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THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

Vol. 5.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JUNE, 1881.

No. 12.

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TYPOGRAPHY.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

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

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

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

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

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St. John, N. B., Canada.

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A. Arthur Reade, Esq., (author of "The Literary Leader," etc.) says, September 26, 1880.—"There was no part which I read with more interest than that column. I did not know it was yours. All that I can say is, that it is an attractive feature of the paper."

The Bermuda and Rotherhithe Advertiser, March 13, 1880.—" . . . and are pleased to note the happy manner in which he has condensed his thoughts upon the leading questions of the day. Such writings as those before us will convey information to the mind of the general reader immediately, and to those who have but little time at their disposal will prove exceedingly valuable."

The Press News, April, 1880.—" . . . has sent us a few specimens of his lively gossiping letters, which he supplies to country newspapers. They read well, and are of that amusing and agreeable nature which cannot fail to please all classes of readers and help to increase the circulation of journals using them. Mr. Prouting, we understand, has had large experience in these matters."

Paper and Print, November 1, 1879.—"Mr. Prouting's style is life-like and lively." *Dec. 13.*—" . . . it smacks of his smartness."

Fred. J. Prouting represents "The Printer's Miscellany" in England.

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THE PRINTERS' MISCELLANY

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS

VOL. V.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JUNE, 1881.

No. 12.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

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

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, JUNE, 1881.

The fifth volume of the *Miscellany* closes with this number. We have good reason to be satisfied with the success thus far achieved, and look forward to a still further advance during the coming year. Our patrons and friends, we trust, will lend their aid to extend the field of our usefulness by renewing their subscriptions promptly, and also by sending the names of a few new friends to add to our list. Very little effort on their part in this direction will greatly encourage and strengthen the hands of the editor and enable him to do more justice to them.

The Technical Education of Printers.

With the vastly improved printing machinery now in use, it would seem that a new departure should be taken in the matter and manner of educating the younger printers and apprentices to a more thorough knowledge of all the branches of the business—more particularly to the two principal ones, composition and presswork. In order to be a good printer a man must not only be a good compositor, but must also have a knowledge of presswork,—the mixing and harmonizing of colors, the proper effects of light and shade, and the adjusting of the

delicate machinery of a printing press, all of which practice alone can give. For many years printers have worked along in the old way: a billhead was a billhead all the time and a card a card—long line, short line, medium line, long line, catch line, etc., etc., *ad infinitum*, and we might say *ad nauseam*. Any man who could put in the long line in the right place, the short one next to it, and of the right size, and could lock up his form, was a "job printer." Then came combination borders, brass curves, flourishes, etc., and he who could put them together was a "job printer." But things are different now-a-days, and printers must keep step with the march of improvement. Everything is tending to make the job printer an "artist." He must display taste, originality, and be able to execute unique designs in order to keep up with the engraver and lithographer. Those who have been at all observant must acknowledge that the printers are doing their duty nobly, for during the past year printing has taken wonderful strides, and we have daily exhibitions of improvement in the right direction.

By the old system the pressman is a mere machine, in a certain sense. The compositor, not familiar with presswork, hands over his form with a request that it be printed in this color, and his next form in that color; and this one in gold and the other in black, and so on. The chances are that through the pressman not understanding the design, and the compositor being ignorant of presswork, the job is not the success anticipated. If all compositors were *artists* it would be an easy matter to turn over the form to a pressman as the sculptor hands his mould to the marble cutter. But where the first is governed by rules of art, the latter is very largely controlled by those of mechanics.

The point, then, at which we aim, is, that the

coming compositor or "job printer" shall have a knowledge of presswork—not necessarily that he should follow it in large offices; but, with such knowledge, he can ably assist the pressman, who has also a knowledge of composition, and be able to combine both when necessary, should he ever start in business for himself.

We may not have expressed what we mean as clearly as it appears to ourselves, but we can't help asking the earnest attention of the craft to our view of the existing condition of things and the remedy. It will be readily seen that what we have said can only apply to job work, and can in no way affect the relationship at present existing between compositors and pressmen in other departments. There are other qualifications which a good job printer should have, such as a knowledge of drawing, originality and dexterity, but on some future occasion we shall try and put our thoughts on these subjects in shape for the readers of the *Miscellany*.

The Quebec Provincial Exhibition.

The agricultural and industrial exhibition of the Province of Quebec, and which is open to the world, will open at Montreal on the 14th September and will remain open until the 23d. Prizes to the amount of \$25,000 have been provided, besides medal and diplomas. The office of the Council of Arts and Manufactures is at 181 St. James st., Montreal. We quote from the official catalogue that part of interest to the trade:

CLASS 10.—Paper, Printing, Book-Binding, Manufactures of Paper, Ink, Etc.

	1st.	2nd.
Letter-Press Book Printing, plain,...	\$ 6	\$ 3
do Job do ornamental, 8	4	5
do do do in colors,...	10	5
exhibiting a variety of type and skill in combination and arrangement in colors.		
Assortment Printing Type, plain,...	8	4
do do ornamental, 10	5	5
Specimen Book-binding, full morocco	8	4
Specimen Book-binding, full calf, marble edge,.....	8	4
Specimen Book-binding, half calf library,.....	6	3
Specimen Merchant's Blank Book, full calf, Russia bands,.....	6	3
Book-binding, an assortment of,....	10	5
Assortment of School Books printed in Canada,.....	10	5
Assortment of Writing, Letter and Note Paper, ruled and unruled,....	10	5
Assortment of Writing Foolscap and Folio Post,.....	10	5

	1st.	2nd.
Assortment of Book and Job Printing Paper,.....	\$10	\$ 5
Specimen of News Printing Paper,..	10	5
Assortment of Envelopes,.....	8	4
Assortment of Wrapping Paper, either common grey, brown or manilla, 1 ream of each,.....	8	4
Assortment of Blotting Paper, 1 ream of each,.....	6	3
Assortment of Colored Paper, 1 ream of each,.....	6	3
Bundle Mill Board,.....	5	2
Bundle Straw Board,.....	5	2
Ream Collar Board,.....	5	2
Roll Roofing Felt, untarred,.....	5	2
do do tarred,.....	5	2
Collection of Wall Paper, Canadian manufacture,.....	10	5
Collection of Decoration Design in Wall Paper, with dado for parlor, Canadian manufacture....	8	4
Collection of Decoration Design in Wall Paper for hall and staircase, Canadian manufacture,..	8	4
Collection of Wall Paper,.....	10	5
Collection of Decoration Design in Wall Paper, with dado for parlor,.....	8	4
Collection of Decoration Design in Wall Paper, for hall and staircase,.....	8	4
Collection of Ceiling Decoration in Paper Hanging,.....	6	3
Assortment Paper Bags and Sacks, ..	6	3
Assortment of Pocket Books, Wallets, etc.,.....	6	3
Assortment of Writing Inks,.....	5	2
Assortment of Black Printing Inks, ..	8	4
Assortment of Colored do ..	8	4
Assortment of Lithographing and Engraving Inks,.....	8	4
Assortment of Writing and Copying Ink combined,.....	8	4
Assortment of Metal Stamps,.....	5	2
Assortment of Rubber Stamps,.....	6	3

International Typographical Union.

