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# The Printer's Miscellany.

VOL. II.

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

No. 9.

## CONTENTS.

	Page.
Practical Paragraphs, etc.....	217, 218
Acknowledgments.....	218
Editorials, etc.....	219-225
News of the Craft.....	226-228
Correspondence.....	229-232
Shorthand, No. 4.....	232
A Canadian Typo's Experience in Eng- land.....	233-238
Editorials, etc.....	238-240
International Printing Trades' Directory...	241
Births, Marriages, etc.....	242
"Sorts".....	246

## INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page.
Wulf & Co., Glues, Glycerine, etc.....	243
Warren, Keeney, & Co., Kansas Lands....	243
Waterloo Engine Works Co., Engines....	242
Thos. R. Wells, Steel Composing Rules....	242
J. H. Walker, Wood Engraver.....	242
International Printing Trades' Directory...	241
Baylis, Wilkes Manufacturing Co.'s Inks...	247
Barbour's Improved Irish Flax Book Thread.	247
Bargains, New Presses, etc.....	245
C. C. Child, Lever Cutter, Acme Presses..	244
C. H. Flewelling, Wood Engraver.....	245
Dominion Type-Founding Co.....	248
E. Banfill & Co., Practical Machinists....	245
For Sale.....	242
Golding & Co., Official Press, Pearl Press..	244
Geo. H. Morrill, Printing Inks.....	245
G. W. Jones, Agent for Printing Paper....	244
John T. Grange, Travelling Agent.....	244
J. J. Smith & Co., Printing Inks.....	247
J. Riordon, Merriton Paper Mills.....	247
J. R. Pruyn, Agent for Printing Paper....	244
J. L. McCoskery, Agent for Printing Paper.	245
Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co....	247
P. T. Baldwin, Mailing Machines.....	244
Richard Heans, Bookbinding, etc.....	244
W. O. Hickok, Bookbinders' Supplies....	244
Wm. Walker, Travelling Agent.....	247
Wants.....	242, 243

For the address of firms dealing in printing materials see page 241.

## PRACTICAL PARAGRAPHS.

### The Apprentice Foreshadows the Workman.

Experience proves that the apprentice foreshadows the workman, just as surely as the bend of the twig foretells the inclination of the tree. The upright, obedient, industrious lad will graduate a steady, skilful and capable man, as unmistakably as the perverse, idling, careless boy will ripen into a lazy, dissolute and worthless fellow. The fact is, a boy is measurably the maker of his own destiny; and if he fails to acquire a master-knowledge of the trade to which he is put, it will mainly be because he did not at his outset determine to be a master-workman. Good morals and steady industry are indispensable.

When a lad who possesses these qualities proposes to learn the art and mystery of printing, it should be inquired of him: Has he had a fair common-school education? Is he a perfect speller? Has he a turn for reading? Is his eyesight good? Is he under fifteen years of age? A true affirmative answer to all these queries will entitle him to the position of reading and errand boy. He is told the hours at which he is to come and go, and a strict punctuality is enjoined upon him. He sweeps the room, he sorts out the pi, he learns the position of the various letters in the case. A year spent in this way is an excellent preparative for "going to case," or learning the art of composing type.

When he is put to composition, he is told to set up one line and show it to the foreman or to the journeyman under whose care he may be placed. The errors in the line are pointed out to him, and he is required to correct them himself. When the words are perfectly correct, he justifies the line tight enough to prevent it from falling down when the composing-stick is slightly inclined, and yet sufficiently loose to enable him to lift it out with ease. In thus spacing out the line, the blanks between the words must be so graduated that, when the matter is printed, all the words will appear at equal distances apart. No matter how impatient he may be to get on, he must be drilled at this ex-

ercise till he becomes a thorough master of it. The grand doctrine to be instilled into him at first is, to do his work well and correctly; swiftness will follow as a natural consequence. He sets a second line, and after it has been made faultless, he proceeds with the third, and so on till the stick is full. The utmost care must be taken to keep every letter and every line in an exact vertical position; and when he essays to empty the stick he must be taught to lift the entire mass in one square solid body, and to place it squarely and vertically on the galley. If the lines are allowed to slant either backward or sidewise, it is difficult afterward to make them stand accurately.

After the apprentice has become thoroughly conversant with the shape of every type and can distinguish "u" from "n," "b" from "q" and "d" from "p," he is allowed to distribute type for his own use. He is taught to take up at one time no more matter than he can conveniently grasp in his left hand, which he holds so that the light falls on the face of the type, and his eye can readily read it. In distributing the various letters he takes a word or two between the thumb and forefinger of his right hand, and the types are lightly dropped into their respective boxes.

At the outset, and as he proceeds, the novice must be cautioned against the acquisition of bad habits, such as swinging the body as the types are picked up, nicking the type against the stick several times before placing it in line, standing on one leg, etc.

While avoiding these ridiculous practices, a learner must acquire (if he does not possess them already) certain habitudes or principles which lie at the foundation of successful effort. The first is

*Punctuality.* He must conscientiously observe the time-rules of the office in coming and leaving. The early hours are the best for work, and the mind being cheered by the consciousness of doing right, the body feels the influence, and is strengthened, and when the quitting hour arrives the amount of work accomplished will satisfy himself and his master too. The most successful masters have been distinguished for punctuality. The apprentice's time is not his own, but his master's property, and wasting it by want of punctuality or idling during his master's absence is simply equivalent to stealing. The second point is

*Obedience.* The apprentice has no right to question orders given by the master or his deputy. His duty is promptly to do as he is told, without grumbling or dissatisfaction. Let him remember that he is under orders, and that, if he ever expects to learn how to command, he must learn in his youth how to obey. He will promote his own interests by seeking to anticipate his master's wishes, and by endeavoring to make himself so useful that his services cannot well be dispensed with. Akin to this is

*Courtesy.* Good manners in a youth are wonderfully pleasing, and effectively aid in his advancement. Courtesy toward his master is a matter of course, and deserving of little commendation; but he must be courteous to customers when sent out on an errand, and courteous to the workmen in the office. By this means he will secure good-will, and many a friendly hint will be given to him in acquiring a knowledge of the art. The habit when fixed will bless him and others as long as he lives.—*Am. Printer.*

**NOTHING LIKE PAPER.**—The Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company manufacture rolls of white paper, 63 inches wide and any length, for tea and supper tables. This is a considerable saving of table cloths. It was first tried at a fireman's banquet at Napanee during the summer of 1876. Try it once!

Prussia has 140 Roman Catholic papers; Austria, 77; Bavaria, 77; Switzerland, 53; Saxony, 3; Baden, 12.

**Acknowledgments.**

Chas. Mair, Napanee, Ont.....	50
Fred. Lafferty, " " .....	50
Foster Ham, " " .....	1 00
J. D. Westray, Liverpool, England....	1 00
Harry Hiley, " " .....	1 00
E. H. Garrison, Mill Point, Ont.....	50
C. A. Dexter, " " .....	50
James McHarg, St. John, N. B.....	1 00
J. S. Clark, " " .....	1 00
Frank Harper, Charlottetown, P. E. I...	50
A. S. Gosset, Kingsey Falls, Q.....	1 00
James H. Wilcox, Exeter, Ont.....	50
James R. Day, Newport, R. I.....	\$ 00
Geo. A. Harrap, jr., Toronto, Ont.....	50
F. Herbert Macpherson, Harriston, Ont.	50
F. Kidner, Hamilton, Ont.....	1 00
Frank Monroe, Annapolis, N. S.....	50

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

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

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

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

**CASH ADVERTISING RATES.**

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	9 mos.	1 yr.
One page...	\$10.00	27.00	50.00	70.00	90.00
Half page...	6.00	16.00	30.00	43.00	54.00
Qr. page....	3.50	9.00	17.00	25.00	31.00
Two inches..	2.00	5.50	10.50	15.50	19.00
One inch....	1.00	2.80	5.50	7.60	10.00
One line....	.10	...	...	...	1.00
Notices in reading matter, per line, each ins.	.25				

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

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

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

**The Printer's Miscellany.**

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

**Is It Fair, Gentlemen?**

"There is one thing that greatly injures the circulation of the *Miscellany*, viz., the number received at a printing office is passed around for all hands to read, and they will not subscribe for anything if they can get the free reading of it."

The above is a sample of what we are told, at least, a hundred times a month. Now, we ask those whom it may concern, is this fair treatment? We try and make the *Miscellany* interesting to the craft, and send a copy to every newspaper and job office that we can find the address of. In return, the copy so sent is passed around for free perusal and to our great

detriment. It is not sent for that purpose. It is sent for the purpose of informing the proprietors of printing offices what is going on in the printing world, to let them know where and how to buy stock, and that they may introduce it into their offices to the end that their employes may subscribe, and thus help to support it, and from its lessons be better able to perform their labor. We will guarantee that the careful and considerate perusal of its pages monthly must enhance the value, to his employer, of any journeyman or apprentice printer. Besides, it is useful as a work of reference, at least, it is so intended.

It has frequently been urged upon us to stop sending out these copies. Now, we have no intention or desire to do so at present; at least, not until we have exhausted the English language pretty well upon the subject. So long as it is acceptable—and if it is not, we will thank the receiver to notify us of the fact—we will send a copy to every printing office, bookbindery, etc., of which we can secure the address, only expecting in return a few subscribers from each establishment. Of course, if we find unfair treatment is meted out, there is only one course open to us, that is, discontinue sending the paper. We trust that we will not be forced to the latter alternative in many cases. We appeal to the good, common sense of the craft everywhere if it is not worth a dollar a year—about two cents a week—to have an *independent* trade paper in which they can freely express their opinions and ideas respecting the practical workings of a printing office: a paper that is not run as a mere advertising machine. Of course, it would not be complete without advertisements, but they will never be allowed to preponderate or overshadow the reading matter, for as the advertisements increase so will the reading columns. Now, gentlemen, think this matter over, and we feel assured that you will send us a list of all your employes accompanied by the cash. Also send us the typographical news from your section, and we will try and give every man, and boy, too, his money's worth. At the end of the year if any should think that he has not had his due we will refund the money. Come, now, send along the lists. Throw in your mite toward the support of your own trade paper. Never let it be said that the disciples of Faust thought more of a dollar than they do of their honorable calling.

### The International Typographical Union.

This year the I. T. U. will hold its sessions at Detroit, and the time of meeting, June, will soon be upon us. Some of the unions have already elected delegates, while others will not elect until May. Many good and true men will be elected—some on the popularity they have attained among their fellow-workmen, others because of the ability and good judgment they have shown in legislating for the honor and welfare of the “art preservative.” The majority of the unions, in times gone by, have been represented by men of no mean talent—men who would confer honor upon any organization and grace any position in society to which their fellows or the fates might call them. But there have been exceptions to this rule, and we have known men to be elected to the office of delegate who had just about as much conception of the duties pertaining to the position they aspired to fill, or of what was required of them, as the “heathen Chinee” has of the manufacture or working of the Bullock press. They go into the convention puffed up with their own conceit and the importance of some grave-stone resolution, the height of their ambition alone being to have their illustrious names entered upon the minutes of the convention and thus scattered to the four corners of the earth. The intelligent and clear-headed legislator humors this verdancy to some extent, but the gosling, ere long, discovers that his resolution is not half so important in the eyes of the older heads as in his own. Having been knocked out of time in a very unceremonious manner, he astonishes the “green uns” by his knowledge of parliamentary law, and almost before he is aware of it he is completely squelched, to the no small satisfaction of those who are keeping their weather-eye open. Such cases are rare, however, and we have heard of but one for several years past.

The annual conventions, as we have already stated, number in their ranks many of our brightest and smartest men, and as business of much importance is to come up at the present session, it is to be hoped that each union will have its representative there, and that he may be one fully qualified to take hold of and enter into the discussion of the various questions with the ability and good judgment that has heretofore characterized these meetings.

Some of our less intelligent men think that, in filling the office of delegate, all that is re-

quired of them is to sit in their seats and vote; but, let us say, right here, that it is hardly the place for the “wall-flower” either. The president expects each and every man, when called upon to do committee work, to be able to perform his part, and not throw the whole business of the session upon the shoulders of those who already have quite enough to do.

