majority of instances it will be found that galley room is the most important item.

A PRINTING PRESS.—An improved printing press has been brought out. The new and principal feature consists of a swinging platen, in combination with a vertically movable bed, and an oscillating ink-distributing mechanism. The simplicity of this apparatus renders the press less expensive, and facilitates the rapid and effective working of the same.

A PROOF PRESS.—A novel hand proof press is the latest production for the convenience of the craft. It is simple and cheap, and will not injure the type as some proof presses do. The matter is inked by a roller in the usual way, the paper dampened and laid upon the type, and the hand proof press rolled over the form.

NUMBERED STAMPS FOR BOOKS.—Perforated library numbers and letters are the latest novelty. They are printed in different sizes and are perforated and gummed like postage stamps, and must prove very handy and convenient for libraries, etc.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Boston Type Foundry, John K. Rogers, agent, has our warmest thanks for a copy of their new specimen book—September, 1876. Considering the amount of business formerly done in the provinces and the excellent reputation for good material and fair dealing borne by this foundry, we would naturally suppose there would be quite a demand for this book. No printing office can be complete without it, for what cannot be found in it, is hardly worth looking for anywhere else. It is printed in the usual style of all the work done at this establishment—which seems to believe in the maxim, that "what is worth doing at all, is worth doing well." Besides all the usual variety of Roman faces, ornamental and unique designs in letters, borders, cuts, etc., we would direct special attention to their "combination labor-saving rule," by the aid of which almost any shape—rectangular and octagonal—can be made up easily, quickly, and with precision. Another novelty worthy of attention is their "map type," of which mention was made in the *Miscellany* some months ago. It is intended especially for the "use of newspapers and job printers, to show maps and diagrams of public buildings, street betterments, configurations, rivers, railroads, scenes of all kinds of accidents and murders, parks, exhibition buildings, etc. A small font will cost only about \$10.00, and a single column map can be set in twenty minutes, when the compositor has once learned the case, which contains only eleven characters. A map can also be divided among several compositors, if necessary. This type has been proved entirely practical, and is indispensable to every newspaper." The above foundry have acquired the sole right to manufacture this type and a patent has been applied for. However, we would advise all to procure this specimen book before it is out of print, for it is really astonishing how much practical information can be gleaned from a careful study of the different specimens of type foundries, and particularly of this one, which is the oldest establishment east of New York.

The *Annapolis Weekly Journal* is the title of a new twenty-four column paper published at Annapolis, N. S., by an old shopmate of ours, Mr. William H. Banks, and which, through a pressure of duties and incident hurry, we omitted to notice in our last issue. Mr. Banks is a native of Nova Scotia, but came to St. John when quite young, and was apprenticed to the printing trade in the office of H. Chubb & Co. Sometime after the expiration of his apprenticeship he, with several others, including the writer, worked in the office of Mr. G. W. Day, who then handled more printing than all the other offices in the city put together. No doubt, Mr. Banks and all the other printers employed in the office at that time, often calls back to memory the pleasant days (and nights too) spent in the old office at the corner of Market and German streets. After this Mr. B. went to the United States and has worked for the most of the time in some of the best book and job offices in New York city. He has now settled down in his native province and intends to throw in his labor (mental and physical) to benefit his country, a course, which, if pursued by two-thirds of the provincialists now abroad, would soon place Canada in the van of the civilized nations of the earth. The *Journal* of which he is editor and proprietor bears evidence of being produced by a practical hand, and the editorial articles prove that the knowledge to be gained in a printing office, was not passed over unobservingly by him.

"History of Islands and Islets in the Bay of Fundy, Charlotte County, New Brunswick, from their earliest settlement to the present time, including Sketches of Shipwrecks and other Events of Exciting Interest," is the title of a book of about one hundred and twenty-five pages, written by J. G. Lorimer, Esq., and printed at the office of the *St. Croix Courier*. Mr. Lorimer, in his unpretending little volume, has made a really valuable contribution to Canadian history. Besides containing facts, figures and names which could scarcely be found in any other work, it is written in a happy strain, and the dry historical facts have thrown around them almost the charm of romance, for it must be remembered that there is much of the romantic connected with the Islands of the St. Croix and Passamaquoddy Bay, their history furnishing us with the earliest records of the settlement of New Brunswick. We trust this little work will have a large sale as it deserves. Every one at all interested in the history of Canada should secure a copy before it passes out of print, as it will constitute no unimportant leaf in the history of the rise and progress of one of the greatest Anglo-American nations of the future. Messrs. R. A. H. Morrow & Co. have it on sale at their bookstore, No. 284 Prince William street, St. John. Price 50 cents.

The *American Bookseller* for Christmas, 1876, has been received. This is a remarkably neat and excellently printed semi-monthly, published by the American News Company, New York, and is devoted to the interests of the book, stationery, news, and music trades. It is the official organ of the American Book Trade Association, and must prove an excellent advertising medium for any of the above lines of goods. The subscription price is only \$1 per annum, and each number contains information for those at all interested in books (and who is not) worth more than double the amount of subscription. Sample copies free.

The first number of *Our Home Companion and Canadian Teacher* has been received. This is a monthly of about thirty-two pages, issued by the Companion Publishing Company, London, Ont., at \$1.50 per annum. It covers a very large and prolific field, and if patronized as it should be, cannot but be an excellent advertising medium.

SPECIMENS.—A number of specimens have been laid upon our table the past month, but owing to a pressure of business incident to the holiday season, etc., we find it impossible to devote time to a review of their merits and demerits. We must content ourselves with merely the briefest mention of them.

A neatly designed carrier's card from the St. John *Globe* office.

A card, blank receipt, blank promissory note, and a bill head, from Messrs. Stovel Bros., *Confederate* office, Mount Forest, Ont., all displaying taste and ability on the part of the workman.

A variety of letter heads, circulars and cards, from the Port Hope *Times* office, J. B. Trayes, editor and proprietor. These specimens show skill in arrangement as well as care in the presswork.

EVERY apprentice, as well as journeyman at the printing business, should subscribe for and preserve the *Miscellany*, and in order to place it within the reach of all, we will mail it for one year to the address of any apprentice for fifty cents.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

LOCAL.