The twenty-ninth session of the International Typographical Union was convened in Toronto on the 6th of June and closed on the 10th. Eight years have elapsed since the International body last met in Canada, the session being held at Montreal, June, 1873. The delegates of '73 were greatly pleased with the arrangements made by their Montreal brethren for their comfort and entertainment, and those from "across the line," on being asked how they were treated, replied: "Good! Our reception and treatment were better than we anticipated." We have not the slightest doubt but the same question would be answered in the same way in '81, for the

craft of Toronto are proverbial for their generosity, sociability and hospitality.

The usual formalities were gone through with in opening the session, when the following representatives were found entitled to sit in the Convention :

Indianapolis—J. Schley and A. O. Redman.
 Philadelphia—Chas. A. Ostrander, Timothy Donahue and Geo. T. Knorr.
 Cincinnati—M. J. Aitken and M. D. Connolly.
 Albany—Francis Freckleton.
 New York—Chas. J. Neidinger, F. F. O'Donovan, John Henderson and Phil. J. Scannell.
 Pittsburgh—Thos. Brennan.
 St. Louis—George Clark and James Bailey.
 Buffalo—James H. Close.
 Louisville—Garland E. Allen.
 Memphis—John C. Hook.
 Baltimore—E. L. Barnes and W. J. King, jr.
 Boston—Wm. H. Traves and Geo. F. Clark.
 Chicago—James H. King, W. D. Stevenson and C. D. Tuttle.
 Detroit—R. Duryea and DeW. C. Hotchkiss.
 Elmira—Jacob E. Sechler.
 Galveston—Frank A. Christian.
 Peoria, Ill.—Chas. H. Williams.
 St. Joseph, Mo.—Peter Nugent.
 New Haven, Conn.—Edward L. Hoffman.
 Denver, Col.—Wm. H. Milburn.
 Troy, N. Y.—Walt. N. Thayer.
 Cleveland—Thos. J. Young.
 Cambridge—Thos. X. Hector.
 Utica, N. Y.—Jos. Joyce.
 Toledo—Frank H. Blakely.
 Lockport—Albert C. Walter.
 Hartford, Conn.—John Kinnure.
 Trenton, N. J.—John G. Nasmyth.
 Erie, Pa.—Wm. F. Atkinson.
 Toronto—Thos. Wilson and De Vere J. Hunt.
 Norwich, Conn.—Wm. H. Hovey.
 Washington, D. C.—Harvey G. Ellis, R. W. Kerr and F. C. O'Neill.
 Ottawa—Wm. C. Teague and Jas. Deufresne.
 London—Henry A. Thompson.
 Oil City—W. R. Spear.
 Quebec—Edward Little.
 Montreal—Theophile Godin and Wm. Wilson.
 Leadville—James Laughlin.
 Meadville, Pa.—J. T. Harrington.
 Fargo, D. T.—M. J. Meehan.
 Bradford, Pa.—Wm. R. Barnwell.

Richmond, Va., Union, No. 90, was reported amongst those who had paid the required dues, although no delegate was present.

President Atkinson submitted a lengthy and eminently practical report of the past year, and made some very valuable suggestions for the future. We hope to be able to refer to this report again at an early date.

Corresponding-Secretary Lyman A. Brant submitted his report, in which, after pointing out the spread of Unionism in the United States

and Canada, he said : "Wages had not received a sharp advance, like other trades, owing to the fact that during the panic the wages of journey-men printers had not been subject to the same sweeping reduction. While there were still a large number of unemployed, good men found steady employment at fairly remunerative rates. The larger unions reported a better state of trade than had existed for several years. Strikes had been very few, and had been attended by varying results." He then dealt at some length with the statistics of the craft, and concluded by recommending trade federation.

A charge was brought against Sec.-Treas. William H. Traves of giving the printing of the Proceedings of the I. T. U. to a non-union office, and after full investigation, by special committee, he was fully exonerated from any blame in the matter.

The deaths of the following members were announced : John A. Shields, Columbus, O.; Saml. C. Leonard, Omaha; J. B. Smith, Geo. A. Hubbard, and Geo. W. Jones, Philadelphia; Harry Temple, Cincinnati; E. B. Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Chas. E. White, Albany, N. Y.

The receipts from all sources were \$3,713.95; expenditures, \$1,937.16; balance on hand, \$1,776.79. The per capita tax for the year 1881-2 was fixed at twenty cents on each member on the roll of subordinate unions on the 30th day of April, 1882.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President—George Clark, St. Louis, Mo.

First Vice-President—Thos. Wilson, Toronto, Ont.

Second Vice-President—Wm. H. Hovey, Norwich, Conn.

Secretary-Treasurer—Wm. H. Traves, Boston, Mass.

Corresponding Secretary—John Schley, Indianapolis, Ind.

The next meeting will be held in St. Louis, Mo., on the first Monday in June, 1882.

The late hour at which our report came to hand forbids a more extended account of the business done, but we hope to touch upon the most important points in a future issue.

The annual meetings of the International Union have a healthy and invigorating effect upon the entire organization; and the time is fast approaching when those who are now working without its jurisdiction will be glad to embrace its principles and seek protection beneath its banner.

Wallace's Monthly

Is the best horse periodical published. It is pre-eminently the journal for breeders, and those interested in the science of breeding. It is high-toned, absolutely and unequivocally opposed to the abuses of the turf and all forms of gambling connected therewith, and in connection with the *Trotting Register*, published in the same interest, is the standard authority on pedigrees. It is the organ of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders, which association represents the worth and capital of the United States engaged in the important business of breeding trotting and roadster horses. And, what is more important to advertisers who desire to reach the better class of horsemen, it has reached a circulation far in excess of that of any similar publication. There are some special features that make it invaluable to all interested in horses or their doings. In the first place, the editorial discussions of the questions involved, and the correspondence in relation thereto, are of the highest order. Every noteworthy trotting and running race in the country is reported, with full summary, and with the close of each volume an index is attached, by which at a glance the performances of any horse for the year can be seen, and the table of 2.30 trotters, arranged under their sires, in a manner peculiar to the Wallace publications, enables one to determine instantly, not only the standing of any particular trotter, but the relative standing of the sires and trotting families; and every horse mentioned in the *Monthly* during the year is indexed, so that each volume is a compendium of instructive horse knowledge, in a form accessible and satisfactory, that can nowhere else be obtained. The editor, J. H. Wallace, was formerly a resident of Iowa, and is known, as he is everywhere recognized, as a man of sterling worth, unquestioned integrity, firm abilities, and a peculiar fitness for his position that can only come with those qualities coupled with a zest and zeal in it that borders on infatuation. He found the subject of trotting pedigrees a chaos and the science of breeding trotters little understood, but, with an untiring determination to get all the facts, and to give no standing to delusions, even if traditional, the pedigrees of the trotters of the past have been as well settled as is possible, and the pedigrees of the present are being investigated, established and recorded; and with these lights thrown upon the subject,

and their logical conclusions determined, the breeding of trotters is becoming almost an exact science. He has done more than all men before him in these regards, and has been of incalculable benefit to the horse interests of the country.