We have heard this matter referred to more than once, therefore we now allude to it—not with any uncharitable feelings, however, but simply that it may be remedied in the future. It is always best to send our best, wisest and shrewdest men to these gatherings, and then there is no room for complaint from any source, and everything moves along in harmony.

The present session will not, by any means, be an uninteresting one, and we look forward to this meeting with pleasure, knowing that our delegates and brothers of Detroit will form friendships which shall last as long as they are permitted to live. *So note it be*, is the prayer of the *Printer's Miscellany*.

### A Strange Monopoly and Rapid Printing.

At the time when the Atlantic cable was flashing the news to the world of the printing of a hundred copies of the Bible in twelve hours at the Caxton celebration, it occurred to us, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, that there was a little “bunkum” about the achievement. London *Punch*, we find, made the same point, and gave this additional piece of information, which, we take it, will have a strange sound to some of our readers:—

“One thing Mr. Gladstone noticed, that Caxton printed no Bible, Wycliffe's translation, the only one of that date in the English vernacular, being under ban of the Church. A stranger thing he might have noticed, that the Bible is at this time the only book, not copyright, which no printer, save the little knot who possess the privilege, is allowed to print without note or comment.

“The printing of the most precious of all books—the Book whose free circulation was to be due to the printing press, indirectly as well as directly—is, on this four hundredth anniversary of the first products of the Printer's Art in England, the single surviving subject of a printer's monopoly.

“Why should this be? Shilling ‘Shaks-

pears,' freed from the dead weight of note or comment, many printing and publishing firms have given us already, and any that like may give. Who pleases may print, as who runs may read. But a Shilling Bible with an unnoted text only the Oxford and Cambridge University Presses and the Queen's Printers are privileged to put forth.

"If other printers print the book, it must be with notes. This seems to *Punch* a thing that Mr. Gladstone might have made a note of, to more purpose than the little bit of bookbinding claptrap by which a hundred copies of this very book, 'set up' at leisure at one of these privileged presses, had been printed off by a multiplication of machines, and put through all the processes of drying, folding, cutting, gilt-edging and binding, between midnight of the 29th and midday of the 30th of June.

"There are scores of firms that could have done as much; and the feat had no bearing whatever on the Printer's Art, instead of being, as Mr. Gladstone called it, its 'climax and consummation.' If it was a 'climax and consummation' of any art, it was of the bookbinder's, not the book-printer's, and, as such, this little 'bit of business' strikes one as rather a theatrical intrusion on an occasion which in no way called for it, considering, moreover, that the printing of this book is still the one printer's monopoly surviving in England, and that this copy came from one of three presses to which that solitary monopoly is confined."

On the particular subject of Mr. Gladstone's boast at the Caxton celebration, founded on the fact that the press work, from stereotype plates, and binding of one hundred copies of the Oxford Bible were executed in sixteen hours, the *Penn Monthly* recalls a much more remarkable instance of rapid printing, about which no special noise was made. The whole of the first two volumes of the cheap edition of Macaulay's History of England was put in type by the compositors, proofs read, corrected, revised, the forms stereotyped, and an entire edition printed and ready within forty-eight hours after the sheets of the English edition reached the American publisher's hands. This was a real achievement of quick book-printing, that which Mr. Gladstone lauded so highly being but the semblance confined to presswork and binding. Half a dozen American publishing houses have surpassed it a dozen times. Many daily newspa-

pers perform feats of printing every day that outdo any of them, except that there is no bookbinding to do.

#### Relief Societies.

"A Subscriber," whose letter appeared in the February number of the *Miscellany*, requested that we should "suggest some good scheme for the formation of such a society." There is no trouble to suggest a scheme, for there are many good ones that are quite practicable, but the trouble is to find printers enough to take hold of the matter and push it to a successful issue. It is a thing that will not grow of itself—it must have at its head as good, intelligent, business men as the craft can turn out. There are many that we know of who would be just the men, but they already have about as much to do as they can attend to, and their time is fully occupied with other, and, perhaps, to them, more important work. However, we would suggest to "A Subscriber" that he break the matter to those whom he may have reason to think would be favorable to the movement; get their ideas of it, and in turn have them mention the matter to others. In the meantime, communicate with Mr. H. R. Danforth, of the Franklin Society of Boston, or with W. J. Quinn, of the *Herald* Benefit Association of the same city, and, no doubt, either of these gentlemen will be most happy to help their brother typos with all the information necessary for the organization of a society to accomplish the objects aimed at.

We would just add here, that from our present knowledge, we would suggest a society similar to the Franklin Societies of Boston and New York. However, our ideas are not very decided in any direction, but we stand prepared to aid the scheme no matter what direction it may take, only stipulating that it shall be of the general nature spoken of by our correspondent.

There is one point in connection with the organization of the Franklin Society named above which calls for special mention, that is the point where employer and employé are brought into intimate contact outside of the workshop. We are of those who believe that if both parties knew more of each other, socially, their actions would be more harmonious and a mutual feeling of confidence, good-will and esteem would prevail which would tend to lighten as well as quicken the labors of the workmen.

We have looked forward for many years to

the founding in this city of just such a society as "A Subscriber" calls for, with the addition of a handsomely endowed library and suitable receptacle for all that is fine, ennobling and instructing in the art. There are many other equally good considerations that should induce the printers of St. John, and in fact every city in Canada and the United States, to undertake the formation of such societies, and we would strongly advise the taking of the necessary steps to that end, for we firmly believe that through the means of these mutual associations the relations of both masters and men would be much improved.

Let some of the representative men of the craft in every city take the matter in hand and ask their employers to aid them, and success must attend their efforts. It need scarcely be added that the pages of the *Miscellany* are open for the elucidation of facts and the opinions of those who may take an interest in such matters, and we would respectfully solicit from printers everywhere their opinions on this subject.

#### The Ontario Press Association.

At a meeting of the above association recently held in Toronto, the following was adopted as the programme for discussion, by the gentlemen whose names are prefixed, at the next annual meeting:—

Mr. John Cameron—The question of paragraph advertisements and advertisements in reading matter; as to the advisability of keeping advertisements in such shape and places as will show distinctly that they are advertisements.

Mr. C. D. Barr—Advertising rates, and all commissions for advertising and job work, with reference to the adoption of an equitable rate for advertising in proportion to circulation.

Mr. Creighton, M. P. P.—The advisability of preserving impersonality in editorial journalism, and the question of exercising greater judgment in regard to the publication of anonymous letters.

Mr. J. B. Traves—The advisability of forming District Associations; and the terms of subscription as applied to country journals.

Wulf & Co., Montreal, will be found a reliable house to deal with by those requiring anything in the way of glues and gelatines, chemicals, colors and dye stuffs. Their advertisement will be found on page 243.

#### THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Combination Almanac-Calendar is the most unique and elaborate wall calendar that we have had the pleasure of perusing in our experience. Besides the usual large-figured monthly calendar, it has the time of sunrise and sunset for each day above and below the day of the month. On the side of each monthly sheet is a complete yearly calendar, while on the back is an almanac calculated for all the principal parts of the United States. Supplementary sheets contain the movements of planets and seasons, Herschel's weather table, etc. The printing is done in a very excellent manner and its convenience and completeness must make it valuable in counting-houses and elsewhere, while its cheapness will undoubtedly bring it into general use. It will be sent on receipt of price—twenty-four cents—by addressing W. W. Davis, P. O. Box 81, or *Union Argus* office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

We have received an admirably executed Crayon-Lithograph portrait of Monseigneur Conroy, the Papal Delegate to this country, which is being presented by the publisher of the *Toronto Tribune* to all the subscribers to that lively and well-conducted journal. The *Tribune* gives a large amount of Irish Catholic, and general news, and while specially adapted for the class to whom it more particularly appeals for support—the Catholics of the Dominion—it is at the same time a good instructive family newspaper, got up in every respect in a style that is creditable to Canadian journalism. The *Tribune* has also engaged the services of the well-known Mr. Peter O'Leary, at one time the representative of the British Labor League in this country, and his weekly contributions will form an attractive feature in the columns of the *Tribune*.

A HASTY JUDGMENT; OR, THE ANONYMOUS LETTER, is the title of a charming little story written by Mr. George B. Perry, a journeyman printer, at present employed on the *Boston Globe*, which fact, aside from the interesting nature of the book itself, should cause a large number of typos to send for a copy, even if it was only to satisfy themselves that a printer can write a book. It is an English story, and the scenes are laid partly in England and partly in the Crimea, for the time is 1854—the opening of that eventful campaign when the forces

of England, France and Turkey took it upon themselves, in the interest of Europe, to criticize and chain the "Northern Bear." It seems a most appropriate time for the issuing of this little work, for history is again repeating itself. In 1877, as in 1854, England stands as the bulwark of European interests, ready to hurl back the bold intruder and teach him a lesson that will last him at least another quarter of a century. The tale is a true one, well told, with extremely interesting descriptions, and no doubt many will be able to trace, in reality, the principal characters passing before them in this volume. We think it can be safely predicted that it will have quite a large sale, particularly in Canada, for there are many besides Englishmen who will take great pleasure in perusing it. The author's address is 441 East Third street, Boston, Mass.

The prospectus of a new weekly newspaper to be published in St. Andrews, Charlotte Co., N. B., and to be called *The Bay Pilot*, has been laid upon our table. The first number will be issued about the first week in May and will be edited by John G. Lorimer, Esq., a veteran in the newspaper business in this province. In connection there is a very complete job office under the supervision of Mr. Geo. W. Baker, a practical and experienced workman. We bespeak for the new comers a hearty welcome by the craft, and trust their venture may prove a success and their "great expectations" fully realized.

THE PROTESTANT STANDARD is the title of a new 8-page 48-column weekly paper issued in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. F. G. Bailey, publisher and proprietor, and Rev. James A. McGowan, editor. Mr. Bailey will be remembered as the former editor and proprietor of *The Orange Sentinel* of Toronto. *The Standard* is neatly printed and is full of interesting matter. We wish it and its enterprising proprietor every success.

*The Young Canadian* is the title of a small monthly literary paper, devoted to the interests of young people, published in Chatham, N. B., by S. B. Paterson, jr. It is neatly put together, and will, no doubt, be well patronized by not only young folks, but old ones, too.

The *Toronto Advertiser*, Edward Devine, proprietor, has undergone quite a change lately. It has adopted a head-piece peculiar to itself, and judging from its advertising columns its

great advantages as an advertising medium are fully appreciated in the right quarter. It has a lively business look about it, and we do not wonder to see its columns so crowded with business announcements. May its shadow never be less.

*The Scholastic News* is the name of a neat publication in the interests of education which has appeared in Montreal lately. The second number has been received, and we have no hesitation in predicting for it a long, useful and successful career.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very neat specimen of rule work, in the shape of a thermometer, from the Boston Type Foundry.

#### The Publication of Libel

Mr. Justice McCord, says the *Legal News*, has given a decision at Quebec in the case of *Irvine vs. Duvernay et al.*, which threatens to augment the difficulties, already somewhat formidable, that surround newspaper publishers. The Judge holds in effect that the publisher of a newspaper may, in an action for libel, be summoned in any district where a copy of the paper containing the alleged libel circulates. Thus, publishers in Montreal may be called to defend themselves in Gaspé, provided a copy is proved to have been sold in that district, or to have been received by a subscriber therein. So, we presume, the publisher of a journal, the office of publication of which is in Ontario, Manitoba or British Columbia, may be sued in any district of the Province of Quebec to which a copy of the journal may happen to find its way.

It has frequently been noticed that, to a far greater extent than typography, lithography is effected by the prevailing state of trade. The latter art is so much adopted to produce the wrappers in which manufactures are sold, or the show-cards by which their merits are brought to public notice, that any increase of activity in the cotton, lace, hardware or other businesses influences directly the lithographic offices and the market for lithographic labor.