The *Presbyterian Advocate* has been suspended for the present.

The *Weekly Telegraph* has changed its form from four to eight pages. Other improvements are promised in a short time.

William Lawson, of Fredericton, who worked for some time in Boston, Mass., in the establishment of J. R. Osgood, is working in H. Chubb & Co's book and job printing office, in this city.

PRESENTATION.—George Anderson, the junior apprentice of the *Daily Telegraph* office, was presented with a fur cap and pair of fur gloves as a Christmas box by the journeymen of that office, in recognition of his many good qualities.

The *St. John Weekly Herald* is the title of a new weekly paper which has just made its appearance in this city from the office of Messrs. Kane & Co. From its appearance we judge it will be a success, at least let us hope so. Mr. T. Kane, of the above firm, being a practical printer and having had a pretty extensive experience on newspapers, will, no doubt, bring his practical knowledge to bear in such a manner as will ensure for the *Herald* a fair share of the public patronage. We commend the new comer to the fraternity.

By a reference to the department most eagerly scanned by the fair sex, it will be seen that the craft and the fourth estate promptly recognize their duty these hard times, and are not "backward in coming forward." In the list is one of our old fellow-apprentices—Dawson Hayward—now foreman of the *Amherst Gazette*. Dawson, no doubt, will recollect the advent of the writer into the *Observer* office, of this city, for he was our senior by some months. We are glad that he has joined the ranks of the benedicts, for we believe "it is not good for man to be alone." We throw after him the traditional slipper.

James Cassidy, who was noticed in the October number of the *Miscellany* as holding an extra stand on the Portland, Me., *Argus*, has returned to this city, and is now, we believe, open for a "sit." We can, from personal knowledge, recommend him to those in want of a compositor. He was engaged, for the most part, while in the *Telegraph* office, in setting the advertisements for that paper, and we feel it our duty to say that he was the best, the most careful, punctual, steady and quietest compositor ever on that department. Since his departure from the *Telegraph* office, no doubt, he has had considerable experience which would more fully fit him for holding a responsible situation.

The *Christian Visitor*, formerly printed by Barnes & Co., will in future be issued from the office of Mr. Geo. W. Day, and has been changed from a four to an eight page paper. The *Visitor* was started in 1841 by Mr. G. W. Day and W. S. Bailey. In 1848 Mr. Day sold it, but continued to print it for some years afterwards. Some time after it came into the hands of the Rev. I. E. Bill, it was removed to Messrs. Barnes & Co.'s establishment, where it has continued up to the present and latest change. Mr. Day has had a large and varied experience with newspapers, in fact more than any other person we can call to mind, and no doubt his old offspring—we almost said prodigal son—will receive and reflect a large measure of his practical skill.

STATE OF TRADE.—Business has been very good the past month—some of the offices having to work overtime. The indications for January are not at all flattering, for there would seem to be a falling off of order, which, as the holiday work—the cause of the late briskness—is about finished, will probably make things dull for the month, and possibly for the winter. The assembling of parliament and the local legislature early in February may exert a beneficial influence on printing, particularly on newspaper work, but outside of that the prospects are dull enough. The suspension of the *Presbyterian Advocate* and the removal of the *Christian Visitor* from Messrs. Barnes & Co.'s to Mr. George W. Day's office, will, perhaps, be nearly balanced by the starting of the *Weekly Herald* by Messrs. Kane & Co. Some of those who have been previously working steadily will now, no doubt, have to change places with those who have been idle for some time past.

PROVINCIAL PRINTERS ABROAD.

Henry Bond, who served his apprenticeship in the *Observer* office in this city, is on the *Cultivator*, Boston, Mass.

John Williams, of Yarmouth, N. S., is working at present in Snow Bros. book and job office, Worcester, Mass.

Michael Kelly, who worked in the *Royal Gazette* office, Fredericton, N. B., for about two years, is working at San Francisco, California.

William J. Lorimer, who worked on the *Daily Telegraph* of this city about five years ago, is working at Tilton, New Hampshire.

Patrick Whalen, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., who "subbed" on the *New York Herald* three years, has a "frame" on the *Boston Post*.

George H. Owens, a native of St. Andrews, N. B., has been working in Thurston's book and job office, Portland, Me., for the past three years.

William Andrews, of Halifax, N. S., who "subbed" on the *Daily Telegraph* of this city for a few months in 1875, is now "a regular" on the *Boston Journal*.

Frank Hammond, who served his apprenticeship in Geo. W. Day's office in this city, when last heard from was working on the *Hotel Register*, Boston, Mass.

Patrick Kelley, of Summerside, P. E. I., who worked in the *Daily News* office of this city a few years ago, is now working on the *Advocate*, Arlington, Mass.

William Mountain, who served his apprenticeship at St. John's, Newfoundland, is "holding cases" on the *New York Herald*, where he has been for the past seven years.

Jim Atkins, better known as "Skid" (who worked in Toronto, Ont., for some years), is now holding the "custom house" department on the *New York American Grocer*.

Adam Montgomery, who graduated at St. Catharines, Ont., and who "held cases" on the *Springfield, Mass. Union*, and afterward had a "frame" on the *Worcester Press* for about eight months, is now working in Harper, New York.

Charles Hanlon, who "tumbled" to the "knack" of "slinging the leaden emblems" in St. Stephens, N. E., and who "held a frame" on the *Daily Telegraph* of this city for some months in 1869, has, we learn, "rested" on the *Boston Post*.

John King, who learned the "art" in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and who was on the *Boston Traveller* for two or three years, is now "holding cases" on the *Advertiser*, Boston, Mass.

William Dillon, who commenced the "biz" in St. Johns, Newfoundland, and who labored on the *Boston Daily News* for two years, has now a permanent "sit" on the *Boston Herald*.

William J. Estey, of Fredericton, N. B., who has been laboring on the *Philadelphia Item* for the past eighteen months, has returned from the "city of marble," and is now "subbing" on the *Boston Herald*.

Robert Brannen, who served his apprenticeship in Fredericton, N. B., and who worked on the *Gazette* for some years, at present holds a "frame" on the *Providence, R. I., Journal*. He left Fredericton some fifteen years ago.