A Wonderful Performance.

The New York *Herald*, which has a world-wide reputation for extraordinary enterprise, has actually transcended itself. Not content with being sometimes half the size of the whole bible—its own egotistic comparison—it actually printed the whole of the revised version of the New Testament!—*Typographical Circular, Manchester, Eng., July.*

Both the *Times* and *Tribune* of Chicago printed in their Sunday editions of May 22nd, in addition to the regular amount of special telegrams, editorial, news, etc., and the Sundays advertising, the entire revised New Testament. The *Tribune* printed 63,000 copies. The *Times* had the revision telegraphed to it over 21 wires in six and one-half hours, receiving nearly 85,000 words. The *Tribune* commenced to set from printed copy at 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and completed the entire work in 12 hours,—employing 92 compositors,—and 5 others in correcting errors noted by the proof readers.

From the Norwich, Conn., Weekly Courier.

Obituary.

Noyes S. Wentworth, a well known printer of this city, died at his house in Preston, July 12, at the age of 61 years.

Mr. Wentworth was a native of this town and began his career as a printer here. He learned the trade under J. G. Cooley, and spent several years in his office. When Mr. Sykes started the *Daily Courier* Mr. Wentworth was foreman of the composing room, holding that position till the paper was merged into the *Bulletin*. He was foreman of the *Bulletin* composing room for a short time, and then went to the *Advertiser* office as foreman of the job room. For a number of years he remained in that office, leasing the job department, in company with Allen L. Moore, upon the discontinuance of the *Aurora*. Not long since the office was sold to its present owners, and Mr. Wentworth went into Wilcox's office. In early life Mr. Wentworth taught school in Preston, and there

are numbers of his old pupils still in this vicinity who remember him as a teacher.

He was a prominent member of the Universalist church and an outspoken temperance man. He was always a republican, and a few years ago was elected town clerk of Preston.

Mr. Wentworth leaves a widow and daughter. His last illness was a brief one. He was an unusually intelligent man, a facile and graceful writer, whose pen was in the service of many periodicals during his life, and faithful in all his duties and business relations.

[Mr. Wentworth was the author of the communication which appeared in the *Miscellany* some time since entitled "Old Printers Passing Away."—Ed. P. M.]

Setting Type with His Teeth.

A correspondent, writing from the "Golden Gate," sends us the following wonderful story:

"The most remarkable newspaper man in the United States lives at Angels Camp, in Calaveras county, California. His name is S. S. Waterman. He is 24 years old, and has been paralyzed ever since he was born. He was born in Angels and has never been away from the town but once, when he went in search of medical aid, but failed to find any. His paralysis is of the upper and lower limbs, which he cannot move. His speech is also affected, and it is only with difficulty that he can speak at all.

"Early in life he manifested a liking for movable type, which he placed in position with his teeth. He soon began to cut type out of wood, holding the engraving tools between his teeth when he used them. He made a good deal of block type in this way, with which he at present conducts a small job printing business. He also sets metal type with his teeth. Waterman was one of the founders of the *Mountain Echo*, a weekly paper now being published in Angels. He set a good deal of the type on the paper with his teeth, and, having a good education, manufactured his editorials and the articles as he went along. He is now out of the newspaper business and confines himself entirely to job printing and engraving. He does all the programme and invitation work for the town, frequently engraving special designs for his jobs. His presswork, of course, he cannot do with his teeth, and employs a boy to do that part of the work for him—the only part that he cannot do himself."

The "Kidder" Press.

The inventor of the "Kidder" Press has succeeded in bringing it to a very high standard of perfection, and, as a reward for his labors, has recently met with substantial encouragement in England. This machine had been on exhibition in London only about two months when an offer was made of £25,000 (\$120,000) for the English patent, with the right to manufacture in England. This was accepted, and the first instalment of £5,000 (a little over \$24,000) was paid over in cash in May last. The purchaser, a Mr. Levy, had thorough and exhaustive examinations made of English Patent Records and Medals, and sifted the merits of the press to the very bottom before purchasing. An incorporated company, to be styled the "Kidder Mercantile Printing Machine Company," is to be established, with headquarters probably at Manchester, for the manufacture and sale of this press. Elaborate working drawings and sample machines were recently shipped from Boston to England. Many orders for the press have already been taken and everything promises a gratifying success for the new company. We tender our congratulations to the inventor and patentee, Mr. W. P. Kidder, and trust this is but the forerunner of what is in store for him as the pioneer in adapting the web principle to job printing.

The Alphabet in Writing and Printing.

The proportionate use of letters, as given in Brewer's "Dictionary of Phrase and Fable," is as follows:

E,.....	1,000	D,.....	392	G,.....	168
T,.....	770	L,.....	360	B,.....	158
A,.....	728	U,.....	296	V,.....	120
I,.....	704	C,.....	280	K,.....	88
S,.....	680	M,.....	272	J,.....	55
O,.....	672	F,.....	236	Q,.....	50
N,.....	670	W,.....	190	X,.....	46
H,.....	540	Y,.....	184	Z,.....	22
R,.....	528	P,.....	168		

Consonants, 5,977; vowels, 3,400.

The proportion for initial letters is as follows:

S,.....	1,194	I,.....	377	V,.....	172
C,.....	937	E,.....	340	N,.....	153
P,.....	804	H,.....	308	J,.....	69
A,.....	574	L,.....	298	Q,.....	58
T,.....	571	R,.....	291	K,.....	47
D,.....	505	W,.....	272	Y,.....	23
B,.....	463	G,.....	266	Z,.....	18
M,.....	439	U,.....	228	X,.....	4
F,.....	388	O,.....	206		

The Arab and His Donkey.

An Arab came to the river side,
With a donkey bearing an obelisk ;
But he would not try to ford the tide,
For he had too good an *.

—*Boston Globe.*

So he camped all night by the river side,
And remained till the tide had ceased to swell,
For he knew should the donkey from life subside
He never would find his ll.

—*Salem Sunbeam.*

When morning dawned and the tide was out,
The pair cross'd o'er 'neath Allah's protection,
But the Arab was happy, we have no doubt,
For he had the best donkey in all that §.

—*Somerville Journal.*

That donkey was seen by a Yankee man,
Who raised his voice and loud did holler,
"How much'll you take for that 'ere beast,
In gold, or silver, or paper \$?"

—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Arab he raised his head and looked,
And then too himself took a quiet laugh ;
For he knew the man was a Yankee scribe
In search of a newspaper ¶.

—*Toronto Truth.*

This trifling made the unlucky scribe
As mad as all tarnation ;
And the language that he freely used
May be expressed by an l.

—*Ottawa Free Press.*

"To think," said he, "I'd be so used
By an Arab carpet bagger ;"
So he clinched the man that owned the mule
And stabbed him with a †.

Blackhall's "Eclipse" Power Perforator
and Duplicating Ruling Attachment.