CREDIT TERMS.—A western Ontario printer writing for some printing material to an eastern Ontario firm, orders as follows:—"Please send me \* \* \* \* I trust that you will send it to me on the usual terms, as terms here are "Wait until I can get it."



### The Printing Offices of Montreal.

The following list of newspaper and job printing offices in Montreal, has been kindly sent us by an obliging correspondent. Numerous of our readers will, no doubt, recognize some familiar names among them :—

#### NEWSPAPERS.

*Gazette*, T. & R. White, proprietors; Wm. Salter, superintendent; T. J. Finn, foreman news department; James Connoily, foreman job department.

*Herald*, Herald Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors; James Stewart, managing director; Alex. Dunlop, foreman news department; Chas. Corneil, foreman job department.

*Witness*, James Dougall & Sons, proprietors; James Beatty, superintendent.

*Star*, Graham & Co., proprietors; Wm. Galt, foreman.

*La Minerve*, Duvernay Freres et Dansereau, proprietors; T. Berthiaume and N. Sabourin, superintendents; T. Godin and A. Mondou, foremen.

*Le National*, Hon. M. Laframboise, proprietor; Chas. Greffard, foreman.

*Le Nouveau Monde*, Canada Printing Company, proprietors; F. Thibault, manager; Chas. Belleau and P. S. Daniel, foremen.

*Le Franc Parleur*, A. Ouimet, proprietor; A. Derome, foreman.

*Canadian Spectator*, Spectator Printing Company, proprietors; William Wilson, foreman.

*True Witness*, Capt. M. W. Kirwan, proprietor; M. Hayes, foreman.

*The Illustrated News*, Burland-Desbarats Co., proprietors; J. Dakin, superintendent; F. Hudson, foreman.

*L'Opinion Publique*, issued from the above office.

#### BOOK AND JOB OFFICES.

Lovell Printing and Publishing Company, John Lovell, managing director; R. K. Lovell, secretary-treasurer; John W. Lovell, superintendent at Rouse's Point; B. Wall, superintendent at Montreal; John Watkins and John Thompson, foremen.

D. Bentley & Co.; B. F. Corcoran, foreman. J. Starke & Co.; T. W. Herst, foreman.

A. A. Stevenson; Pierre Griflard, foreman.

L. Perrault & Co.; Gabriel Fortin, foreman. Osborne & Co.; Wm. Wilson, foreman.

R. Jellynan; N. Lamoureux, foreman.

J. Sutherland; W. Akerman, foreman.

J. G. Gebhardt; Pat. McGuirk, foreman. W. Rose.

Thomas Larkin.

Hart & Sons.

Callahan & Co.

S. C. Kyte.

J. C. Becket.

J. C. Wilson & Co.

J. Chapleau & Sons,

John Wilson.

Babcock, Higgins & Co.

N. P. Lamoureux, music printer.

E. Senecal.

W. F. Daniel.

Beauchenin & Valois.

There are other papers issued in Montreal besides those I have mentioned, such as *Le Canard* and *The Jester*. (comic); *Journal of Commerce*, *Commercial Review*, *Legal News*, *Insurance Gazette*, *La Semaine Agricole*, *Canada Medical and Surgical Journal*, *Canada Medical Record*, *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, *Canadian Naturalist*, *L'Aurore*, *Olive Branch* and *Lower Canada Jurist*.

"After a fortnight's work, get one week's pay," is pretty hard lines for the typo, particularly when he knows there is no necessity for doing business that way. If publishers would adopt the cash in advance system for subscriptions, and render advertising accounts promptly, they could afford to pay the printer promptly and have plenty cash left for themselves. Let them try it, and, our word for it, they will not be sorry.

A first-class bookbinder, one who can finish, would do well in Napanee, Ont. There is a good opening there, and the printing offices would give a good man every encouragement. Napanee is the county town of Lennox and Addington. Who speaks first?

The Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company have telegraph communication between the head office on John street, Napanee, and their two mills situated at Napanee Mills and Newburgh, Ontario.

THEY ALL DO IT.—The Directors, Treasurer, Secretary, Bookkeeper, Practical Superintendents and Travellers of the Napanee and Newburgh paper mills subscribe to the *Miscellany*. What paper mill, type foundry, etc., next?

### The Boston "Herald."

The Boston *Herald* has recently taken possession of its splendid new quarters, in the erection of which its enterprising proprietors have spared no necessary expense to make it what it should be. The new building, which is situated on Washington street, is pronounced one of the finest newspaper establishments in America. The *Herald* of February 9th contains a very complete history of its foundation and progress, together with a large illustration of the front of the building. We would much like to give the greater part of this interesting history, but its length and our limited capacity renders that impossible at present. We will have to content ourselves with a very brief summary of its thirty-two years' existence. The account shows what enterprise and perseverance can accomplish when directed by intelligence and a thorough appreciation of the public necessities. The paper was started in 1846, when its editorial and reportorial staffs consisted of only two men; now it includes forty-four on its permanent staff. It had six compositors at the beginning; now it has 84. One pressman and an assistant printed the *Herald* and another paper, at the commencement, on one small, slow press; now thirty men are employed in the press room attending the four Bullock presses used in printing the daily editions of the *Herald*, which amount to over 102,000 copies. The business department was at first carried on by one man, who found time to attend to the mailing and sale of papers; now fourteen men are employed in the office and sixteen have their hands full in the delivery department. At first there was no such thing as stereotyping, whilst now there are eleven men daily engaged in stereotyping the forms. The salaries and bills for composition at first aggregated less than \$150 per week; now the composition bill alone amounts to \$1,600 per week; and the pay roll of the other departments reaches \$2,000 per week and frequently exceeds that sum. The paper now used costs \$150,000 per annum. The greatest number of copies printed in one day was on Nov. 8, 1876, containing the Presidential returns, and amounted to 223,256, beating, by several thousands, any other paper in the United States. The paper has changed hands four times since its establishment, and at its last sale, in 1870, passed into the hands of gentlemen who were then and are still, connect-

ed with its editorial and reportorial staffs. We hardly think there is another paper on this continent that can present such a remarkable record as the above.

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

### NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

#### NOVA SCOTIA PRINTERS ABROAD.

Below are presented the whereabouts of a few Nova Scotia (mostly Halifax) printers who are absent from their native land:—

Wm. J. Sullivan, who served his time with James Bowes & Sons, is now foreman of the *Riverside Press*, Cambridge, Mass.

J. C. West, who served his time in the *Christian Messenger* office, is now at Rand & Avery's, Boston, Mass.

Wm. Rent, who served his time on the *Morning Journal*, is now on the *Transcript*, Boston, Mass.

George Cunningham, who served his time on the *Gazette*, is now at the *University Press*, Cambridge, Mass.

Joseph Dallas, who served his time on the *Recorder*, is now at Rand & Avery's, Boston, Mass.

Thomas Condon, who served his time on the *Express*, is now at work on the *New York World*.

Patrick Doyle, who served his time on the *Chronicle*, is now at work in New York.

John L. Jones, who served his time in Lunenburg, N. S., is now at work at the *Riverside Press*, Cambridge, Mass.

Henry Green, who served his time on the *Times*, is now at work at the *Riverside Press*, Cambridge, Mass.

Herbert W. Fenarty, who served his time on the *Gazette*, is now at Rockwell & Churchill's, Boston, Mass.

Richard Barnstead, who served his time on the *Provincial Wesleyan*, is now foreman of an office in Stoneham, Mass.

Frank Wood, who served his time on the *Reporter*, is now foreman of the *Times*, at Lowell, Mass.

Ralph Patrick, who served his time on the *Eastern Chronicle*, Pictou, N. S., is now at Rockwell & Churchill's, Boston, Mass.

## NEWFOUNDLAND PRINTERS ABROAD.

In answer to numerous letters we submit the following as giving the whereabouts of a few Newfoundland printers. Their friends and acquaintances will, no doubt, be glad to hear of them:—

Wm. Mountain, who served his time on the *Daily News*, is now working on the *New York Herald*.

John J. Keefe, who served his time on the *Newfoundland*, is now working on the *New York Herald*.

James Powers, who served his time on the *Newfoundland*, is now working on the *New York Evening Post*.

John M. Brien, who served his time on the *Morning Chronicle*, is now working on the *New York Graphic*.

Matthew Fleming, who served his time on the *Morning Chronicle*, is now working in New York.

James Leo, who served his time on the *Courier*, is now working in New York.

P. O'Connor and W. O'Connor, who served their time on the *Gazette*, are now working in New York.

Patrick Hayes, who served his time on the *Gazette*, is on the *Advertiser*, Boston, Mass.

S. Murch, who served his time on the *Gazette*, is now foreman of the State Printing office, Boston, Mass.

John King and R. Drewer, who served their time on the *Courier*, are now on the *Advertiser*, Boston, Mass.

Wm. Whittall and James Rollins, who served their time on the *Record*, are now in Rockwell & Churchill's, Boston, Mass.

David Cooper, who served his time on the *Daily News*, is now at the *University Press*, Cambridge, Mass.

John Morrissey, who served his time on the *Public Ledger*, is now at the *University Press*, Cambridge, Mass.

Wm. H. Norman, who served his time on the *Public Ledger*, is now at John Wilson & Son's, Cambridge, Mass.

Robt. Chauncey, who served his time on the *Courier*, is now at Mudge & Son's, Boston, Mass.

Wm. Caldwell, who served his time on the *Express*, is now at Mudge & Son's, Boston, Mass.

Thos. Barrington, who served his time on the

*Public Ledger*, is now at Mudge & Son's, Boston, Mass.

Thos. Liddy, who served his time on the *Public Ledger*, is now at Rand & Avery's, Boston, and is one of the fastest type-setters in Boston.

Wm. Voy, who served his time on the *Public Ledger*, is now at Rand & Avery's, Boston, Mass.

John Perfect alias Saunders, who served his time on the *Times*, is now in Lowell, Mass.

— Guirney, who served his time on the *Courier*, is now in Hyde Park.

Geo. Sutton, who served his time on the *Morning Post*, is now on the *Traveller*, Boston, Mass.

E. Leslie Pike, who served his time in the office of John P. Hurton, is now on the *Globe*, Boston, Mass.

John J. Cooper, who served his time on the *Daily News*, is now at John Wilson & Son's, Cambridge, Mass.

Wm. G. Gale, who served his time on the *Morning Chronicle*, is now at John Wilson & Son's, Cambridge, Mass.

## DOMINION.

Of the two hundred and six members of the House of Commons, eleven are journalists.

The London *Daily Advertiser* now issues a morning and evening edition.

The Napance *Bearer* office is to be turned into an hotel.

The *Daily Advocate* is the name of a little 10x12 sheet that comes to us from Sydney, C. B.

The New York *World* has a correspondent this session at Ottawa, taking notes how the Dominion Parliament does business.

Belford Bros., publishers, Toronto, Ont., has merged into the title of Rose-Belford Publishing Company.

Two pushing, energetic and practical printers, in Belleville, are expected very shortly to buy out the Trenton *Courier*.

The prospectus is out of a paper to be published atATTLEFORD and named *The Saskatchewan Herald*.

Rumour states that a five cent weekly sporting paper is to be started in Montreal. It is to contain clippings from English, American and Australian leading sporting newspapers.

The *Guelph Daily Herald* has put on a new dress and widened its columns. The *Weekly Herald* has been changed from four to sixteen pages. They both make a good appearance.

Barbor & Ellis, Toronto, Ont., dealers in general stationery and printers' supplies, have removed to commodious premises at the corner of Jordan and Melinda streets.

Ottawa Typographical Union, at a late meeting, elected Mr. Wm. Armstrong as delegate to attend the annual meeting of the International Union, which meets at Detroit on the 3rd day of June.

Charleton Loso, a compositor on the *Toronto Globe*, put an end to his life on the 6th April, by swallowing two ounces of laudanum. He belonged to Lindsay, Ont., where his parents reside, and is said to have been subject to melancholia.

*The Agent* is the title of a little 12-page monthly devoted to agents and advertisers, number 2 of volume 1. of which has been received. It is published at Port Hope, Ont., by James H. Shannon.