Mr. John Spear Godsoe, a New Brunswick printer, who left St. John some thirty years ago, has turned up in San Francisco, Cal., and is working on the *Morning Hotel Gazette*. We will have great pleasure in referring to him more fully in our next issue.

DOMINION.

The Shelbourne, Ont., *Free Press* has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

Mr. Dana, editor and proprietor of the *New York Sun*, has been visiting Toronto.

Mr. T. C. Patterson, manager of the *Toronto Mail*, has gone on a trip to England.

Mr. Bengough, the popular cartoonist of *Grip*, has been out on a lecturing tour in Ontario.

The *Di-* is the title of a new journalistic venture at Beaverton, Ont., by Messrs. Henderson & Murray.

The *Montreal Star* claims a daily circulation of twelve thousand six hundred and ninety-one, the largest in that city.

The Brantford, Ont., *Expositor* has added to its office a new English Wharfedale press, and a new Waterous engine.

The *Tribune and Catholic Vindicator*, of Toronto, has changed hands, the new proprietor being Mr. Thomas McCrosson.

Joseph Bureau, formerly foreman of Desbarat's printing office, died suddenly at Ottawa on the 27th ult. of heart disease.

The *Toronto Globe* claims to have a daily circulation of over 23,000 copies. The circulation of the weekly is 25,000 copies.

The *Union Standard*, Thornbury, Ont., has discarded its "patent" outside and changed its "make up" to an eight-page form.

The suit of George Washington McMullen, the notorious, for \$20,000, against the *Montreal Gazette*, has been dismissed with costs.

The *Montreal Gazette* is the only Protestant paper not condemned by the Ultramontane press. *Herald, Witness, Star*, are included in a common anathema.—*Woodstock, Ont., Sentinel*.

Josh. T. Johnston, of the *Brant Union*, has entered into partnership with George R. Van Norman, jr, and the business will, in future, be carried on under the name of Johnston & Van Norman.

A Dundas, Ont., firm sold a centennial turning lathe to the *N. Y. Times*. It is said that it beat all the machines of its kind on exhibition.

Mr. Benjamin Brass has relinquished his "frame" on the *Hamilton Spectator*, and entered the lumber business with every prospect of success.

There is a probability that G. E. Fenety, Esq., Queen's printer of New Brunswick, will receive a call to fill the office of Mayor of Fredericton, N. B.

The *Miramichi Advance*, formerly the *St. Lawrence Advance*, comes to us much improved in appearance and bearing ample evidence of prosperity.

The city council of Kingston, Ont., recently voted \$20 to each reporter of the press of that city. Why don't other cities follow such a good example?

Mr. Daniel Haines, of the Meaford, Ont., *Monitor*, set one week 24,000 ems of solid brevier in nineteen hours, less five minutes, continuous work.

James Berry, of Fredericton, N. B., not long since subbing on the *Daily News*, of St. John, N. B., is at present working on the *Fredericton Reporter*.

The co-partnership between Messrs. Ratcliff & Aliver, proprietors of the North York, Ont., *Reformer*, has been dissolved. Mr. Ratcliffe continues the business.

It was reported that the *Montreal Journal of Commerce* had passed into the hands of Sir Francis Hincks, but, we believe, Sir Francis denies the soft impeachment.

Mr. Molyneux St. John, who acted as the *Globe's* correspondent with the Governor-General on his late trip to British Columbia, has joined the staff of the *New York World*.

The Summerside, P. E. I., *Progress*, formerly owned by John E. Delany, has been purchased by Thomas P. Gorman. We wish the new proprietor a large measure of success.

The members of the Printers' Assembly of Toronto, Ont., held their first annual social gathering in that city on the 22nd ult. The entertainment consisted of a supper and dancing.

Mr. C. I. Beeman, formerly of the *Woodstock Times*, has disposed of the *Times* and stepped down and out of the "sanctum," and "not a wave of trouble rolls, etc."—*Napanee Standard*.

Mr. James Boyle, formerly of the *Toronto Mail*, but lately of the *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, has returned to his first love, and will again occupy a position on the former as short-hand reporter.

The Guelph, Ont., *Mercury* favors the passage of the law which shall make it impossible for a judge to impose a discretionary penalty on any journalist who may venture to criticise a judgment.

By reference to another column it will be observed that Mr. Charles Fay and Mr. Will. J. Vale, of the *Hamilton Times* have severally entered the connubial state. We wish them every happiness.

A recent despatch from Toronto to the *Montreal Witness* states that the Printers' Union of that city proposes succeeding from the International Typographical Union, under whose jurisdiction it now exists.

The couple of Yanks charged at Hamilton, Ont., with defrauding the advertisers in a railway folder which they published in that city, were recently sentenced to a servitude of two years each in the penitentiary.

William Walsh, a printer of many years experience in different parts of the United States and elsewhere, and who is a Charlottetown man, is in charge of the mechanical department of the *Alberton*, P. E. I., *Pioneer*.

Mr. Geo. Henderson, of the *Hamilton Spectator*, has relinquished his "frame" at present, and is now on a musical tour of the Dominion, in company with Miss Jennie Watson and Mr. Hardy, the Scottish vocalists.

DEAD BEAT.—The *Moncton Times* cautions against trusting a certain Dr. Allan, phrenologist, who is "doing" the country. Printers and boarding-house keepers will, therefore, make him pay in advance.—*Western Chronicle*, N. S.

Mr. Frank Dougan, of the *Alberton*, P. E. I., *Pioneer* has been in Charlottetown canvassing subscribers for that smart little paper, and met with good success. He looks well after his stay of some five months in the healthy village of Alberton.

We see by the *Gazette* that application will be made for a charter to establish a Newspaper and Printing Company in the town of Prescott, by a contractor, a jeweller, a printer, a brewer, a physician, a builder, a gentleman, and a barrister. What next?—*Napanee Express*.

A Perth, Ont., man threatens to publish under the heading "the short and simple annals of the poor," the names of all who have not paid their debts to him for five years. This is a capital idea. Editors might act upon it with advantage.—*Woodstock, Ont., Sentinel*.

Nicholas Flood Davin, who was the *Toronto Mail* special at Philadelphia during the exhibition, is said to be engaged lecturing in some part of the upper provinces on the "Centennial." It is also understood that he is to edit "Topics of the Times" in Belford's new magazine.