Referring to the advertisement of Blackhall's "Eclipse" Power Perforator and Duplicating Ruling Attachment, on another page, it is opportune to publish the following letters from two old firms who know when ruling or perforating is economically and properly done. We can recommend the Perforator and Ruling Attachment as strongly as Messrs. Short & Forman and Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co. Here are the letters :—

CLEVELAND, O., June 14, 1881.

MR. E. W. BLACKHALL, Toronto, Ont.:

Dear Sir,—It gives us great pleasure at this time to add *our* testimonial to the marked superiority of the Round Hole "Eclipse" Lifting Perforator purchased of you some eight months ago. We have tried the various kinds heretofore offered to the trade, not one of which has

given anything like the satisfaction yours has done. We have given it a thorough trial and have no hesitancy in pronouncing it *all* that you represent, and just the machine long wished for by the trade. It is quickly adjusted, rapid in action, the perforations are cut out clean and clear, leaving the work *perfect*. Runs very easy, with but little noise; not liable to get out of order. The device for operating the punches when required to lift on a line, are very simple and perfect in their adjustments. This heretofore supposed impossibility of lifting round hole punches and returning the same, while running, has been successfully accomplished by you, as your machine fully testifies. This lifting device is the long sought object found at last. We most cheerfully recommend this machine to the trade throughout the country.

Yours, most truly,

SHORT & FORMAN,
Stationers, Printers, Lithographers, and Blank
Book Manufacturers.

I am glad to testify to each and every statement contained in the foregoing testimonial, having had the supervision of the same during the time of its being in our house.

Respectfully yours,

J. C. FORMAN.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 23, 1881.

MR. E. W. BLACKHALL, Toronto, Ont. .

Dear Sir,—We have had your Duplicating Ruling Attachment in use for the past year, and find it performs satisfactorily all that you *claim* for it. We consider this a valuable attachment, and cheerfully recommend it as a labor-saving machine.

Yours, truly,

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & Co.

Splicing and Running Belts.

Every month we receive numerous inquiries about the qualities and capabilities of different machines used in the printing and book-binding business, and sometimes a practical question is put concerning rollers, inks, belts, etc. In regard to the latter (belts) we can give our own practice, and would add that we have satisfied ourselves that it is the proper way to splice and run belts. Put the belt on so that the splices will run with the pulleys, not against them. Both pulleys, the driving and driven, run the same way, consequently the splices act the same on both. In instances where a pulley is on both sides of a belt, as is the case when a *tightener* is used, put the belt on so that the splices will run with the smaller pulley. The grain side of the leather should be put next the pulley, as it is more close and will not stretch as much as the flesh side. It is also smoother and will not be so apt to slip under the strain of starting up.

Composing Machines.

As these very interesting and intricate contrivances are again intruding themselves upon the trade and public attention, it will be as well just here to remind the reader of a few obstacles to their general use, as well as to accord to their inventors and introducers all the justice that truth and enterprise undoubtedly demand at our hands. And first, it must not be forgotten that you can get rid of your workmen in a very short time, if loss of trade renders their further services unnecessary; but with these costly machines, the case is far different. They must be kept in constant use, or they will sustain injury by idleness and involve a great loss on original outlay. Again, the repairs of such mechanical aids will prove something considerable in the year's expenditure. And lastly, we presume that, under ordinary circumstances, they will only do plain work—where the letters of one size follow each other in the usual "newspaper" succession, without the introduction of braces, two-line letters, or fancy lines of any kind. These, therefore, would have to be put in afterwards by hand. It should be borne in mind also that it is often the illegibility of the "copy," or the difficulty of understanding it, and making it read correctly, which stops the progress of the hand labor; and if the machine picks up the types—or, rather, lays them in due position—much faster, it is possible that the difficulty of understanding the copy may not always be got over sufficiently quick for an uninterrupted progression in a correspondingly rapid ratio. Still, the contest is simply one of demonstration, and these trials should be made at once on ordinarily difficult MS. in order to prevent an outlay by employers that may subsequently disgust, and prevent the composing machine from afterwards receiving that fair attention and patronage to which, for certain purposes, it may presumably be entitled. The question of entire cost must be especially taken into consideration, and the fact that a large amount of work must still be done by hand. We are not very sanguine as to the triumph of mechanism in this department of industry, and shall be very much surprised if, taking all things into consideration, composing machines are found to be a paying speculation, except in certain very exceptional cases. Should it prove otherwise, the enormous outlay involved will necessarily be borne by all the men of capital, and competition will speedily roll the savings away into the pockets of a "confiding public." There is plenty of hand labor to do the work in the market. —*London Stationer and Printer.*

NOTES AND NEWS.

A Boston man has invented a machine for the cancelling and stamping of letters.

The Boston *Advertiser* donned a new dress and came out as an eight-page paper on the 4th of July.

In Wisconsin, compositors receive .25 and .35 per thousand, and job hands \$10 to \$15 per week.

Rev. Abbe Chandonnet, editor and proprietor of *La Revue de Montreal*, dropped dead recently while writing in his office.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* has been changed to eight pages, and is now the largest daily in New England.

John A. Appleton, of the publishing firm of D. Appleton & Co., died at Clifton, Staten Island, July 13th, in his 65th year.

The price of composition on morning papers in Dallas, Texas, is 32½ cents; on evening, 30 and 25 cents. Job hands get \$12 per week.

The death is announced in Edinburgh, Scotland, of Mr. Thomas Constable, the well-known printer and publisher, at the age of sixty-nine.

Charles Kelly, son of Wm. J. Kelly, editor of the *American Model Printer*, was married on Monday evening, June 13th, to Miss Hannah O'Neil.

John C. Johnson, a "tramp" printer, known throughout America as the "Terror of the Lakes," has turned up in London.—*Toronto World.*

New York city has 540 printing and publishing establishments, having 11,803 employés, and representing capital to the amount of \$16,907,210.

The Napanee (Ont.) *Express*, in new form and well got up, has made its appearance under the management of W. M. O'Beirne, late of the *Lindsay Post*.

Miller & Richard's branch house in San Francisco, Cal., have disposed of their interest in presses, and will hereafter devote their attention exclusively to the sale of type and printing material.—*Ex.*

A company has been formed in Paris for working the new celluloid process of stereotyping, under the name of *La Clicherie Nouvelle*. The patentee has received £16,000 in cash for his patent rights.

Mr. Samuel T. Willet, a manufacturer at Chambly, Que., has entered a suit for \$20,000 damages for libel against the proprietor of *La Minerve*, Montreal.

A. J. Donly has retired from the management of the Norfolk (Ont.) *Reformer*. The paper is now in the possession of Messrs. H. B. Donly and Henry Johnson.

As an item of encouragement to postage stamp collectors, it is stated that there has been hitherto issued all over the world about 6000 different kinds of stamps.

Spain has 235 paper mills, and the annual value of their production is 13,782,000 pesetas. One hundred and eighty-four of the mills employ the hand-made process.

Hungary now publishes 558 newspapers, of which 356 are printed in Magyar, 120 in German, 56 in Slav, 20 in Roumanian, 3 in Italian, 2 in French and 1 in Hebrew.