W. J. Denison, Perrysburg, Ohio, recently visited Lachute for the purpose of investigating into the facilities presented for the manufacture of wood-pulp for paper makers on a larger scale than has previously been contemplated.

We acknowledge the receipt of No. 5, Vol. 6, of a little newspaper from Kingston (we suppose Ontario), E. Thompson, printer. We cannot make out whether it is daily, weekly or monthly. An imprint containing the above particulars would, we think, be an improvement.

Mr. Simpson of the *Montreal Witness*, formerly of the *Liverpool Mercury*, was before the Parliament Committee on Immigration and Colonization, in Ottawa, recently, and advised the establishment of a thoroughly Canadian paper in Great Britain as the best means of accomplishing the objects aimed at, namely—immigration and colonization from the mother country.

On April 4th, Frederick W. A. Osborne, Manager of the Dominion Type Foundry, was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$50 belonging to the Company, on the affidavit of Thomas J. Barrett, the bookkeeper of the Company. The accused was subsequently admitted to bail, himself in £100 and Messrs. Thos. Robertson and William Clendinneng, in £100 addi-

tional. It is alleged that there are other a more serious charges pending in connection with the affair. Mr. Osborne states that he resigned his position as Manager of the Company on the 4th April. He is an Englishman, and came to this country two or three years ago. His first employment was with Mr. T. J. Claxton, as private secretary, subsequently he was appointed Manager of the Type Foundry, and since then he has established the weekly *Spectator*, of which Rev. A. J. Bray is the editor. He is also the publisher of the Milton League works, and acts as secretary to the Civil Rights Alliance.

#### UNITED STATES.

Nebraska, it is said, has 100 newspapers.

Last St. Patrick's day the *Shamrock*, Logansport, Indiana, printed its edition in green ink.

A bill-poster in an Ohio town covered the tombstones in a graveyard with circus cuts.

Book making by the papyrograph is the latest novelty—from Baltimore.

Mr. J. M. Bailey has become sole proprietor of the *Dunbury News*, Mr. Donovan having retired from the firm.

Book and job printing is very dull in Boston, Mass., at present, and, from present appearances, is very likely to remain so for some time.

Mr. George L. Catlin, of Paterson, N. J., well known as the funny man of the *Commercial Advertiser*, N. Y., has been appointed United States Consul to La Rochelle, France.

Defrees, public printer, is president of the "Franklin Temperance Legion" at Washington, which is composed of journalists, printers and bookbinders.

The compositors of the *Evening Chronicle*, Pottsville, Pa., struck against a reduction in the price of composition to 25 cents—former price 30 cents.

An exchange says that the proprietors of the *Philadelphia Press* discharged all their union compositors on the 16th inst., and employed non-union men. The discharged men will be re-employed if they leave the union.

There is hope for Chicago, notwithstanding her reputation of being the "wickedest" city of the West, for we learn that such books as "Farrar's Sermons on Eternal Hope," and the "Doctrine of Eternal Retribution," by Edw. Beecher, are selling "like hot cakes."

An exchange says that William Lloyd Garri-

son is now seventy-four years of age. On the 13th day of next October it will be sixty years since he learned the printer's trade in the Newburyport *Herald* office, and if he lives until then he means to take a "case" and set some type to celebrate the event.

Jackson Typographical Union, No. 99, has issued the following circular:—

JACKSON, MICH., March 4, 1878.

Jackson Typographical Union, No. 99, of Jackson, Michigan, was dissolved on the above date.

Cards were issued to all members in good standing at time of dissolution. Beware of parties claiming to have lost their membership by the disbanding of No. 99.

IRVING B. RICH, WM. H. HAYWARD,  
*Ex-Secretary.* *Ex-President.*

Typographical Union, No. 164, Worcester, Mass., in their semi-annual circular of March 1st, 1878, gives the following list of officers:—Edward Quinn, president; Fred. E. Morgan, vice-president; David Armitage, rec. secretary; Thomas S. Weaver, cor. and finan. sec.; R. Champion, treas. This Union has 35 active and 2 honorary members, have admitted by card during the past term 8, while 10 have withdrawn by card; 8 were suspended for non-payment of dues and 3 have been initiated. Only one death is reported, that of David Hanna, who died November 6, 1877. The circular says:—"Prices are at present time: Morning papers, 40 cts.; evening papers, 35 cts.; job printers, \$15.00 per week. The scale is suspended in job offices, and on the *Daily Press*. Business fair, with a large supply of printers in town."

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Pull Mall Gazette*, London, England, is the property of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. Bandmann appears to have been "cribbing." He contributes a story to *Temple Bar* which, a correspondent of the *Athenaeum* says, is a translation from a Hungarian novelist.

A sporting paper called *The Sportsman* is now issued as a daily. It is printed in London and has an extensive circulation all over the United Kingdom. This is the only daily sporting paper that we know of in the world. It was previously published weekly, then semi-weekly and afterwards semi-weekly and weekly.

Mr. H. M. Stanley has set himself to the task of writing an octavo volume of 800 pages, on his journey across Africa, within seventy days.

If he accomplishes it, he will place himself as far ahead of other writers as he is already ahead of other explorers. The book is to be issued before the first of June.

Mr. John Corlett, proprietor and editor of the *Sporting Times*, London, England, Mr. Frederick Barnard, the publisher, and Mr. W. O. Wallbrook, the printer of that paper, have been bound over to appear for trial for writing, printing and publishing a series of libels extending over many months on Mr. Levy, one of the proprietors of the London *Daily Telegraph*.

The Newcastle-on-Tyne correspondent of the *Lancet* sends some strange particulars as to Mr. William Campbell, landlord of the Duke of Wellington, in his town. Campbell boasts of being the largest subject in her Majesty's realm, standing 6 feet 4 inches in height, and weighing over 52 stones. He measures around the shoulders, 96 inches; round the waist, 85 inches; and round the calf of the leg, 35 inches. He was born in Glasgow in 1856, and has not quite attained his twenty-second year; was one of a family of seven children, none of whom beside himself are of more than ordinary proportions. His father was of average weight, although he stood 6 feet 2 inches; his mother was rather under the average height and weight of women. Campbell stated that from birth he was remarkably stout, and that at nine months old he weighed 4 stones, at ten years of age he weighed 18 stones, and he has gone on increasing since then, and it is with difficulty he keeps at his present weight. He was brought up as a printer, but was compelled from his extraordinary size to give up his occupation.

A dollar bill (either U. S. or Canadian currency) enclosed in an envelope with a registration stamp on it (costing two cents in Canada), and addressed to this office will secure the *Miscellany* for one year. Try it.

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

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

WANTED.—Volume I. Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 9. Volume II. Nos. 3 and 4.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## Our English Letter.

LIVERPOOL, ENG., March 26, 1878.

All kinds of business is dull, and although we in England are not so apt at making names for the occasion, or so quick to adopt them, perhaps, as our friends on your side of the water, we are pretty well able by this time to understand the meaning of the phrase "hard times." I daresay printing is one of the most sensitive of industries to the pressure, and a look through the monthly and other reports of the trade proves this conclusively. From all parts of the Kingdom comes the same report, and has come for some time back, and is likely, with a stupendous war in prospect, to come for some time in the future. Notwithstanding this, however, the antagonism between capital and labour—employer and employed—is as strong as ever, and strikes and lock-outs are, perhaps, more frequent and lasting than ever before. In this the printing business is included, if it is not a striking example, and a strike in Dublin and on one paper in Glasgow is at present in progress, involving the impoverishment of the workmen and the partial disorganization of their society, not to speak of the hindrance to the proper performance of the work, and the annoyance and ill-feeling engendered amongst all concerned.

By the way, a remarkable case of "American piracy," as the *Scotsman* puts it, has come to light in Edinburgh, Scotland. The facts, so far as ascertained, are as follows: John Henderson Monro is charged with stealing proof-sheets from the premises of Messrs. Neill & Co., printers, where he was employed as machineman. He was arrested and taken before the police magistrate, and, as the case stands now and with the information received, it is probable the case will be sent to a higher court. It would appear that shortly after the publication of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" was commenced in this country, the first volume was reproduced (without the publishers' knowledge or consent) by an American firm, named Stoddard & Co., of Philadelphia, who issued the subsequent volumes as regularly as they were published here. The interval between the appearance of the American edition and that of the English one having become surprisingly short, considering the size and varied character of the "Encyclopædia" volumes, Messrs. Black instituted inquiries in America, and from thence were reli-

ably informed that early sheets of the work found their way directly from the printing office in Edinburgh to that country. This intelligence was communicated to Messrs. Neill, the printers, who then recollected that, curiously enough, shortly after the "Encyclopædia" was commenced here, Munro applied for work in their press-room (where the sheets are thrown off after final correction), and that this man came from America. Latterly Monro has been under suspicion, and, having been observed taking sheets, he was arrested, and the sheets found in his pocket.

VERUM.

## Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., April 5, 1878.

"Shorty" Campbell's latest adventure places him quite a distance ahead of Jack Johnston and the rest of the boys.

It is said several wood-type jours. have gone West to commence business.

A book agent has recently been converted and preached his first sermon in the city last Sunday. Cape Cod would be a good station for the first few years of his ministry.

Alvin C. Bentley will hereafter trot through life in double harness. It occurred at Atlantic City, N. J., and you will find the particulars in another column. He has the best wishes of all. He is now at work in this city.

Messrs. Barstow, Hempstead and Benjamin have been permitted to take a vacation. A little boy, when asked by his parent why he stoned a very young goose, replied: "His father bit I." This is hardly the cause of their discharge, but it's something similar, if we are correctly informed.

Bad blood. We like a little sarcasm, once in awhile; it brightens us up and does us good, especially when it is hurled at us by one capable of "keeping his end up." But when the reverse is the case, it falls short of the mark and frequently cuts t'other way. It appears we have given offence—how, we know not—to "The Printer," and he has deemed it advisable to appoint a delegate to inform your correspondents and the remaining printers of the city, of some decisions and conclusions he has arrived at in connection with his business,—for all of which, did it any way concern us, we should most certainly feel grateful. Coupled with this message, or manifesto, or anything you may be pleased to call it, he has sent us the wonderful intelligence that we are lacking in knowledge. Well, now,

we have always known that, so that is nothing new; but how in thunder did *he* make the discovery! We have never yet lost a night's sleep in trying to solve a conundrum, but are a little afraid we're destined to lose one on this occasion. We are poor, humble mortals, we know, but since "the cat dare look at the king," we should like to ask him why he has thought it best to send out this insulting information—for such it is regarded on all sides! It is quite possible he has been measuring us in his own bushel. Heretofore, we have treated him as a gentleman; and now, if he will take a "bummer's" (that's what he styles us) advice, he will brail up his ears and quit braying ere outsiders discover what he really is.

Frank M. Calley of Lebanon, N. H., has invented a machine for printing, punching and numbering mill tickets, all at one operation. These tickets are of various shapes, the trimming being done while printing from a strip roll of cardboard. Frank is a practical job printer.

STICK AND RULE.

#### Stanstead Scribblings.

COATICOOK, Feb. 2, 1878.

Thinking perhaps a few items from this part of the Dominion would be acceptable, I submit what have come under my notice lately.

The two papers published in this county—Stanstead—seem to be doing about as well as most papers in the adjoining counties. There is not an extra lot of job work—probably owing to its being more of a farming than a manufacturing community—although at times the offices have quite a run; but these "runs" are few and far between.

The *Observer*, one of the above mentioned publications printed in Coaticook, has been advertised for sale for some time past, but up to the present writing has found no purchaser—probably owing to the high price at which the material is valued by the owner. The paper has always—and does at present—paid its way, and the reason for selling is unknown to the gossiping public, but the proprietor has, doubtless, a motive of his own in wishing to dispose of the property.