Messrs. Fisher & Fisher, barristers, of Fredericton, N. B., have purchased, from the Hogg estate, the *Reporter* of that city. The last issue in December contained a lengthy valedictory, in which is reviewed its career from its first issue, in 1844, down to the present time.

Mr. Robert Matheson, formerly editor of the *New Era*, and now Principal of the Napanee High School, was recently appointed editor of the *Canada Casket*, the organ of the I. O. G. T. He has also been elected Worshipful Master of the Masonic Lodge in that town.—*Clinton New Era*.

Wm. Houston, M. A., for a short time, a few years ago, on the staff of the *St. John*, N. B., *Daily Telegraph*, but, now, one of the writers of the *Toronto Globe*, has been compelled by Dalton McCarthy to make an apology to Mr. Wilkinson for a letter he wrote to a Paisley newspaper while on a visit to the county of Bruce.

The *Echo* is the name of a new weekly advertising sheet which made its appearance in Guelph, Ont., last month. It is published by Mr. Houston, of the *Herald*, and is at present printed in that office. It contains a considerable amount of spicy reading matter and has a good advertising patronage. Its size is about a quarter sheet royal, and it presents a very neat appearance. It is distributed gratis.

Cecil T. Bagnall, formerly of Charlottetown, P. E. I., but now editor and proprietor of the *Turkeys Falls Reporter*, Montague, Franklin county, Mass., has been invited to join an association of thirty-three humorous paragraphists, which Messrs. Bayard and Catlin of the

Brooklyn *Argus* and New York *Commercial Advertiser* are forming. The *Reporter* is one of the two country papers included in the list.

The *Erie Sun*, a Grit paper, published at Port Dover, is hereafter to be published at Simcoe, and will be called *The Sun*, leaving out "Erie." There will thus be two Grit papers in Simcoe—the *Sun* and the *Norfolk Reformer*—and one Conservative paper—the *British Canadian*. Our friend Riddell, of the *Conservative Independent*, will now have Port Dover all to himself, as far as local publication is concerned.—*Ex*.

There is to be a monthly paper started in Orangeville, some time during this month, called the *Comic Gleaner*, which threatens to be rather a dangerous periodical, as the publisher, Mr. E. McLean, announces in his prospectus that he would advise intending subscribers to provide themselves with strong clothing, as he intends to make it a "buster." The *Gleaner* will be 9x12 inches, containing eight pages of three columns each.

Mr. John Ryan, an employee of the Mount Forest, Ont., *Examiner*, undertook to set 24,000 ems of solid bourgeoisie in twenty-four hours. He commenced at twenty minutes past seven o'clock on Monday morning, and at six o'clock Tuesday morning had completed the task, having one hour and twenty minutes to spare. Since then another employee in the same office has beaten that time two hours and forty minutes.—*Ex*.

The following office-bearers for the ensuing term were elected at the December meeting of the Hamilton Typographical Union, No. 129:—Mr. George M. Bagwell, president; Chas. Kidner, vice-president; William Robb, treasurer; Charles Percy, financial secretary; W. J. Duff, recording secretary; William McAndrew, corresponding secretary; William Hooper, sergeant-at-arms; Messrs. Christian, Collier and Foreman, managing committee. Mr. Caleb Buchanan, auditor.

The *Times*, published at Souris, P. E. I., by John Ross, is superintended in the literary and mechanical departments by his daughters. They select and set up the stories, poetry, selections, advertisements, &c., oversee the issuing of the paper and making up of mails, while he attends to the editorial matter, news items, job work, proof reading and the canvassing and business branches. The only assistants, outside of his own family, are a pressman and roller boy.

Joseph A. Daignault, Esq., editor and publisher of *Le Reveil*, a semi-weekly French newspaper, died in Woonsocket, Saturday evening last, aged thirty-two years. His disease was consumption. He was born at St. Pie, province of Quebec, Canada. In November of last year Mons. Daignault came to Woonsocket, and for a season edited the *Canadian Courier*. He then, in company with Mons. N. Gaulin, edited *Le Reveil*. He was a man of considerable talent, well educated, and a forcible writer.—*Providence, R. I., Sun, Dec. 12th*.

A certain editor whose office isn't at the north end of the principal business street in Peterborough, would be pretty apt to "bounce" any man who dare hint that his mind is not always deeply interested in his business. Yet, the other day when he locked his desk to go to dinner, he accidentally dropped the key of the treasury on the floor, and, without noticing his loss, put on his over coat, hat and gloves and started for the door, when he called to his junior "devil." "Jim, have you seen the key of my desk anywhere?" It is needless to say that Jim had

or that they searched for two or three minutes without finding the much coveted article. Then this "knight of the quill" said, "That's just my luck; I've gone and locked up that key in the desk!"—*Lakefield, Ont., News.*

A medical man who sent communications from a neighbouring town to the *Clinton New Era*, in which were embodied the facts of the writer's attendance on cases that came up, had his conduct severely criticised in a letter to the same journal. He demanded the name of the writer, and on this being refused he instituted an action for libel against the proprietor of the *Era*. The case came on at the late assizes at Goderich and resulted in a verdict for defendant, whose plea was that the letter was nothing more than a fair and *bona fide* comment upon the correspondence and acts of the plaintiff, and that the author of the letter was fully justified in writing as he did and defendant in publishing it.—*Watford, Ont., Advocate.*

A PAPER FOR KING'S COUNTY, N. B.—Sussex, King's Co., is the birth-place of the *King's County Advertiser*, a neat little advertising sheet 12x19 inches in size, that has been issued by Mr. F. W. Clear. The chief feature of the opening number, published in the latter part of December, is a Christmas carol, the words being set to music as in any other musical composition. We understand that each number will contain, at least, one popular piece of music accompanied with the words, which certainly must make it very attractive, particularly to the ladies. We are glad to notice that the Sussex merchants evince a desire to patronize home talent, as the new venture is well stored with advertisements of the business men belonging to that thriving place. The publisher has got out the first number on trial. If successful, as we hope he will be, he intends continuing its publication.