An English firm has commenced the manufacture of paper blankets. They are made as soft, and are warmer and altogether lighter and cheaper than their woolen predecessors.

A printer who uses quads and leads on his platen press when Megill's Gauge Pins and Feed Guides are so convenient and cheap, is ten years behind his time. The address will be found in the Directory on page 192.

Prince Bismarck, it is said, refuses to read German printed in Roman letters, and returns unread books or pamphlets sent to him which follow the new fashion in type which is steadily gaining ground in Germany.

Stonemetz, the inventor of the Stonemetz folding machine, is about to patent a new printing press, which he is building at Eric, Pennsylvania. It is intended to print both sides at once, from type as well as stereotype.

The American News Company, which has long monopolized the book trade in the United States, is to have a powerful rival in the new United States News Company, of which Robert Bonner is understood to be at the bottom.

John Lindsay, the last of the type-founding Lindsay family, died at his home in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 8th of June, from hemorrhage of the lungs, aged fifty-one years. His father was a type-founder, with whom he commenced to learn his trade at Glasgow, when twelve years of age.

The Revised New Testament may be called the literary success of the season. Over 300,000 copies of the Oxford Edition were sold in New York on the day of publication, and in England over 2,000,000 were disposed of within a week.

A printer named A. Darch having been discharged from the Windsor (Ont.) *Review* office, tampered with a large press in such a manner that, had his act not been discovered, the machine would have been destroyed the instant it was set in motion.—*Toronto paper*.

The Chicago *Times* gives an itemized account of its expense for one week, whose total is \$11,928; one-third of this is for white paper, one-sixth for type-setting, a sixth for telegraph tolls, and a sixth, in nearly equal shares, for editors, reporters and correspondents.

The issue of the "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World" has been unavoidably delayed owing to many additions to the lists of newspapers from foreign countries and the delay in revising, translating and printing the voluminous data received. It is promised at the earliest possible day.

Letters have been received from Toronto by a gentleman in Sussex intimating that the Toronto Paper Company, having a capital of \$250,000, would erect a paper mill in or about Sussex should the people hold out such inducements as exemption from taxation, etc. A meeting was held and favorable action taken in the matter.

In 1870 a co-operative printing office, called "*L'Imprimerie nouvelle de la Femmeurs*," was established in Paris. The net profits of the office the first eight years amounted to \$43,200, and at the last annual meeting of the shareholders it was announced by the managers that the whole of the share capital, some \$10,000, would soon be refunded.

It has become quite a custom in London, Eng., on the successive anniversaries of a person's death, for friends to send a notice, like the following, for insertion in the obituary column of the *Times*: "In loving memory of Harriette Famin, died 7th July, 1872." This notice appeared on the 7th of July, 1881—nine years after the death of the subject of it.

On July 15, the Philadelphia book and job printers received an advance of five cents per thousand ems in the scale of prices for book-

work, making the rate there now forty cents per thousand ems. This was the result of several conferences between a committee of employers and one of journeymen, and is generally satisfactory to the trade.—*Printers' Circular*.

At the semi-annual meeting of the St. John Typographical Union, No. 85, on the 9th July, the following office-bearers were elected: Wm. H. Eaton, president; Robert Wiseman, vice president; Wm. H. Coates, recording secretary; John Law, corresponding secretary; Samuel Reid, financial secretary; John S. Mitchell, treasurer; George P. Thomas, sergeant-at-arms.

In South America the Republic of Chile enjoys the distinction of having attained the most flourishing civilization, if newspapers be an index. Her catalogue of publications is large and interesting—including over seventy-five daily newspapers, many of which have a very healthful circulation, indicating much popular intelligence.—*Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory*.

Porcelain type is coming into use in France. Two large printing houses in Paris have pronounced it thoroughly satisfactory for broadside work. Porcelain types closely resemble those made of metal, but are much less liable to become broken or damaged from falls. In color printing they take the ink much more readily than wood or metal. They are represented to be from 30 to 40 per cent. cheaper than metal and of about the same price as wood type.

The *American Newspaper Directory* for 1881, Geo. P. Rowell & Co., New York, publishers, is to hand. It is certainly a valuable book, and a copy of it should be in the hands of every publisher and advertiser. It comprises much valuable information not accessible elsewhere. We judge this work to be about as accurate as it is possible to make it, while the correctness of its typographical execution is certainly a credit to the printer as well as the publisher.

New Zealand is much in need of paper mills. A correspondent writing from Auckland, December, 1880, says: "There is not one paper mill in the province of Auckland, whilst tons of rags are burned, and tons are thrown out to rot. Old newspapers, etc., are bought by butchers, fruiterers, and other tradesmen, for 2s. per pound; and shopkeepers spend large amounts for paper, which could be well made in the province, if some one had the enterprise to establish a mill."—*Paper World*.

Among the delegates attending the recent meeting of the International Typographical Union in this city were a number of prominent American Masons, and it is a matter of regret that they were unable to visit our lodges. An officer of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts (a delegate) writes us that "Toronto Masons are behind the age in the matter of fraternal courtesy" to visiting brethren. He suggests that an office be kept open during certain hours, where visitors could register and receive information about meetings. We think the suggestion a good one, and we trust the Hall Board will adopt it.—*The Freemason, Toronto*.

A company has been organized in Toronto for the purpose of establishing a paper mill in Ontario. The project is promoted by the leading paper firms, who have already subscribed a sufficient amount of stock. The capital of the company will be \$250,000. Various sites for the mill have been considered, that of Bracebridge most favorably. The other localities thought of are Campbellford, Peterboro' and Cornwall. An expert from the United States will assist the company in coming to a determination in the matter. No bonus will be required or asked for from any municipality. Part of the plant will be purchased in Scotland and part in the States. James Barber, jr., has been elected provisional President of the company.

"It's a poor rule that won't work both ways." That's just the point: in buying the composing and make-up rules made by Thos. R. Wells, Green Island, Albany County, N. Y., it works both ways. The compositor or maker-up makes money by having a first-class, smooth and true rule to work with, and the manufacturer makes a living and a good reputation. Now, if you wish to do good work, and do it comfortably, send to the above address for a rule. The prices are extremely low, considering the quality; the composing and make-up rules are only 25 cents each; fractional measures (from 3 to 11 ems pica) 15 cents each. For length give number of ems or send a light snug-fitting lead. Compositor's name engraved on each rule if desired without additional charge, and all imperfect rules replaced. Extra postage to be enclosed from the Dominion or British Provinces; for one to three rules, 5 cents each; four to twenty rules 10 cents per package.

CORRESPONDENCE.

P. E. Island Notes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 27.

What about the "corrected" History of the Press of P. E. Island?

Leo. Harrington, formerly of the *Herald*, is now at work in the *Examiner* office.

Isaac Pound, lately employed in the *New Era* office, has left for Boston.

Richard Walsh, the genial "ad" man of the *Examiner*, has returned to his frame after an absence of three weeks in the discharge of his duties as census enumerator, looking as well and as hearty as ever he did.

James H. Fletcher, late proprietor of the *Island Argus*, has since his departure from the Island contributed some very interesting descriptive articles to the *Examiner*.