The above mentioned office was visited by a rough-looking specimen of the tramp typo, who claimed to have ridden from Portland, a distance of 175 miles, for the small sum of 65 cents. He probably did not ride all the way in

a Pullman palace car. On entering the office the aforesaid specimen walked up to the editor and enquired the state of business, which was easily answered; he then asked to be accommodated with a few days at the case, and on being answered in the negative he seemed somewhat disappointed, when one of the "boys" offered to give him his case for the remainder of the week, which offer was eagerly accepted, and after being given a cup of coffee commenced operations for the day. He worked two days very well, but on Friday he obtained some liquor and got gloriously drunk. In this condition he returned to the office and gave the boys a lecture on religion, but not finding his oratorical powers sufficiently appreciated he left in disgust. Wending his way to the drug store of Robinson & Co., he demanded more liquor, and, on being refused, proceeded to clean out the establishment, but was stopped in his career of destruction by the arrival of one of our "policemen," who gave him a night's lodging in the lock-up. On being liberated next morning, he returned to the office and desired more employment, and, on being refused, he begged so persistently for money that, in order to get rid of him, he was given a dollar and told to depart, which he speedily did, and has not been heard from since. REGLET.

#### Our Elmira, N. Y., Letter.

ELMIRA, N. Y., April 6, 1878.

Your spicy and well-gotten up *Miscellany* finds its way to this distant part of New York, and pleases the craft hugely. Many of them prefer it to *Rowell's Reporter*.

We are seldom honored with a visit from New Brunswick typos—but there are many from other parts. The season is fast approaching when the independent tramp shouldereth his paper-collar box and starts out on a foraging tour.

Work is dull. The supply of printers exceed the demand. We pay on afternoon papers 22 cts. per 1000; morning 25.

Elmira has a population of 27,000, and supports four daily newspapers, and various weeklies.

I must pause here to express my sense of sorrow at the sudden death of my old employer, Mr. Christopher Armstrong, the notice of whose demise I saw in the *Miscellany*. A good printer, editor and genial gentleman has gone. I had the honor to have a long acquaintance

with the deceased, dating back to 1860, and ever found him one of God's noblest—an *honest* man. Mr. Armstrong was a self-made man. His life is worthy of emulation by all ambitious typos who desire to rise above the stick and rule. May the lessons of his life be taken to heart, and the impressions made indelible.

A former employe of the *Globe*, John Griffin, and who for the past ten years has been employed on the New York *Tribune*, is now in the West-bridge insane asylum. Poor Johnny! the one failing of his generous nature got the better of him. There are hopes, however, that his reason will be restored, and that he will again be surrounded by his family. H. S. M.

#### Letter from "Old Dominion."

RICHMOND, VA., April 8th, 1878.

The *Wing* office is now run by non-union men, in charge of Richard F. Walker, late Superintendent of Public Printing.

*The Evening Telegram*, is the name of a new afternoon paper started here on Thursday, March 14th. Daniel Murphy's name appears in the paper as publisher, though it is a co-operative concern. This is now the only penny paper published in this city, *The State* having found it necessary, after its enlargement, to increase its price. The new candidate for public patronage seems to be doing very well for a beginner, and its friends are very sanguine of its success.

G. S. French, a "jour." printer, has become part proprietor of the *Virginia Patron*, the organ of the "Grangers."

Miles Goodwin, formerly foreman on the *Dispatch*, is now on the Washington (D. C.) *Star*.

W. H. Preut, who served a portion of his time in this city, and has since been in the Government office at Washington, is now succeeding well as editor and proprietor of the *Gordonsville (Va.) Gazette*.

Jno. W. Aldridge, of the *Fredericksburg News*, was injured in a railroad accident between this city and Fredericksburg, on Sunday, February 24th, and died the following Wednesday. He was well and favorably known in this city.

*The Sunday Transcript*, of whose establishment I wrote in my last, has dropped the "Sunday" and is now *The Transcript*. It will hereafter be published on Saturday evening, and as an eight-page, instead of a four-page, paper. It is succeeding beyond the general expectation.

At the regular meeting of our Union, held last Saturday night, Thos. J. Vaughan, our Vice-President, was elected a delegate to the International Union at Detroit.

The contract for the bulk of the State printing has been awarded to P. Keenan, at figures below the scale of the journeymen.

TEMPLE.

#### Hartford Happenings.

HARTFORD, CONN., March 15, 1878.

Ours is not the most prolific field for printer's news, though, doubtless, there are much worse places under the sun. No enterprise here among the book-publishers, but jobbing is good. News comps. are busy wrestling with "congress," "general assembly," and daily revival sermons all at once, and the copy-book is always as "full" as a travelling "jour." The *Times* and *Post* both print five editions daily, and still the editors are not happy. It is whispered that the *Post* is fitting out an expedition to explore the unknown jungles of Rocky Hill. As the good, but illiterate old lady said of the Crucifixion, "let us hope it aint true."

The *Sunday Globe* has long been in a bad way, and is now practically defunct, with the proprietor in arrears to the printers in sums varying from \$125 to \$2.50 each. This is pretty tough on the boys, who all thought their employer was solid. For two succeeding Sundays they have got out a paper of their own, and a very creditable one too. Here's hoping they will be gainers by it. Meantime "Joe" of the *Journal* looketh on and laugheth, "ha! ha!" Who's the next victim? One at a time, gentlemen.

The Pratt & Whitney Machine Co. have just completed and shipped to New York, ten typesetting machines for a large book-making firm there. But the "boss" machine, and the one printers will swear by and at, is the "Farnham Type-Setter," now being perfected at the Colt's Fire-Arms Works here. Enthusiasts claim for it a speed of 11,000 ems per hour, and there are those who want to gamble that it will revolutionize the "biz." Hope it will; who wouldn't rather see a machine work than sling old metal by main strength.

Our old friend "Charley" Amerman, who received such a fine send-off from his shop-mates when he went to New York, over a year ago, has returned to the scene of his former triumphs,



and is again in charge of the job press-room of the Case, Lockwood & Brainard Co.

Mr. Albert J. Crocker, whose genial face so long lit up the press-room of the American Publishing Co., now takes his "take" from the hook in the *Times* office.

"Charley" Hill of the *Times*, than whom no jollier fellow or keener sportsman can be found in these parts, knows something about a "hoss" as well as a press, and can hit a "bull's eye" or a woodcock with as much ease and accuracy as he can impose a form or set a "take" of solid "non." He may be seen almost any afternoon on the avenue, holding the ribbons over his milk-white trotter, and he don't let anybody pass him, either. Long life to him.

The *Miscellany* is comparatively a new visitor here, but it is none the less welcome. Everyone says it is at the top of the list of printers' publications. Give it a lift—it is worth much more than it costs.

The advent of spring brings our usual allowance of hand-organs and tramps, looking more woe-begone and dispirited than common, and all have that general "all broke up" appearance that is the surest evidence of hard times.

BREVIER.

### Woodstock Waifs.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., Feb. 28, 1878.

WHERE IS HE?—Pete McHenry, for a number of years connected with the Brantford *Express*, has "lit out," nobody knows where. His brother typos in this neighborhood would be glad to hear some tidings of him. Won't some one tell?

Will you kindly inform me if type-founders, as a rule, give their specimen books to all who apply for them, or do they need to make a purchase before getting one? I would like to know.

There are three newspapers published in Forest (a village of 1,000 population), in the county of Lambton—the *Express*, *Advertiser* and *Mercury*—all eking out a miserable existence.

WAR DECLARED—Not by the Fenians—but between two Grit-sheets, the *Review* and *Sentinel*, of this town, in regard to the number of subs. on their mail sheets: How it will end nobody knows. The *Sentinel* calls for a comparison of lists, which will probably be complied with: Go-it, boys.

TRAMPS.—We have been blessed with few of

these gentry this season. The last who presented his "card," claimed to have been a bosom friend of the late lamented John G. Johnson. He was *modest* in his demand for *work*, but asked for 10 cents to get a bite.

Written for the *Miscellany*.

Shorthand.

PAPER NO. 4.

In my last papers on "Shorthand" I gave a general idea of the many benefits conferred on those who engage in the study and practice of the art.

I will now recapitulate in this and following papers a few of the many advantages derived from it in newspaper and other printing establishments.

Vocalized phonography—that is phonography in which the *principal* vowels only are inserted—can be written at about three times the speed of commonhand; besides having the advantage of far greater legibility. On this account I maintain that if it were used, to any extent, in printing establishments, the saving of time effected would be almost incredible.

But some may say, "you cannot teach phonography to compositors, and even if you do succeed they will require higher wages," such I would refer to the many newspaper and other printing offices, both in the States and England, where the comps. invariably set up from phonographic notes; full notes of sermons, lectures, discussions, etc., being simply vocalized and revised before turning them over to the comps. Of course, at present, such offices are scarce, but multiplying year by year, as the demand so the supply. It has, in those offices, been demonstrated, time after time, that the matter was freer from errors than when set up from longhand.

Now comes the question, how are you going to put this thing into practice? I answer: very simply. Experience has shown that three month's instruction, consisting of an hour per day, enables the student to decipher the notes correctly and rapidly—of course to make a correct writer a longer time and greater study is necessary. The writer is at present engaged in teaching phonography, and has, as an invariable rule, brought his pupils to completion in reading, and sometimes to be correct writers, in a less period—some having mastered the details in 6 weeks and others in 2 months.

I mention these facts as an encouragement to compositors to commence this study right off—instruction through the post costs nothing but postage, which is but nominal. More could be said to influence wavering ones, which I must defer till another time.

W. H. F.

To be continued.

#### A Type Foundry for Victoria.

A foundry for the manufacture of printing-types by machinery is now in working order at Moray-street, Emerald-hill, Melbourne, Australia. The introducer to the colony of this most useful industry is Mr. H. Thitchener, who left England some twelve months ago with the object of starting a type foundry in Melbourne, taking with him all the newest appliances and improvements in machinery for the purpose, together with copper matrices to the value of nearly £2,000, for forming the letters for founts of type of the sizes mostly required in newspaper and book work offices, and also for fancy types used in job printing. The starting of this foundry says the *Age*, will, no doubt, prove of great usefulness to the printing trade, as the proprietor not only manufactures his own machinery, but also makes matrices for forming the faces of any sorts of type wanted. At present if letters of a fount run short, difficulty is experienced in obtaining them, and on several occasions they have had to be ordered from the English foundries involving a delay of five or six months. Mr. Thitchener is able, on a specimen of the type required being forwarded him, to cast the quantity desired in three days, it taking nearly that time in a battery to deposit the thickness of copper wanted in the formation of the electrotyped matrice. Complete founts of type, in small quantities, can also be supplied; and the specimens exhibited were all of excellent manufacture, and said to be equal to any of English make.

Short-hand experts and reporters will be shocked to hear that in an article on "Modern Life and Insanity," which was recently published in *Macmillan's Magazine*, Dr. D. H. Tuke classes short-hand writing among the causes of mental alienation. Among other causes are continuous railway travel and fast living, so that there seems to be some connection between rapidity and insanity, and *festina lenta* becomes a proverb of more force than ever it had before.

Written for the Miscellany.

#### A Canadian Typo's Experience in England.

BY RED INK.

Most printers have a *penchant* for wandering, an insatiable desire to get over as much of the length and breadth of the land as possible, and see "life" generally. My case proved no exception to the rule; and as, in gratifying this inclination, I spent a short time in London, Eng., a *resume* of my experience, from a professional standpoint, may prove of interest—perhaps benefit—to some of the readers of the *Miscellany*, who may intend, some day, "to see how it is" themselves. Before I start, however, I must crave the indulgent criticism of my brother typos, as I am decidedly more at home handling the "leaden messengers of thought" than those of steel; and so, if my remarks appear to be crudely expressed, let this be my apology.