On the Saturday afternoon preceding Christmas the employes of the Dominion Type-Founding Company were called together, when the managing director, Mr. John Whyte, addressed them in a congratulatory manner on the past success and future good prospects of the company. At the conclusion of his brief review he presented to each, in his usually happy manner, a fine turkey, the girls in addition receiving a bag of sweet-meats. Mr. Henry Deverill, the superintendent, replied on behalf of the employes and remarked on the good feeling which had always existed between them since he, Mr. Whyte, assumed the managing directorship, hoping that he might be long spared to continue as their manager. After some happy remarks were made by Mr. P. A. Crossby, all retired to the casting-room, where a very pleasant afternoon was spent.

Obit.—We announce with regret the death of Mr. Joseph Savard, one of the oldest printers of Quebec and almost from its inception, a member of the club of Canadian dramatic amateurs. Gifted with an intelligent and sympathetic nature, he was very generally beloved and esteemed by his fellow craftsmen, by whom his practical advice will be long missed. His heart was divided between his trade and the drama. An excellent amateur, he trained many of the amateurs of the day in the city, and helped to wile away in a pleasing and entertaining manner for our theatre-goers many a long evening. At the time of his death he was attached to the office of our contemporary *L'Evenement*, who, in paying to his memory the last tribute of respect, speaks of him as the personification of an honest, industrious and intelligent workman.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

UNITED STATES.

A paper has been started by the German communists of Chicago.

Dr. Sears, editor of the *National Quarterly Review*, published at New York, is dead.

The Keith Paper Company of Turners Falls averaged a monthly sale of nearly one hundred tons of writing paper last season.

Mr. W. K. Sullivan, the city editor of the *Chicago Evening Journal*, is the Lieutenant-Governor elect for the state of Illinois.

H. O. Houghton, founder of the celebrated *Riverside Press*, began life as a printer in the Burlington Vt., *Free Press* office forty years ago.

George Shearman, one of the oldest printers in the state of New York, and for many years employed on the *Tribune* of that city, died in Williamsburg on the 31st of October.

In the industrial department of the Kansas State Agricultural College instruction is given in carpentry, cabinet and wagon making, blacksmithing, turning, dressmaking, printing, telegraphing, scroll-sawing, carving, engraving, and photography.

John B. Murray, of New York, to whom the original Franklin printing press was delivered as the rightful owner, has now returned the press from the Centennial Exhibition to its old place in the patent office, Washington, from which it is not probable it will ever be again removed.

The *New York World* is a very enterprising journal. On the 15th ult. it contained a lengthy account of the execution of Belcher at Sandwick, which event it represented as having "come off last Thursday." Belcher wasn't hung, and will not be, having had his sentence commuted.—*Ontario Chronicle.*

Frederick Marriott, proprietor of the *San Francisco News Letter* has long had a bad reputation in his profession. At last he has been criminally prosecuted for an attempt to blackmail, convicted, and fined \$500. He endeavored to extort \$1,000 from a bank president as the price of not printing a disgraceful accusation.

Henry Shannon, aged about twenty-six years, was found suffering from a pistol shot wound in the right side of the head. As the weapon used was lying at his side the officer pronounced it a case of suicide. Shannon was removed to the station house, and upon his clothes being searched a printer's card was found. With all haste possible the wounded man was taken to the New York hospital, where he died in a few hours.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The *New York Dramatic News* says:—Mr. James Gordon Bennett's marriage, which was so extensively announced last spring, is probably definitely broken up, the breach between himself and his fiancée having been, however, altogether amicable, and the result of a firm conviction on Mr. Bennett's part that he was not fitted for the married state. Whatever presents Mr. Bennett gave Miss May, and they were numerous, have been retained by her at his desire.

"Not approving the cost and unnecessary display ordinarily attending funerals," wrote Gibson Young, editor of the *Ballston, N. Y., Democrat*, just before his death, "I desire to be placed in a chestnut coffin, oiled, but not painted. This is to be enclosed in a white pine or

black walnut box. I hope none of my family will wear mourning—a useless expense and a miserable fashion. Above all things, see that every measure be resorted to proving that I am *dead*, DEAD, before placed in a coffin.”

The Victory Webb Printing and Folding Machine Manufacturing Company, of England, brought a suit against Henry Ward Beecher and the other trustees of the *Christian Union* Publishing Company, New York, to recover \$50,000 on account of damages for alleged nonfulfilment of a contract in 1872 to purchase a printing machine from the plaintiffs. The complaint alleges that the defendants afterward employed plaintiffs to make sundry alterations in the machine, which, on account of complication, was not finished until December, 1875; that their incorporation expired in September, 1874, but that the company was immediately re-organized by the same trustees, as shown by the certificates filed in the County Clerk's office; that the company assumed the contracts of the old company, and continued the correspondence with the plaintiffs about the purchase; that after considerable letter writing the machinery, which, with the additions, was to cost £3,750, was shipped to New York, and that they put up the machine, paid the expense of transportation and all other necessary expenses; that the machine, for some reason, did not suit, and was returned to plaintiffs' agent, with the understanding that the plaintiffs should not waive any claim for damages; that the machine is adapted to the purposes sold for, and valueless for any other purpose, and they finally demanded \$50,000. The defendants made application before Judge Lawrence to compel the plaintiffs of a foreign corporation to file the security for cost. Judge Lawrence gave decision, denying the application, but without costs.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Disraeli is still reported verbatim from the *London Times* by the scribe who took down his maiden speech forty years ago.

A newspaper has been begun in London in the Arabic tongue. The editor is an Arab by birth and in creed a Christian.

The Russian edition of Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet has reached a sale of 20,000 copies, chiefly in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

An average of eleven bound volumes issues daily from the London press, aside from all the newspapers, pamphlets and magazines of the city.

Mr. Gladstone is engaged on a translation of the Latin preface to the Welsh Bible published by Bishop Morgan in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

A newspaper has been started in London in which the advertisements are printed in different colored inks, the advertisers having a choice of colors.

Mr. Hallam Tennyson, a son of the Laureate, is a writer of some promise. He has an article in a recent number of the *Contemporary Review*.

The Stationers' Company, London, have granted the use of their hall for the purposes of the celebration of the four-hundredth anniversary of the introduction of printing into England, to take place in June next.