Wm. Mauger, of Sydney, C. B., who was for some time employed as foreman of the *Patriot* office, left here in May last for Boston.

The *Herald* has again been suspended. This time to prepare for publication by a company.

The *King's County Advertiser*, published at Georgetown, has been suspended for a few months in order to enable its proprietor to collect debts and start again on the "pay-in-advance" system.

Ewen McMillan, who, previous to his leaving here for Boston about a year ago, was foreman of the *Presbyterian* office, is on a visit to his friends. He reports trade as very good in Boston.

Daniel Shea, formerly an apprentice in the *Herald* office, is now at work on the *New Era*.

James L. Stanley, of the *Moncton Times*, is spending his vacation on the Island.

John Meservey, who served his time in the job office of Messrs. Coombs & Worth, has returned from a trip to Philadelphia. He reports a "boom" in business there, and states as his reason for coming home that "the heat was too oppressive."

Wm. D. Tanton, who left here about a month ago, is now at work on the *Plain Dealer*, published at New Glasgow, N. S.

The *Patriot* is now issued daily and weekly, the semi-weekly being suspended.

Hedley Brehant, late of the *Journal* office, Summerside, is now foreman of the *Patriot* office.

I have this month to chronicle the demise of

one of Charlottetown's best printers—Mr. Patrick Whelan—whose death occurred, after a lingering illness, at his mother's residence, Grafton street, on Saturday evening, 11th inst. He served his apprenticeship in the *Herald* office when under the management of the late Hon. Edward Rielly. Shortly after the expiration of his term he left the Island for the United States, where he visited and worked in several cities of the Union, principally in New York, in which city he for some time held a frame on the *Howland*. Some four years ago he was obliged on account of failing health to return to his native city, where he remained up to the time of his death. He was well liked by his shop-mates and all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

John Ross, late of the *Anglo-Israel Ensign*, published in Truro, N. S., is now engaged in the lobster business here. FRANKLIN.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 5.

The *Examiner* Publishing Company have removed to a new building directly opposite the premises lately occupied by them. The daily and weekly *Examiner* have been enlarged by four columns—one on each page—and also by the addition of two or three inches in length.

George T. Haszard, a retired publisher and printer, died in this city on the 10th May, aged 55 years. He did considerable to improve the printing business in his day.

P. R. Bowers, of the *New Era*, has imported presses and material for lobster label printing. The presses are run by steam, and were fitted up by a Mr. Boylan, from Boston.

William Reddin, printer, left this city lately. Several Island typos from abroad have been spending their vacation here.

OCCASIONAL

The latest "new departure" in newspaper enterprise is reported from New Orleans, La. The *Democrat* of that city has fitted up a brand office on a barge, which, having been towed up the Mississippi river to Memphis, is now floating down to New Orleans again, stopping at all points of interest on the way to gather information concerning the country along the river and for some distance back into the interior. The barge is sixty feet long, with twelve feet width of beam. Its interior accommodations comprise business, editorial and job offices, composing and press-rooms, sleeping apartments, dining-room, kitchen, and stable for the horses used in making land trips back from the river. It is practically a fully equipped newspaper establishment afloat.

The Dead Printer.

I knew him long and loved him well ;
 Th' *impression* that he gave
 My heart can never be effaced—
 The *print* survives the grave.
 His life and shirt were checked ones—
 Pants circumstances *pie'd* ;
 He dreamed of gold, but grasped but *lead*,
 Until the day he died.

At once a king and *galley* slave !
 Such woe was on his mien ;
 It seemed to bow him down, for he
 Was always on the *lean* ;

Day after day we saw new *proofs*
 That life must soon depart ;
 His *case* was hard—and all in vain
 The doctor plied his art.

He died ; the cold *dead matter* there
 We carefully laid away—
 To be *distributed* by *Sub-*
 Terraneous decay.

Yes, he was loved ; and when he died
 The "craft" *set up* a cry—
 Each "ed." composed an L E G,
 The "devil" *quoined* a sigh.

Youths followed to his grave with plumes
 Set in *small caps* they wore ;
 And him who'd left his *types* behind
 Soft damsels did deplore.

May earth *press* lightly on his *form*,
 Locked up securely under ;
 In Heaven his name and virtues be
 Copied without a blunder !

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago, and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

DIED.

In Charlottetown, P. E. Island, on the 11th June, after a lingering illness, Patrick Whelan, printer, aged 27 years.

In this city, on the 17th June, of consumption, Robert Parkin, son of Captain Robert Parkin, of Sunderland, Durham, Eng., aged 41 years, leaving a wife and two children.

In Preston, Conn., on the 12th July, Noyes S. Wentworth, printer, aged 61 years.

Those having Second-hand Material which they do not require, should Advertise it in the "Miscellany" and turn it into Cash. The rates are very LOW.

A. DREDGE,

130 Beekman St., New York,

WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF Paper Rulers to his IMPROVED RULING PENS, equal to any in the market. All sizes kept on hand and made to order. *Send for sample.*

THE

PAPER & PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL.

(QUARTERLY.)

Subscription—TWO SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, Post Free.

Postage Stamps of any Denomination received in Payment.

"It is simply the best got up and most ably edited journal of the kind published. The general reader will find much in it that will amuse at the same time that it instructs, while the printer will be astonished by the great variety and excellence of the type with which it is printed."—*The Clerkenwell (London) Press.*

"That most enterprising and entertaining of trade magazines, THE PAPER & PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL."—*The Bazaar, Exchange & Mart.*

"I enjoy your piquant periodical exceedingly. It reminds me of what has been said of a Scotch Minister's sermon, 'It's baith edifyin' and divertin'.'"—*David Ward, Printer, Bookseller and Stationer, Burntisland.*

"I consider this the best paying investment I have entered into this year."—*F. W. Talbot, Printer, 19 Sunnee street, Cambridge.*

Thousands of letters of this character have been received.

Every Printer, Stationer, Papermaker, Bookseller, Author, Newspaper Proprietor, Reporter, in fact, everyone interested directly or indirectly (and who is not?) with Printing and Paper ought to subscribe.

Useful Trade Tables, Trade Information, Heaps of Wrinkles and Amusing Gossip, in every issue.

* * * Over 300 applications for goods have been received by an extensive manufacturing firm in London from a single advertisement in

THE PAPER AND PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL.

FIELD & TUER,

PUBLISHERS,

(In London at 15, Majesty's Government.)

50 LEAPENHALL ST., LONDON, E. G.



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

A Stalwart of the Stalwarts.

Since D. L. Skunk-Beelzebub's attempted assassination of Standard Phonography when he published in his *Monthly* for December, 1880, a *fac simile* of what he represented to be a specimen of our reporting notes, but which in reality was nothing more than a meaningless scrawl forged for the purpose of leading young phonographers to look upon Standard Phonographic reporting notes as worthless in consequence of their being illegibly illegible, we have received a respectable number of happy hits from a number of respectable shorthand wits. We insert a few of them :

A Toronto editor says: "Beelzebub is evidently a Three F chap—a Forger of Fonografisk *Fac-similes*."