Long before I emerged from the apprentice state into that of a full-fledged "print," I had a great desire to cross the sea, to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with the mighty city, of which I had read and heard so much; so, after leaving my Canadian home to work in New York, and after living there a sufficient time to get pretty fully acquainted with its "highways and byways," I threw up my "sit" in one of the large printing houses, a stone's throw from Printing House Square, one sunny morning in July, and, with the modest sum of \$50 "greenbax" in my pocket, hied me to the ticket office of the National Line, and invested in a steerage passage ticket for London. As I decided going late Monday evening and the steamer sailed Wednesday morning, it may be correctly surmised that no unnecessary time was wasted in leave-taking, etc. In fact, it seems to be a failing peculiar to "comps."—the dislike to say farewell—often forcing them to steal silently away and "leave not a trace behind," except, perhaps, a two-week's old paper collar and a spent cartridge of tobacco, as mementos for their sorrowing friends. But this is a digression. Sufficient to say that no irate hash-mill keeper lamented the non-liquidation of "dot ledcle bill," and my washerwoman had buried the hatchet.

The trip across was uneventful enough, with the exception of the burial of one of the assistant stewards, who "passed in his checks" very suddenly. A ripple was raised at the expense of one of the cabin passengers, the last Sunday

out, while attending service, a lump of pitch having been placed upon the seat he occupied. The consequence was that just as he was about to rise he changed his mind, and concluded to sit awhile longer—till such time at least as a pen-knife could detach a substantial portion of the broadest part of his unmentionables (and he was a portly man withal), which certainly did not improve their appearance. He had to choose between this extreme measure and the alternative of carrying the cushion around with him, which would have been a little awkward, as it was about six feet long. It is almost unnecessary to state that it would have been just about as well if he had not attended church that morning, as the amount of good he derived from the sermon was thoroughly evaporated in the sulphurous atmosphere arising from the expectoratives that emanated from him on the discovery of his situation. This moral little show was the handiwork of a young imp who, if he continues to "pan out" as well in future as his various exploits on board ship would warrant, will surely claim a seat either in Congress or State Prison. A judicious cultivation of the cabin steward's acquaintance (an extremely prudent proceeding, I assure my *confreres*) resulted in my receiving various delicacies not included in the *menu* for the steerage; in fact, enabling me to dispense with that part of the vessel altogether, as his little cabin was always at my disposal to lounge in when tired of the deck; and, what with a good supply of light literature, a bundle of cigars laid in before starting, the keeping of my "log," and an occasional game of crib and walk on deck in the evening with my jolly host, the time passed very pleasantly. On the twelfth day after leaving New York we sailed up the muddy Thames and anchored off Gravesend, from whence we were conveyed by rail to London, emerging into its busy streets through the portals of Fenchurch street station.

Of course, printer-like, "you know," my first impulse was to sample the English "stout," which certainly seemed a substantial equivalent for the lager left behind.

Two or three day's sight-seeing, however, doing St. Paul's, the Abbey, the Strand, the Horse Guards, etc., etc., made my little pile shrink so small, that I became, for the time, far more interested in procuring work than in viewing the treasures in art and science for which London is so justly noted.

An application at Spottiswoode & Co's office, in Little New street, resulted in my securing a job. This large establishment employs about 300 compositors, and some 40 newspapers and periodicals are printed here, besides a vast quantity of book work. A twin establishment lies just across the road.—Eyre & Spottiswoode, the "Queen's printers"—which is chiefly engaged in parliamentary and general government work. The two firms are distinct, although the members are related to each other.

The manager referred me to the overseer of the department to which I was consigned, and he in turn placed me in one of the "ships." To make this term intelligible to some of your readers, a word of explanation is necessary. The men are all divided up into companionships, or "ships"—each ship counting a certain number of men, generally not higher than twenty or thirty. These ships are "bossed" by "clickers," or sub-foremen, whose office is to receive the copy in bulk from the overseer, deal it out to the men, make up the matter as it is composed, keep account of it and make out the wages-bill every week. Some clickers are selected by the men, and share equally with them in the production of the work. The clickers in Spottiswoode & Co.'s were installed by the office, and paid on time.

One of the first difficulties an American typo has to contend with is the difficult "lay" of the case to that in use on this side. It is almost as bad as learning it over again, as the occasional confusing of the two styles very naturally leads to a state of "pi." I subjoin a plan of an English case, and it will be seen that it differs very materially from ours:—

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	K	L	M	N	O	H	I	K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W
X	Y	Z	Æ	Œ	U	J	X	Y	Z	Æ	Œ	U	J
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	á	é	í	ó	ú	ü	í
S	9	0	c			£	á	é	í	ó	ú	ü	í
ü	ö	ÿ	ö	ü	e	k	á	é	í	ó	ú	ü	í

(c) Hair Spaces.

—	()	æ	æ	æ	J		th	( )	?	!	;	ñ
æ		h	c	d	e		i	s	f	g		ñ
ñ		l	m	n	h		o	y	p	w	en	en
											en	en
z		v	u	t	sem		a	r	q	:		Qds
x					≠							

The "nut" (en), 2em and 3em "rules" (dashes), as well as braces and fractions, are kept in the storeroom, and are not allowed to be kept in the cases, unless working on a job requiring them continually. In Italic cases the right hand side of the upper case is laid with Roman and Italic longs and shorts, *i. e.*, vowels, in the boxes occupied by the small caps in Roman cases. The cases are smaller by 1½ inch each way, and are very roughly made.

A part of the office which very intimately concerns the printer is the storeroom, which was situated on the floor below the one I worked on. The amount of going to and from that storeroom, for one sort and another, very often having the journey for nothing, besides the extremely cool and leisurely way in which a man's requests were attended to by the storeroom attendants, who would sometimes keep a man waiting five or ten minutes before they served him, was not only trying to the temper, but very damaging to the prospects of a fair week's bill.

After nanging up your coat the clicker writes out a ticket for the cases of type which he wishes you to work on; the ticket you present at the storeroom window, and are forthwith furnished. After conveying the cases up-stairs, another journey is made for distribution, which you receive in the shape of a form of type—4, 8, or 16 pages, as the case may be—which you have to lug to your frame the best way you can. If some good-natured "comp." kindly gives you a helping hand, well and good, if not you stand a fair chance of breaking your back hauling it to the top of the stairs, when the dragging process is brought into requisition to bring it to your frame. Each man is furnished with a "bulk" beside his frame, with a board on top, on which to lay up his forms of distribution. Before starting distribution, you are expected to unlock the form and take it to the sink—situated outside the room—and give it a scrub with a lye-brush, and a thorough rinsing, "in order to remove the dirt from between the lines and the furniture." This is work American comps. always understood to belong to the pressman; but English masters think different, seemingly, and evidently include the work of a pressman, elevator and stone hand, in the category of ye poor comp.'s duties.

The chances are about even whether you get proper "dis." or not. Very likely if you have

solid matter to compose, you get distribution half leads and quads, very often four or five sizes of leads to the form, the which you are expected to sort carefully, tie into bundles and take down to the storeroom, along with the surplus quads and any other sorts you may turn out. After distributing the whole, or what parts of the form required, you inquire at the storeroom, or of the overseer, what ship the form belongs to, that you may request the clicker of it to clear the furniture, etc., away. Very frequently you are under the necessity of asking him three or four times before he condescends to send a man to do so, making the compositor lose more time than what he would take to clear it away himself, independent of the unnecessary amount of profanity which it compels the most even-minded "print." to indulge in. This is not right; but it is only part of a system that is about fifty years behind the age.

All matter is made up by the clicker as soon as composed; consequently, all the correcting is done on the stone, which is by no means as convenient as the American mode of galley correcting, and the comp. finds it out to his cost if he makes an out of two or three lines, and has, perhaps, to overrun sixteen or more pages before he gets it in. The proof is taken by the pressman, of whom there are one to each room. He chalks the signature on the outside of the chase and shoves it into one of the numerous racks in the room, underneath the stones and bulks. When the proof comes from the reader's closet, it is the duty of the first man in the sheet to lay the form upon the stone, unlock it, and make his corrections. Very often, through the carelessness of the pressman in marking the signature, a man may search many minutes—sometimes over half-an-hour—before he finds it. The last man in the sheet locks it up and puts it down beside the hand-press. After playing the coal heaver's part a few times to these 16-page forms, putting them down and up, I became thoroughly convinced that I didn't really know the nature of hard work in connection with our craft until my advent to this "tight little island." In correcting, the comp. either gathers his corrections in his stick, and uses a "space-berge," which is a receptacle for the justifying medium of two fonts, such as long primer and brevier, etc.; or he takes his case to the stone and corrects that way.

It is extremely vexatious to a man when he

has followed his copy or instructions, to find his proof tell a different tale, and alterations made from the original. The clicker can do nothing for you; there is no satisfaction to be had from the readers, and the overseer will not be bothered; the comp. learns by experience to save time by correcting all errors, and to give vent to his vexation by liberally "damning" the readers and the fate that brought them into such a business. There was a reader in the house who had formerly come from New York, having read proof on the *Herald*, and it was amusing to hear how bountifully the abuse was heaped on "that damn'd Yankee's" head, when the boys were correcting his marks. "Yankee Doodle" was whistled in full chorus for his benefit whenever he entered the room. By the way, a pet mode of recognition was the whistling of appropriate tunes for different occasions. Did a man come in a little late after pay-day, he had "Old John Barleycorn" for a salutation; or should he leave half an hour before time, "Meet me in the lane" was the favorite air, accompanied by a stamping of feet, thumping of cases with sticks, rattling of shooters, etc., on the iron stones, making a terrific racket. A man may have occasion to interview a fellow-workman in another compartment; immediately "My good friend, he's a pal of mine," is started in his honor. There were tunes for every occasion, and the "Johnny Bulls" seemed to take great delight in this pastime, losing no opportunity of indulging in it. To an American it seems rather childish amusement, more befitting the apprentice state than that of matured manhood. In conjunction with this was their "entertaining" style of chaff. Pet phrases, such as "No fly," "Take no notice," having a "chopper," a "pan," or a "chaff"; "I'm sticking up for you," "Just a few," "Rawther," "Now, you're in it!" etc., etc., seemed to be the stock phrases; and a man was forced to hear them chewed over so often, day after day, as to make him have but a very humble opinion of English wit. They seemed to lack entirely the originality of the sayings of an American printing office—the punning on words, the extravagant expressions, and the keen sense of the ridiculous peculiar to American comps.

The English printer wears an apron as a rule, and it is a custom that might well be copied by his contemporary in America. It gives a very clean and tidy appearance to the workman as

he dons it fresh and white from the washerman every Monday morning who charges the modest sum of one penny for cleansing. It takes but a very short time, however, to change its hue, more especially as the majority of the workmen make it answer the double purpose of apron and handkerchief; and, as snuff-taking is very prevalent, it gives rather an uninviting appearance to the article, to say the least.

Each man in a book-office is expected to furnish his own galleys, stick, bodkins, rules, "space-berge," etc. The galleys are all wood, and open at one side. They are worth from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. each, according to length and width and a man is expected to own four at least. Galley-clubs are often formed for the purpose of procuring them, each man in the shop contributing 3d. or 6d. per week for a stipulated time.

The working hours are from 8 o'clock in the morning till seven in the evening, with a half-holiday on Saturday. During the winter months the working-hours are extended to 8 o'clock in the evening, according to the state of work. The peculiar phrase for knocking-off work is "cut the line" at such an hour as the clicker may dictate. It strikes an American print. as rather harsh that when extra work is to be done, he is not *asked* if he will work overtime, but he is *ordered* to do so—a mode of procedure slightly different from what he had been used to. These hours of working are inconvenient to a man. Most compositors working in city offices have distances, varying from one to seven miles, to traverse mornings and evenings to and from their homes, as it is extremely difficult to get comfortable lodgings in the middle of the city. Well, a man working till 8 o'clock in the evening, and having to go to his lodgings to make a change, finds it nine o'clock before he is ready to go out—an hour and a half too late for theatres or other entertainments, and but a sorry time to visit friends, if the stranger comp. is fortunate enough to possess any. The working hours of New York, from 7 to 5.30 are much to be preferred. The extra hour in winter is not even appreciable from a monetary point of view, as the time is sure to be lost during the week, by having to distribute bad matter, waiting for copy, and the numerous petty grievances that a man is subject to in a London book office.