The London Women's Printing Society affords girls an opportunity of receiving thorough instruction in typesetting and the lighter branches of printing. After a month's trial the girls enter upon a three years' apprenticeship, during which small but increasing weekly wages are paid.

The *London Times*, which has for some time issued a semi-weekly edition called the *Mail*, will soon begin the publication of a weekly containing the chief articles of the daily edition in a condensed form. This was determined upon by Mr. Walter during his recent American tour, he having observed the success in the United States of the weekly productions of many of the daily newspapers.

An action for libel brought by Mr. Charles Lewis, M. P., against the *London World*, has fallen through. The paper published two articles, the first of which charged the plaintiff with "a sin against good taste," in wearing a white vest in the House of Commons. The second was an article concerning his dealings on the Stock Exchange, but not directly charging him with any nefarious transactions. The rule for a criminal information was refused. Things would come to a pretty pass if a paper couldn't tell a man to pull down his vest without laying itself open to an action for libel.

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A COMPOSITOR.—The Ashton magistrates have refused to convict of theft George Shed, a compositor in the Ashton *Evening Star* office, and a member of the Typographical Society, for having abstracted the manuscript of a letter published in the newspaper, criticizing the conduct of certain guardians of Ashton Union for not prosecuting a person who had cruelly ill-treated a pauper child. Prisoner had given the manuscript to the persons criticized. Mr. Broadbent, who prosecuted, said the case was of such importance to newspaper proprietors that he would apply for a *mandamus* to compel the bench to send the case for trial.—*English paper.*

The will of Mr. Sampson, late city editor of the *Times*, shows that he died worth a fortune of £60,000. Yet be stated in a letter, after the trial which led to such ruinous exposures of him, that he was a "poor man." It is a curious but undoubted fact that he starved himself to death. Many stories were afloat about the strange manner of his death, but this is the true one: He had lived for many years with his sister, to whom he was attached to a degree seldom known or read of. She died a few weeks ago, and Mr. Sampson refused from that moment to eat anything whatever, and in spite of all the persuasions and remonstrances of his friends and physicians persevered in his determination, and so died. He has left the bulk of his property to the children of this sister.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year ending June last not less than seventy-six fresh newspapers and magazines appeared in Japan, of which fifty-five were started at Yeddo.

There are one hundred and ninety-six printing offices in Hungary. In the city of Pesth there are six hundred and fifty-eight journeymen printers, compositors and pressmen.

There is said to be a paper church actually existing near Berlin, which can contain nearly 1,000. It is circular within, octagonal without. The reliefs outside are statues within, the roof, ceiling, the Corinthian capitals are all *papier mache*, rendered waterproof by saturating in vitrol, lime water, whey and white of eggs.

Professor Faulmann, of Vienna, has published a learned work on the origin of writing, in which he contends that the credit of the invention of a written character has to be given to Moses. Professor Faulmann was a printer who began early to occupy himself with linguistic studies. He invented the stereographic types used in Vienna.

The French press had a "fat contributor" in the person of "Baron Brisse," a celebrated cook of Paris, who recently died. He supplied several newspapers, for daily publication, dinner recipes, which many families followed. He measured only nine feet around the waist.

A reporter of the Paris *Figaro* was anxious to get exclusive news of an interesting murder case, and calling on the surgeon who had examined the victim, he obtained the doctor's report by representing himself as a police agent. The *Figaro* got ahead of its contemporaries, but the enterprise of the reporter was rewarded by fifteen days in jail.

The French newspaper, *Droits de l'Homme*, during five months of a troubled existence, had to pay no less than six fines, amounting in all to about \$5,500, besides having its managers frequently cast into prison. But things have changed for the better of late. Fines and imprisonment are the exception now, whereas they were the rule under former administrations.

There are in Holland one thousand and fifty-two booksellers, and in the Dutch possessions thirty-seven; three hundred and eighty-two printing offices, one hundred and nine lithograph offices, eight copper-plate offices, four letter foundries, fourteen wood engravers, five electrotypers, seven printers' brokers, three printing ink makers, ninety-one music dealers, ten map dealers, one hundred and eight bookbinders, six bookbinders' furnishers, and one hundred and sixty-six wholesale paper dealers.

The number of newspapers published at Constantinople at the beginning of the present war was seventy-two, of which twenty were in the French, sixteen in the Turkish, thirteen in the Armenian, twelve in the Greek, four in Bulgarian, two in Hebrew-Spanish, and one each in Persian, German, Arabic, English and Italian. Of the sixteen Turkish journals three only are daily, but the one Arabic journal, *al-Fawa'id*, is daily. The Persian journal is called the *Akhbar*. There are nineteen official journals in the provinces, in Egypt, and in Crete, and at Smyrna, Brousse, Conia, Bagdad, Prizrend, Angora, Rastchuk, Serajevo, Damascus, Adrianople, Diarbekir, Erzeroum, Salonica (two), Castombol, Aleppo and Trebizonde.

From a German letter we get a most interesting account of the schools for printers which are established at Stuttgart and generally throughout Germany, designed not only to instruct apprentices in the theory and practice of printing, but to impart a general knowledge of foreign languages, and an accurate acquaintance with the type of all languages. The superiority of German printers is such that many English books are sent to Germany to be set up, although they are returned to England for binding. More interesting still is the report of the booksellers' school at Leipzig, whose purpose is to thoroughly train young men for their trade by attending to the literary as well as the practical side of the business. A three years' course is marked out, embracing the study of all the prominent languages, ancient and modern, and their literature, mathematics, geography, commerce, history, natural science, drawing and writing, æsthetics, bibliography, statistics and business management.

"Why don't you trade with me?" said a close-fisted type-founder to a publisher the other day. "Because," was the characteristic answer, "you have never asked me, sir. I have looked all through the papers for an invitation in the shape of an advertisement, but in vain. I never go where I am not invited."

in the course of a year, excluding Sundays, travels fully the distance from Paris to New York.—*Ex.*

A WISE RESOLUTION.—A printer's boy in sweeping up, found a collection of rejected manuscript, both prose and poetry; with a downcast look and blanched cheeks he exclaimed to himself: "Oh, dear, what a waste of brains! I don't think I ever shall write for the newspapers—except I am one of the editors. They have the best of it, no matter whether they have sense or nonsense."