A boy of the city of Baked Beans and Brown Bread, Mass., who once upon a time sold an 'organ-grinder' twenty dollars' worth of rosy paper for cash, and who received in payment thereof an offer of a full course of Benn Pitmanism, with Hel and Her hooks thrown in without extra charge, puts the following: "If it be States prison for life for forging bank notes, how much longer should the term of imprisonment be for forging shorthand notes? How would it do to hang Skunk-Brown on a sour apple tree?"

One of our many lady subscribers wants to know the reason why we allow a played-out organ-grinder to take liberties which we would never think of granting to her. What she refers to is the familiar way the professor has of addressing us. He calls us "Billy," you know, a name that is not too far-fetched when we take into consideration the quantity and quality of the butting he has had to stand since the happy day dawned upon him when he found himself promoted to the position of a focman worthy of our steel.

Our jolly old friend, the *Meteor* man, devotes considerable space to what he speaks of as "a big row raging across the wild Atlantic." Before concluding his remarks he dips his quill into the poetic ink pot and pens the following:

In Bedlam, says Brown,
Bell would be on his level ;
And Bell, he associates
Brown with the devil.

The *Scholastic* (Notre Dame, Ind.), in a column article editorially handles our unfortunate friend rather severely; but, as the writer remarks, "we suppose he was prepared for a storm, and hoisted his bomb-proof umbrella after penning his libellous article." We quote also the concluding sentence: "D. L. Skunk-Beelzebub is a wicked practical joker, and he has made false representations in regard to the *Miscellany* man, and should do penance in sack-cloth and ashes for a reasonable term."

We have a whole tureen full of material like the foregoing, which would be gladly handed over to our readers, but we are tempted to be a little charitable, in the hope that Prof. D. L. Skunk-Beelzebub will come to the front like a little man and plead guilty to the charge of having, on the 10th day of April, in the year of phonographic deviltry one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, more or less, in the one hundred and fifth year, or thereabouts, of the reign of his Royal Highness, Yankee Doodle, with malice aforethought, printed and published without permission, in the "Grand Christmas Holiday Number" of that scurrilous *Monthly* which is conducted by the phonographic quack of the nineteenth century, a photographic *fac-simile* of forged reporting notes, with the design of bombshelling the Standard system from the face of the two hemispheres, and elsewhere.

It would be desirable, even in the interest of shorthand Nihilism, to have this phonographic Guiteau acknowledge the corn and his willingness to be forgiven, before the next general meeting of the New York State Clamographic Assassination, which will be held in Buffalo on the 23d day of August, for it has been confidentially whispered in our ear that it is the determination of the said body of Clamographers to ask the Professor (a member by mistake) if he has anything to say why sentence of expulsion should not be passed upon him.

No doubt our friend will take the hint and stay at home on the 23d.

Now that we are speaking of that noble body of Stenographers, let us hope that the sixth

annual gathering of the New York Staters may be so well attended that the boys, Ex-President Rodgers in particular, will find themselves called upon to make two bites of a clam. That the meeting will be a grand success we have no doubt, for the officers of the association are a pushing lot of fellows. Fred. Morgan will try, we presume, to take our last remark all to himself. He will be remembered as the young man who last year aided the progress of the steamer Stinard by *pushing* with a long pole.

Canada's—we should say America's—independent phonographic magazine, the *Canadian Illustrated Shorthand Writer*, has entered into its second volume. The May number of this popular monthly registers, according to our thermometer, several degrees higher than anything that the enterprising publishers, Bengough Bros., have yet treated us to, and we have had some interesting pages from their pot-hook press during the last twelve months.

The number which now covers a square foot, more or less, of our seventy-five cent table, opens with the portrait of a prominent shorthand writer, whose gentlemanly appearance and intelligent eye tell us at sight that he can be nothing but a Standard Phonographer. We learn from the autograph signature under the picture that the handsome young man is Alex. H. Crawford, and a biographical sketch informs us that he is the chief of the Ontario law-reporting staff, composed of seven first-class writers, to which position he was appointed by the Hon. Mr. Mowatt in 1876.

The brief sketch of Mr. Crawford's brilliant career concludes with the following lines: "Mr. Crawford is now a writer of Graham's system of shorthand, and does no discredit to it. He first learned the tenth edition of Isaac Pitman, but prefers Graham's system to that."

On page 8 we find a very sensible article, "The Shorthand Profession," from the pen of our good friend, F. W. Wodell, of Hamilton, Ontario.

The eight pages of phonographic characters in Graham's and the Pitman systems are very neatly lithographed, some of which are made particularly interesting by spicy chromos from J. Billy Bengough's funny Faber.

The page of *fac-simile* notes, "Leaves from a Reporter's Note-Book," presents a specimen of the reporting notes of one of the prettiest Graham writers outside of St. John. The reporter is our friend F. G. Morris, of Easthampton,

Mass., a gentleman who stands at the top of the ladder as a practitioner and teacher of Standard Phonography.

To do the *Canadian Illustrated Shorthand Writer* justice in the way of a notice of its May number would call for a fifteen-page supplement to our present issue, but as we are salting down just now with the hope of amassing wealth enough to carry our phonographic editor around the United States of America for ten days (without hard labor) during the hind quarter of the present month, we do not feel able to make any unusual outlay in connection with our publication. Our friends, however, may just now avail themselves of a favorable opportunity to gain access to what we have not furnished by sending \$1 to the publishers for the May number itself and the coming numbers of volume the second.

Mr. C. W. Treadwell, of this city, the official reporter of the Legislative Council, has published as a supplement to some of the leading newspapers his shorthand report of the debate on the bill to abolish the Legislative Council. The debate occupied four hours, Mr. Treadwell's report filling sixteen long columns. The excellent manner in which the work was performed speaks very well for the reporter to whom it was entrusted.

Mr. Treadwell commenced the study of Graham's Standard Phonography in June, 1880, and was able to do *verbatim* reporting in the following December, which goes to show that it is not at all necessary to waste four or five years over the easy task of conquering shorthand, when the student happens to be fortunate enough to fall in with the right system at the outset.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Graham celebrated their silver wedding at their residence, Orange, N. J., on May 6th. Only those who attended the first wedding had invitations, with an exception in favor of their daughter Minola, a beautiful and accomplished young lady. A very enjoyable time was spent. We join the friends in wishing the couple many happy years.—*Canadian Shorthand Writer*.

The *Journalist*, edited by Mr. R. H. Evans, is an English magazine of high standing, and we are delighted to know that it has recently secured a front seat in our exchange gallery. In the number before us the editor serves his readers with some very interesting articles and illustrations.

"SORTS."

This Nihilist business is a bomb-inable ovichikoffski.

Speaking of fruits, dried apples seem to have the bulge.

Goliath was the first person who wore a bang on his forehead.

Many a good square man loafs round the corners till he goes home at rye tangles.

Will the coming man eat dried apples?—*Central City Item*. If he wishes to be classed as a swell he probably will.

When a man has to hang to a street car strap for nearly an hour, he realizes how trying is the position of the upright man.