I think the book compositor has to contend

with a more difficult class of work in London than in New York. Works plentifully besprinkled with Greek, Latin and French are quite common; dry and knotty treatises, of which the narrow double-column notes occupied more space than the text itself; glossaries, indexes, contents, etc., full of italic, full points and abbreviations, to make them come in and take as little space as possible; works requiring the plentiful use of accents of all kinds, italic, bold-face, and every other abomination; law digests and histories, with cut in notes; novels, set in pica, of narrow measure, requiring 50 lines to make 2 hours, or 16d.; algebraic work, on which a man can clear from 4 to 8 hours a day—such is a sample of a big part of the work done by the men in Spottiswoode & Co.'s, and which I daresay is a fair standard for other book offices. The compositor gets no more for setting manuscript French or Latin than he does for setting English; for Greek, every line that has any in it counts one extra, which pays equal to composing about 200 ems an hour. Nothing extra is allowed for setting narrow measure, or for matter with a profusion of sorts, accents, or two or three different fonts. The consequence is that solid reprint, or plain go-ahead manuscript is considered the fattest work; but owing to the beautiful system of management, the chances are that five times out of six either the leads give out before you have done a day's work, and you have to set solid till they arrive, and *then* put them in, or else the type runs out; or you have to distribute all kinds of "punk" to get letter.

The mode of measurement is altogether different from the American method. A week's work consists of so many hours. An hour is equivalent to 1000 ems. To get the number of lines per hour on the work in hand, the number of ems in a line are divided into 1000, which gives the required number. For reprint works, either one line over the 1000 ems must be added, or else the press' corrections—if any—must be made by the compositor—after correcting first proof and revise on the stone! For manuscript the nearest number of ems under the 1000 are allowed. The only benefit derived from leaded matter is the adding of *one en* to each line. The compositor only sets the solid matter—all dashes, whites, headings, etc.; being put in by the clicker or his deputy in making up the matter, and which makes the work pay more or

less per hour, according to the fatness of it. The almost uniform average in the shop I worked in was 8d. per hour; but it is my decided opinion, taking into consideration the leads, dash-lines, whites, etc., lost to the compositor—which I think he is entitled to—that the rate per hour is not actually more than 6d. It simply amounts to this, that the compositor pays for the imposition, line corrections, and putting to press. Take for instance a leaded pica novel, 20 ems wide, leaded with 6-to-pica leads. There would be 25 lines to the hour; and by their method of adding one en for leads, the comp. has the benefit of only 25 ems to every hour over setting solid, which is not worth counting. The leads actually amount to  $\frac{4}{8}$  lines on every hour, making a loss to the comp. of  $\frac{3}{8}$  lines on every hour he sets. If his bill amounts to 60 hours for the week (equal to 30,000) it represents a loss of about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  hours, exclusive of that sustained from other causes above mentioned. This loss is doubled and trebled when the matter is leaded with two and three leads between each line, as is often the case. This mode of working furnishes a very satisfactory reason for comps. preferring solid matter to leaded. There was one hour deducted each week from every man, for "clearing"—whatever that meant was never made "clear" to me. The men looked upon it as an imposition.

The average wages of men in the book shops was about 27s. per week—the average hand ranging from 20s. to 30s., while the better class made from 30s. to 40s. It was pitiable to see the miserable pay made by some men, who have grown grey in the service, and to whom one would fancy the proprietors would give the easier berths in the house, such as taking charge of the furniture, assisting in the storeroom, etc., places that are occupied by able-bodied young men. One little printer in our shop did not average more than 20s. per week. I have seen his bill as low as 14s. for a full week, and he had worked in the house for near 20 years. He was a very fair average for cleanliness, his drawback being that he was rather slow, and in his diminutive stature; and it was an amusing, although a commiserating spectacle to see him wrestling with a form almost as big as himself, certainly a good deal heavier.

The common practice, when sorts are not to be procured at the storeroom, and no "dis." to

turn them out (which was very often the case), is to go over the building from one room to another, begging them. I have seen men lose half an hour in this manner, and get half a handful for their trouble. As for me, I preferred to stand with the work than resort to that practice, as it generally laid a man open to a plentiful amount of snubbing.

Now, doubtless, some English printers, on reading this list of grievances—perhaps never having worked in a large book office—may feel inclined to stigmatize it as altogether too highly colored and over-drawn; but I assure them it is not the case. I was only one American amongst a number of native workmen, and their growling at the existing state of affairs was perpetual. Besides I, a Canadian, naturally, enough, was prepared to look upon everything with a favorable eye, until, by hard experience, a “change came o’er the spirit of my dream.” About as good a proof as I can bring forward to vouch for the general truth of my statements, is the fact that 60 hours is reckoned a first-class week’s work—equal to 30,000 ems—and one that not one, in forty, average. Now, any book compositor in New York knows that 40,000 ems a week is a very moderate bill for a good comp. with a sufficiency of work. The general average in the book ships of Spottiswoode’s, I should say, was not more than 45 hours per week (22,500 ems), and extremely hard work at that.

To be continued.

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

John T. Grange, M. P. P., and Mr. William Walker, who travels for the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company, are authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for the *Miscellany*. Don’t forget them.

### “Figs Do Not Grow on Thistle Bushes.”

The following article, taken from the *New Zealand Press News*, is worthy of perusal. If it should fall under the eye of one erring brother, who is on the wrong track, and he should thereby be induced to retrace his steps, then it will not have been penned and printed in vain. We quote :—

“When a man transgresses the laws which society has imposed upon its individual members, as a rule he has some powerful motive for his action. A thief steals in order that he may be benefited in some way or other by the proceeds of his plunder; the murderer is frequently actuated by some all-absorbing passion, such as jealousy or revenge, to sacrifice his victim. In either case, there is a certain and sometimes well-defined object to be gained, which, although not by any means justifying the felony, suffices to account for its commission. In the case of the “rat,” however—the man who deserts his comrades and joins the ranks of the enemy under the impression that he will be rewarded for his cowardice and treachery—there is no possible justification.

“Looking at the matter from the most unworthy aspect—that of self-interest—we fail to see the shadow of an excuse for his conduct. What position does a man take up by “ratting?” In the first place, he at once cuts himself off from the society of his fellow-workmen, who avoid him and advertise him as a traitor; secondly, he deprives himself of a chance of future employment in a respectable office, and, unless he is fortunate enough to be re-admitted to communion with the trade after humiliation and the payment of a heavy fine, he is compelled to take refuge in some inferior establishment, where the staff is made up from the “riff-raff” of the business, and where the wage is necessarily small from the fact that the men it harbors are unable to obtain work in another office. Surely the sagacity of men who would sell their reputation and exchange an honorable position for the one we have described is of a considerably lower order than that of the provident little animal whose name they bear! The epithet “rat” is of an earlier date than this generation, and we can only account for its introduction into our business by supposing that our ancestors were but imperfectly acquainted with the habits of the much-abused quadruped in question, or they would not have

so libelled him as to compare him to men who are so far his inferiors as to possess all his vices but not one of his virtues, and who cannot plead the same reason for their cunning as the rat, viz., self-preservation.

"Assuming that our first disadvantage—that of being "sent to Coventry"—counts for nothing with a man who is so far reckless of his good name as to "rat," it does seem to us incomprehensible that the second objection—that of having to work at reduced wages and the loss of caste—should not act as a deterrent. The only reasonable conclusion is that these individuals are so evilly-inclined by disposition that to do wrong is sweeter to them than to act uprightly; and that, following out the impulses of their depraved characters, they throw overboard all promptings of conscience, effectually bar the door to their financial prosperity, and commit social suicide, for the sake of gratifying their love of what is perverse and crooked. We do not envy the state of mind of such men when they reflect, in their moments of meditation, on the result of their conduct.

"Continuing our supposition that they have no remorse on account of forfeited honor, how miserably small they must feel when they consider the consequences of their fatal mistake in supposing that good results would follow evil actions! How pleasant it must be to them to have the conviction forced upon them, perhaps after trying the experiment for many years, that figs do not grow on thistle bushes, and that all the while they have been fondly imagining that they were on the high road to future successes they have been on the wrong track! They then begin to realize that, instead of flattering themselves on their cleverness, they should have bemoaned the aimlessness of their conduct—that in grasping at the illusive shadow they have missed participation in the substantial reward which must in the long run attend the efforts of those who, by all legitimate means, endeavor to maintain the respectability of the trade, and who act for the good of the employer and workman alike, without fear or favor.

"At the same time, however, that we would denounce "rats" of the kind we have described, we would not be so unjust as to class all those working in "rat" offices under one heading. We are quite willing to believe that there are some men to be found who are not to be blamed, but

rather pitied, for their condition—men who have been driven into unfair establishments through sheer want, and with no other desire than the very laudable one of wishing to maintain themselves honestly. Such men view with as great contempt as ourselves their rascally *confreeres* who "rat" from choice, and we think that some recognized provision should be made for their re-admission to Society privileges without having to undergo any penance for their conduct. Under an inflexible rule of course this would be impossible; but we sincerely hope the time will soon come when our rules will be so modified as to distinguish between the renegade who glories in his shame and the unfortunate who is the victim of circumstances."

#### Glass Type.

That glass type paragraph has assumed a new form, and in order that our readers may not be caught napping we give it as clipped from an exchange. It would be curious if something should come out of it yet. We don't see why glass type, imposing stones, etc., should not be made. But here is the item:—"La Patrie" reports favorably on some French experiments to substitute hardened glass for type metal. It is stated that the type founders' moulds and machinery can in general be used without change. The new types made of glass preserve their cleanliness almost indefinitely; they are said to wear better than metal, and they can be cast with a sharpness of line that will print more distinctly than is possible with the old type. There will be also the advantage of an absence of half-defaced letters since it is a peculiarity of the hardened glass that as soon as it is broken at all, it crumbles altogether. But as transparency will not be required in glass used for this purpose, it is believed that a toughness extraordinary even for the hardened glass can be secured."

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

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



### A Pioneer Printer.

Among the many names deserving a niche in the typographical temple, that of Thomas Strode should be assigned a prominent place. It is a pleasing duty for us to sign his claim and to put on record in these pages a few facts relative to his pioneer experiences. We are indebted to the *Australasian Typographical Journal* for the facts. They show what trials and difficulties the early pioneer printers had to contend with, and also, at the same time, what can be accomplished by energy and perseverance. In 1838, Thomas Strode, of Sydney, where he held a good position, and was at one time manager of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, determined upon starting a paper in Melbourne; but, as the printers in Sydney were afraid he intended to start a rival paper in that place, they would not aid him in his enterprise:—

At last he secured a box of "pi," consisting of an old fount of bourgeois, a little brevier, and a wooden press. There was another gentleman identified with this enterprise, whose name was George Arden, who, having a taste for press writing, and seeing an opening for a newspaper, had returned to Sydney with the intention of making arrangements to start one. He there heard of Mr. Strode's desire to do the same thing, and the result was a partnership. The party and the plant arrived at Williamstown on the 12th October, 1838. It took some time to bring the plant up from Williamstown to Melbourne, but on the 27th of the same month the first number appeared, though not until after Mr. Strode had overcome, without any practical assistance, the following difficulties:—He had to sort and distribute the box of bourgeois pi; he had to invent a matrix and mould to cast some letters of which he was so short that he could not produce his paper without them. He had to fix up his press; and when the hour of publication arrived he found that the stone table of his press was so much worn, and so hollow, that he could not produce an impression. To add to his difficulty, a large portion of the type had been worn so low, from being printed in standing advertisements, that it would not "come up." In this dilemma, his wife standing by with the inking-ball, and a shouting, impatient, disappointed crowd outside, he had recourse to placing a blanket under the type, and then gently planing the higher types down to a level

with the lower ones, had the satisfaction at last of being able to finish his paper. The crowd, in the meantime, had become so great that he had to barricade his door, and it was not until twelve o'clock, four hours after the announced hour of publication, that he could supply the demand. The spot where this interesting event took place is, as nearly as possible, where the late *Punch* office in Queen street was; and the office, etc., consisted of a four-roomed cottage. Mr. Strode said that the largest type he had at this time was a very much worn fount of two-line brevier, and that with it he had to produce all the display lines of miniature auctioneers, and other bills or posters. To meet the demand which soon sprung up for larger bills, Mr. Strode at once commenced cutting, and soon completed a number of wood founts from 4-line to 30-line. Many more interesting items could be given of this period, did space permit, but the above will, in a measure, show how difficulties may be overcome by perseverance.