In purchasing articles advertised in the *Miscellany*, please mention the name of the paper. Advertisers always wish to know which paper is the most effective in bringing their goods to notice.

boyhood, shules and ragged, wth their whole kapital in fifteen dailys under their arm.

The nuze boy iz alwuss equal tew the princial circumstansis in the case, he iz redly for an rand that haz a retainer ov twenty-five cents a day; if he kan answer emy civil question that iz put to him, and kan be az sassy az a monkey or a fish woman's daughter, if needs be.

I often talk with theze waifs, and tho seldom assessed ov emy learning, I never yet found a fool amungst them.

Az the iron hardens into steel, under the torture ov fierce flame, so duz poverty, privashun, tribuze and necessity, work theze little pilgrims into veterans.

With every temptashun to vice, az a class, they are az honest in their calling az emy who trade for a living.—*Josh Billings.*

ONE of the western United States papers gives the following notice:—"All notices of marriage, where no bridecake is sent, will be set up in small type and poked in an outlandish corner of the paper. Where a handsome piece of cake is sent, it will be put conspicuously in large letters; when gloves or other bride favors are added, a piece of illustrative poetry will be given in addition. When, however, the editor attends at the ceremony in person, and kisses the bride, it will have especial notice—very large type, and the most appropriate poetry that can be begged, borrowed or stolen.

MARRIED.

At the residence of Mr. James Sullivan, town of Portland, Dec. 27, by the Rev. F. H. Almon, Dawson Hayward, of Amherst, N. S., to Elizabeth A., daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Miles, of Portland.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Esson, Wesleyan Methodist minister, F. G. Bailey, proprietor of the *Orange Sentinel*, Toronto, to Miss Mary E. Gore, eldest daughter of G. H. Gore, Esq., builder, Quebec.

At the residence of the bride's father, Kincardine, on the 15th ult., by the Rev. D. E. Brownell, brother of the groom, Mr. J. H. Brownell, editor of the *Reporter*, to Miss Eva Blanche Ranstall.

At Ferguson avenue, Hamilton, Ont., by the Rev. Hugh Johnston, B. D., Charles Fry, to Nellie M., daughter of the late Andrew Miller, Esq., all of Hamilton.

At Hamilton, Oct. 25th, by the Rev. William Williams, Will. J. Vale, to Emily A. Evans, all of Hamilton.

At the residence of the bride's parents on the 8th ult. by the Rev. Robert S. Patterson, John Lawson, son of the proprietor and editor of the *Patriot*, to Barbara, daughter of Mr. Alexander Lefurgey, North Bedeque.

At Christ's church cathedral, Fredericton, N. B., on the 26th ult., by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, assisted by the Rev. W. Alexander, E. M. S. Fenety, A. B., son of G. E. Fenety, Esq., Queen's printer for the province of New Brunswick, to Etta Ring, daughter of the Hon. Judge Steadman, all of Fredericton.

DIED.

In Quebec, on the 12th ult., after a long illness, Robert Hay, printer, aged 21 years and 9 months.

THE NUZE BOY.

The nuze boy iz a natral brik.

He makes more fuss and disturbance, on a smaller kapital, than any other human being in existence.

He haz a free pass everywhere, and tho ragged az an old bed quilt, two papers under hiz arm makes him respektable.

When it cums night, and hiz labors are over, he holes az natral and az misterious az a rat, and in the morning iz seen everywhere, az sudden az a flock ov birds off from their roost.

The nuze boy alwuss haz tallent, if he haint, he kant be a nuze boy, and thousands ov men, now respektable and ritch, kan look back, if they hav a mind to, and see themselves in their



—TO—
NEWSPAPER EDITORS.

COMIC illustrations of passing events, in *Silhouette*, form very striking and attractive additions to a popular paper, and cost little compared to ordinary engravings. For letter heads, envelope corners, cards, etc., they are much in vogue in England. Newspaper headings a speciality. See specimens of work in *Daily Telegraph*, or send for some to

C. H. FLEWELLING,
 P. O. Box, 737, St. John, N. B.



(Property of 62 Cortlandt Street, New-York.)
 G. WHITE MANAGER, Prop't. JOHN C. HOOD, Sup't. D. L. CARSON, Cms. Ag't
Relief Plates in Hard Type-Metal
 An excellent SUBSTITUTE for WOOD CUTS.
 For all kinds of ILLUSTRATIONS, at most MODERATE PRICES.
 Send for Circulars to PUBLISHERS & MANUFACTURERS throughout the country.
 Send Money for New Illustrated Circular. Please say where you saw this.

PAGING MACHINE.

A PARISH PAGING MACHINE,
 SECOND-HAND.

FOR SALE LOW.

H. CHUBB & CO.

RULING MACHINE.

A Second-Hand Ruling Machine, by KIRK, in good order. Has been doing our work until a short time ago. Will be sold—to make room for a larger machine—for \$80.

H. CHUBB & CO.

WANTED.—A small sized HAND PRESS (second-hand). State price (which must be low), size, condition, etc. Address PRINTER, Sussex, N. B.

NEW BRUNSWICK
PAPER COMPANY,
 MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
 Wrapping, Manilla Bag, and Dry Goods
PAPER,
 NEWS PRINTING PAPER,
 LEATHER BOARD.
 16 GERMAIN STREET, ST. JOHN, N. B.
 MILLS—PENOBSQUIS, New Brunswick.

GEORGE H. MORRILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTING INKS,

30 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

INKS manufactured expressly to suit this climate.


The St. John *Telegraph* and many other newspapers in the provinces are printed with this ink.

J. RIORDON,
 MERRITTON
PAPER MILLS,
 MERRITTON, ONT.

The largest Paper Mills in the Dominion of Canada. Capacity 8 tons per day.

W. D. AITKEN,
 ENGINEER & MACHINIST,
 67 SYDNEY STREET,
 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

STEAM ENGINES (portable or stationary), and all kinds of light machinery contracted for. PRINTING and BOOKBINDING MACHINERY a Speciality.

Charges reasonable. 