Blinders were first put on horses so that the animals might experience less shame at being driven by an inferior animal.

Fight life's battles in the easiest way. Remember that it is the sutler, not the soldier, who makes money out of war.

"Fruit eaten at night is baneful." This is one of those wise axioms proved to be true by Adam. His trouble was caused by eating an apple after Eve.

Perhaps there is no sadder sight than to see a maiden lady of the age of 40 or thereabouts sneak off by herself for the purpose of rocking an empty cradle.

At the court. Lawyer to witness: "What business were you in at the time you contracted this debt?" Witness, smiling: "Well, I was in the contracting business, sir."

A rural correspondent writes to us to inquire: "What is an editor's easy chair?" Well, my poor innocent, it's an undressed grub plank, held up at each end by a candle box.

Life is divided into three terms. That which was, which is, and which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live better for the future.

"Pat," said a joker, "why don't you get your ears cropped? They are much too long for a man." "And yours," replied Pat, "ought to be lengthened; they are too short for an ass."

Ella Wheeler, in poetry, says: "I often dream of love, holy as the moonlight on a grave." We should like to know if moonlight on a grave is any more holy than moonlight on a woodshed roof.

A boy who won't take as big a bite as he can out of another boy's apple is disguising his real feelings and should be narrowly watched, lest he might make a sudden grab and run off with the whole.

"I have never been able," says Macaulay, "to discover that a man is any worse for being attacked. One foolish line of his own does him more harm than the ablest pamphlets written against him by other people."

A contemporary wishes to revive one portion of the New Testament as follows:—If a man

smite you on the cheek turn unto him the other also, and then send in a good one from the shoulder while he is off guard.

Human nature reveals itself in the smallest concerns of life. A lad was watching a man beat a carpet and said; "That man's boy must have good times. Why, that man couldn't lick the stuffing out of a ten cent doll."

"How do you like my spring clothes?" asked Leander. "Pretty well," replied Hero doubtfully, and then added, "but I think I should like you better in a walking suit." He sat wrapt in silent thought for about five minutes, and then got up and walked slowly away in the suit he had on.

The second night after her first husband died, she sat by the open chamber window five hours, waiting for the cats to begin fighting in the back yard. She said: "This thing of going to sleep without a quarrel of some kind is so new that I can't stand it! Let me alone till they begin; then I can doze off gently!"

A citizen went into a hardware store, the other day, and inquired: "How much do you ask for a bath-tub for a child?" "Three dollars and seventy-five cents," was the reply. "W-h-e-w!" whistled the customer. "Guess we'll have to keep on washing the baby in the coal scuttle till prices come down."

Bob Ingersoll has made \$20,000 out of his lecture on hell. That sum will not be sufficient to save him from that unhealthy location, however, unless he mends his ways.—*Cleveland Leader*. "Unhealthy location," do you say? Why, we have understood that people couldn't die there, even when they wanted to.

There is no occasion for swearing outside of a newspaper office, where it is very useful in proof-reading, and indispensably necessary in getting forms to press. It has been known, also, to materially assist the editor in looking over the paper after it is printed. But otherwise it is a very foolish and wicked habit.

We have discovered why young ladies have become so fond of wearing long fringe. Recently, in a crowd, a gentleman's coat button became tightly entangled in the fringe of a young lady's dress. "It is evident," he said, smiling, "that I am very much attached to you, and that I cannot make up my mind to tear myself away." Fringing, but a fact.

The world's a printing house;

Our words, our thoughts,

Our deeds, are characters of

Several sizes;

Each soul is a compositor,

Of whose faults

The Levites are correctors;

Heaven revises:

Death is the common press

From whence being driven,

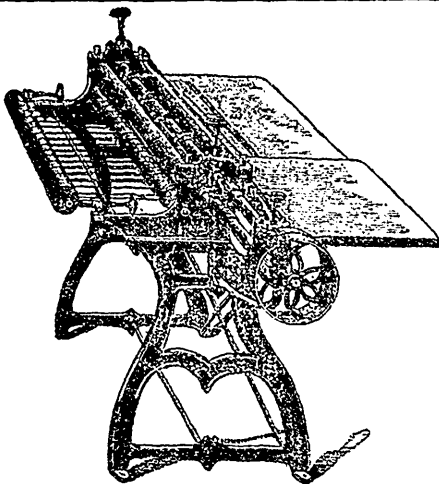
We're gathered sheet by sheet

And bound for heaven.

—Francis Quarles.

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We find your Perforator very satisfactory in speed and work; could not get along without it. Send another at once and we will send you a cheque when we receive Bill of Lading. H. S. CROCKER & CO.

NEW YORK, March 8th, 1881.

Your Perforator does all you claim for it. We could not do without it.

NATIONAL BLANK FORM CO.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 27th, 1881.

For straight and stub work we find your Perforator entirely satisfactory.

LANE S. HART,
Hart Printing and Publishing House.

TORONTO, March 9th, 1881.

Your Perforator is up to the mark in every respect. WM. WARWICK & SON, Gov't Binders, &c.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26th, 1881.

Your Perforator Machine is giving good satisfaction. A. H. PUGH, President Pugh Printing Co.

COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 10, '80.

Your Perforator is the best machine we have ever used. R. W. MEREDITH & CO.

TORONTO, January 4th, 1879.

Your Perforator does its work well and gives every satisfaction.

BROWN BROS., Manuf'g Stationers.

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We have every reason to be satisfied; it has saved us both time and money.

HUGH R. HILDRETH, President.

TORONTO, March 11th, 1881.

Your Attachment has been in use over a year. We would not dispense with it for twice its cost.

W. J. GAGE & CO.

BUFFALO, December 30th, 1880.

Am using Attachment all the time; could not do without it now.

WM. H. BORK.

TORONTO, March 11th, 1881.

Your Attachment saves us one hundred per cent. on a great many jobs that we do.

BARBER & ELLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 26th, 1881.

Your Attachment is a great labor-saver. It gives great satisfaction. I could not do without one.

HENRY J. BARTLE.

ST. LOUIS, February 7th, 1881.

Your Attachment does all you claim. We consider one (at least) necessary in every ruling room.

GEO. D. BARNARD & CO.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1880. (From the City Contractor)

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MARTIN B. BROWN.

CHICAGO, March 12th, 1880.

Your Attachment is fully up to our expectation and gives every satisfaction.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.

The foregoing are fair samples of what I am receiving from the trade in all parts of the country. Circulars with full information will be forwarded on application.

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

Paper Manufacturers.

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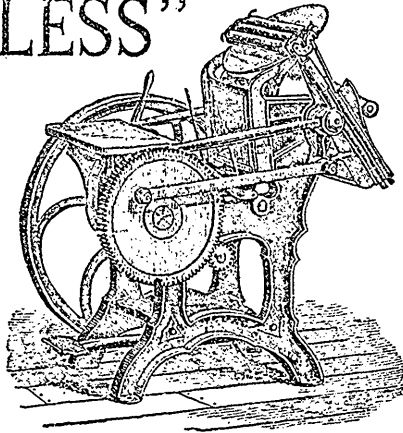
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