Printed at the Daily Telegraph Steam Job Rooms.

"SORTS."

The season for "hops" has arrived.

They now call retired printers ex-press men.

An ism no one is willing to adopt—rheumatism.

There's one thing about this kind of weather, hand organs are impossible.

A western paper speaks of the attempt to "charley-ross" the remains of Lincoln.

A Montreal evening paper advertises for "a live boy who can write eligibly and rapidly."

Gough has scored his 7,500th lecture. Isn't it about time he'd Gough the platform?—*Stratford Herald*.

The late Presidential election in the United States has made it pretty hard for the "I-told-you-so" fellows.

You can tell a married man now every time by the agitation he displays at the sight of an empty coal scuttle.

The long evenings have come, whereat the gasman smileth and the oil-dealer singeth the song of rejoicing.

"Shut the door," now greets everybody just as they are smilingly about to make some remark on entering the office.

A bashful compositor refused to accept a situation in an office where girls were employed, saying he never set up with a girl in his life.

She was plump and beautiful, and he was wildly fond of her. She hated him; but, woman-like, she strove to catch him. He was a flea.

They talk of putting editors in gaol for libel in Missouri, and it is thought that the prospect of laird for the winter will result in a plentiful supply of libels.

The time is here when men will sit down hard upon coal-hole covers, and rise with a ghastly smile upon their lips, and murder in their hearts toward the lookers-on.

A country debating society has decided that the only person who can put up a refractory stove pipe without indulging in audible profanity is a deaf and dumb man.

The Pekin (China) *Gazette* is two thousand and ten years old, and its present editors seem to have no doubt that it will keep right on for three or four thousand years more.

Sewing bees will soon be in vogue, and at every meeting three or four African heathens will be provided with clothes, and the characters of eighteen citizens will be ruined.

A St. Louis tramp offered a cancelled postage stamp for sale at a high price as a sacred relic, declaring that it was from one of St. Paul's letters to the Corinthians. This is a hard winter.

Mr. Wick was "picked up" in the streets of New York in an inebriated condition the other day, and when asked why he didn't go home, said he couldn't, "because he was burned out."

It is reported that the defaulting teller of the Park Bank, New York, will be allowed to "fix" things and return home. If this be true we may infer that punishment for crime is a fix-shun.

Sound the loud timbrel

O'er Egypt's dark sea,

If Tilden's elected—

There's an office for me.

—*Democratic Chorus.*

This is the time when a man realizes how much better it is to be an innocent child sliding down the banisters, than to stand around a bulletin board and not know which side to "holler" for.—*Brooklyn Argus*.

The *Camden Post* man is clamoring for a course of lectures this winter. If he is married, he has not got the right kind of wife, or she would accommodate him with a course. Let him try smoking a vile pipe in the parlor.

In New York it is considered a sort of self-abasement to voluntarily sleep in the kitchen.—*N. O. Bulletin*. Yes, but you hear a room attic complaint if the sleeper is in the upper apartments.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin*.

A country editor offered to make his "devil" a Christmas present of his printing office; but the boy declined it, with the remark that he had rather work for two dollars a week than to run in debt nine hundred dollars a year.

A gleam of delight passes over the anxious brow of the housekeeper, like a wintry sunbeam falling across a stock-yard, as she sees the flies that have made life a burden to her flattened hopelessly against the ceiling with chilblains.

Deadwood City, Black Hills, has one editor and twenty saloons. After the editor has visited all the saloons to glean the news his paper is so intoxicated that it doesn't come out, and the Deadwooders don't miss it until they want paper for gun wadding.

Do you know how a church fair works? The principle is a very ingenious one. Some ladies borrow money from their husbands, buy materials, and make up fancy articles which they give to the fair. Then they change places, borrow more money, and buy the articles back again.

A man killed another man's dog. The son of the man whose dog was killed, therefore, proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was son of. The man who was the son of the man whose dog was killed was arrested by the man who was assaulted by the son of the man whose dog the man assaulted and killed.

Our old young friend C. E. A. McGeachy, late of the *Danbury News*, later of the *Danburian*, and latest of the *New York Sentry*, has followed the instincts of the true American, and taken to lecturing. His subject is "Cheek, as a good Thing." We presume his lectures will be rather autobiographical in character, as "Mac" is a most perfect personification of his subject.—*T. Feb Reporter*.

A Hayes and Wheeler club in Boston, having secured a band and a drum corps, began to consider the expediency of investing in a transparency. Said one of the members: "Misther Chairman, ye've got a brass band, ye have a got a dhrum corps, and now ye want to get transparency. Now, all I want to know is, who the—in this crowd can play a transparency?"

He came in very quietly, and said he merely wanted to suggest how our paper ought to be managed to increase its circulation to five hundred thousand. As we had been warned about this man who knew how to run a newspaper, the mine was laid and the trap was set for him. A proof impression was taken of his body on the proof press, his fingers were cut up into dash rules, his eyelashes were preserved for exclamation points, and his bones ground down into m quads. If this paper shows signs of typographical improvement, let the honor rest on that humble individual who sacrificed himself in a noble cause.

HASLER & FAIRBANK,

PRINTERS', STATIONERS', AND BOOKBINDERS'

ENGINEERS,

"Excelsior" Works, Old Street,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

BRANCHES: { 6 and 7 RED LION COURT, FLEET STREET;
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RED COW YARD, OLD STREET.

"EXCELSIOR WHARFEDALE" LETTER-PRESS MACHINES.

	Inside Bearers.	
Half Sheet Demy,	19 x 15	£ 62
Crown,	24 x 20	75
Demy,	28 x 23	95
Royal,	30 x 25	105
Double Crown,	35 x 25	130
" Demy,	40 x 29	165
" Royal,	46 x 34	190
News,	54 x 42	245

"LONDON" LITHOGRAPHIC
MACHINE,
FOR BLACK AND COMMERCIAL WORK.

Half Sheet Demy,	£ 82
Crown,	100
Demy,	130
Double Crown,	165
Imperial,	190
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LITHOGRAPHIC MACHINES.

Half Sheet Demy,	£140
Crown,	155
Demy,	170
Double Crown,	225
Imperial,	260
Double Demy,	290
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