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

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

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

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

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

## The International Printing Trades' Directory.

A Cheap Mode of keeping Names and Addresses constantly before the Trade.

In order to accommodate our readers and save ourselves much valuable time in letter-writing, we have been induced to inaugurate THE PRINTING TRADES' DIRECTORY, in connection with *The Printer's Miscellany*. The DIRECTORY will be published in the *Miscellany* every month, and will thus be a handy monthly reference for those wishing the names and addresses of manufacturers of and dealers in materials for Printing and kindred arts. Scarcely a month elapses that we do not receive scores of letters asking the name and address of some firm in connection with Printing. It is impossible, with the time at our disposal, to answer a tithe of the communications asking the above information; and, in order to meet this demand, we offer those particularly interested the medium of the DIRECTORY for a nominal sum—enough to cover expenses only. Remember, this DIRECTORY is published every month in the *Miscellany*, which has a circulation, at present, of over 2,000 copies, and goes to every printing office, bookbindery, etc., in Canada and Newfoundland, besides having a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the United States. It also circulates extensively in Great Britain, France, West India Islands, Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, South America, and Africa.

RATES FOR THE DIRECTORY.—Inserting Name and Address under one heading 25 cents per month, or \$3.00 per year. Extra matter after Name and Address, giving details of business, 15 cents per line per month additional. New Headings will be inserted when desired.

### Blank Book Manufacturer.

RICHARD HEANS, No. 7 North Side King Square, St. John, N. B.

### Bookbinders' Machinery.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Montreal and Toronto.

### Bookbinders' Thread.

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

### Commercial Traveller.

WILLIAM WALKER, Representing Napance and Newburgh Paper Mills, P. O. Box, 223, Napance, Ontario.

Correspondence respectfully solicited from those requiring Nos. 2, 3, or colored printing paper. Orders sent to him to the care of the firm at Napance, Ontario, will be promptly attended to.

### Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

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

### Engravers on Wood.

CHARLES H. FLEWELLING, City Road, St. John, N. B.

J. H. WALKER, corner of Craig and Bleury streets, Montreal, Q.

### Lithographers' and Bookbinders' Supplies.

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

### Machine Paper Making.

RICHARD HEANS, No. 7 North Side King Square, St. John, N. B.

### Milling Machines.

P. T. BALDWIN, Coaticook, Quebec.

### Paper-Cutting Machines.

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

### Paper Dealers.

J. L. McCOSKERY, No. 7 King Square, St. John, N. B.

J. R. PRUYN, No. 18 Rideau street, Ottawa, Ont.

G. W. JONES, 14 Sackville street, Halifax, N. S.

### Paper Manufacturers.

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., Napance, Ontario.

J. RIORDON, Merriton, Ontario.

### "Peerless" Presses and "Peerless" Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Beckman street, New York.

### Printer's Composing and Make-up Rules.

THOMAS R. WELLS, P. O. Box 142, Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y.

### Printing Inks.

BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nazareth street, Montreal, Q.

GEO. H. MORRILL, 30 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

J. J. SMITH & CO., corner of Grand and River streets, Toronto, Ont.

### Printers' Machinist.

E. BANFILL & CO., 9 Waterloo street, St. John, N. B.

### Printing Press Manufacturers.

C. C. CHILD, 64 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

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

### Printers' Rollers and Composition.

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

### Steam Engines.

E. BANFILL & CO., No. 9 Waterloo street, St. John, N. B.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS COMPANY, Brantford, Ont.

### Type Foundries.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Montreal and Toronto.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., 63 and 65 Beckman street, New York.

The Old New York Type-Foundry.

Established in 1810.

Hard Metal—Accurately Finished Type.

"At what age were you married?" asked she, inquisitively. But the other lady was equal to the emergency, and quietly responded, "At the parson age."

#### BIRTH.

In Madoc, on the 17th March, the wife of Mr. J. A. Orr, of the *North Hastings Review*, of a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

At Brockville, by Rev. J. E. Mavety, on March 18th, F. R. Yokome, editor of the *Napanee Beaver*, Napanee, to Luvenia Amanda Eyre Jackson, of Brockville.

At Atlantic City, N. J., March 20th, Alvan C. Bentley, of Norwich, Conn., and Miss Anna M. Waterhouse of Newark, N. J.

#### FOR SALE.

**B**ARGAINS—FOR SALE—A PERFORMING MACHINE that beats anything in the market and will do as much in one day as any other machine will in 25 days. Price, \$250.

AN 18-INCH AUSTIN CUTTING MACHINE, suitable for a small bindery, in good order. Price, \$85.

A SEMPLE TRIMMING MACHINE, for edition work, in perfect order, good as new, cost \$300. Price, \$150.

A LARGE HOEEMBOSSER, OR SMASHING MACHINE, good as new, cost in New York \$1300, a great bargain at \$700.

For particulars address, "BOOKBINDER," care of this office.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### WANTED.

**W**ANTED.—A good second-hand Printing Press, Type, &c., to print, cards, circulars and hand-bills. Address, "S. L.," office of this paper.

**P**RINTER—A THOROUGH JOB HAND, to manage country office and write; must be sober and steady. Address with capabilities, references, and terms, proprietor *Telegraph*, Welland.

**C**OMPOSITOR—CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT by the em. Apply at the *Guide* office, Port Hope.

**A**S SHORT-HAND WRITER—GOOD—thoroughly posted on railroading, desires a permanent situation; Toronto preferred; best references. Address, "SHORT-HAND WRITER," 243 Huron-st. north side, Chicago.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**WANTED.**

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

"STYLUS,"

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

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

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

Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once,  
H. HALLETT & CO.,  
Portland, Maine.

**E**NGINE.—Simple, Efficient, Economical, Durable.  
**FOR PRINTERS.**  
Address WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,  
Brantford, Canada.

**Steel Composing and Make-Up RULES,**

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

Mailed, prepaid, to any part of the DOMINION OF CANADA on receipt of 30 CENTS each and a thin lead for the measure.

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

Write the name distinctly. Address

THOS. R. WELLS,  
Post Office Box 142,  
Green Island, Albany Co., N. Y.

**J. H. WALKER,  
WOOD ENGRAVER,  
AND ARTISTIC DRAUGHTSMAN.**

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.



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

**WULFF & CO.,**

32 St. Sulpice Street, -- Montreal,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

**A**LL kinds of Glues and Glycerine, Gold and Silver Leaf, Imitation Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Colored paper and Morocco Leather, Indigo Paste and Carmine for ruling, and all kinds of fine colors for Marbling. Lithographers' inks and sundries.

Send for price lists!

**CHEAP KANSAS LANDS.**

We own and control the Railway lands of TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of \$3.25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the GREAT LIMESTONE BELT of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from 20 to 35 Bushels per Acre.

The average yearly rainfall in this county is nearly 33 inches per annum, one-third greater than in the much-extolled ARKANSAS VALLEY, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 23 inches per annum in the same longitude.

**Stock-Raising and Wool-Growing** are very **Remunerative**. The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass! Living Streams and Springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. **The Healthiest Climate in the World!** No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one of the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in WA-KEENEY, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request.

Address

**WARREN, KEENEY & CO.,**  
106 Dearborn St., Chicago.  
Or Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.



## PEARL PRESS

Prints Rapidly. Runs Easily.

From new and improved patterns. For printing cards, bill-heads, labels, statements, circulars, etc., it has no equal. Highest award at the Centennial Exhibition, and recommended by the Judges over all others for "SIMPLICITY, COMPACTNESS, RAPIDITY OF OPERATION, and EASE OF RUNNING." With Automatic Card Dropper and Ink Fountain prints 3000 cards an hour. Prints 5x7 to 7x11 inches. Price \$50 to \$125. Send two 3 cent stamps for Catalogue. Printing Outfits from \$1. up. GOLDING & CO., Manufacturers, 40 Fort-Hill Square, Boston.



## OFFICIAL PRESS

The Best of Cheap Printing Presses. At the Centennial it received the highest award, and attracted purchasers from all parts of the world, for its beauty of design and finish, strength and simplicity of construction, and the low price at which it is sold. Print 2x3 to 8x12 in. Cost \$3 to \$60. Send two 3 cent stamps for Catalogue of Printing Outfits. GOLDING & CO., Fort-Hill Sq., Boston.

### ACME SELF-CLAMPING

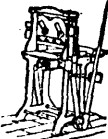
#### LEVER CUTTER.

The Simplest, Cheapest, most Powerful and Strongest.

PRICE, \$115

C. C. CHILD,

64 Federal Street, Boston.



### THE ACME

Newspaper and Job Presses,

Unquestionably the easiest running—best adapted for Newspaper and Jobwork—most economical to use, and cheapest well-built press in the market. Send for circulars.

C. C. CHILD,

64 Federal Street, Boston.

## W. O. HICKOK,

Harrisburg, Penn.,

(U. S. A.)

Manufacturer of

Patent Ruling Machines, Cutting Boards, and other Bookbinders' Supplies.

Orders sent to care of "A. B." office of this paper, will receive prompt attention.

## Book Binding, Paper Ruling,

—AND—

## Blank Book Manufacturing.

RICHARD HEANS, late foreman with H. Chubb & Co., has opened a Bindery at No. 7 North Side King Square, opposite the Bangor House. All orders left with him or sent by mail to H. Chubb & Co., will receive prompt attention at his hands.

JOHN T. GRANGE,  
(Late proprietor of the Newburgh Paper Mill.)

Travelling Agent for the  
Napanee Mills  
Paper Manufacturing Co'y.,  
NAPANEE, ONTARIO,

Will be happy to receive orders for  
Nos. 2 & 3 White, and also Colored

## PRINTING PAPER.

Orders sent to his address at Napanee will receive prompt attention.

CONTRACTS SOLICITED.

P. T. BALDWIN,

Manufacturer of

## MAILING MACHINES,

Price \$15 Each.

Orders from Newspaper Publishers respectfully solicited.

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

COATICOOK, P. Q.

G. W. JONES,  
14 SACKVILLE STREET,  
HALIFAX, N. S.,

Agent for the Lower Provinces and Newfoundland for the Napanee Mills Manufacturing Company, Napanee, Ontario, Canada West.

Large stock of numbers 2 and 3  
Printing, Caps, and Colored Paper,  
of all sizes and weights, constantly on hand. Special attention given to newspaper contracts. Printing Inks of all colors and grades; also, Bronze Powders for Printers, Roller Composition, Glue, Lye Brushes, etc., kept in stock. Orders solicited.

## J. R. PRUYN,

No. 18 Rideau St., Ottawa, Ont.,

AGENT for Ottawa and the neighboring towns for the NAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING CO. Contract tenders and orders for Nos. 2 and 3 Printing Paper solicited. All orders entrusted to him will receive prompt and immediate attention. P.O. Box 390.

**BARGAINS.**

- One 55x62 Dryden, Ford & Co., four-feeder Wharfedale; in good order; cost new \$4,000..... \$1,500
- One 42x28 Wharfedale two-feeder "Reliance;" guaranteed good as new.. 2,000
- One 37x52 first-class Payne two-feeder Wharfedale; cost new \$2,200..... 1,750
- One 36x44 Hoe Drum Cylinder; in good order; cost new \$2,600.... 1,200
- One 33x50 Hoe Drum Cylinder; in good order..... 900
- One 29x42 first-class drum Cylinder Hoe; in good order; complete with apparatus for steam power; cost over \$2,000; a decided bargain at..... 1,200
- One 31x46 first-class Campbell, in good order..... 800
- One 21x40 large Cylinder Taylor; in good order..... 800
- Two 14x20 (inside chase) first-class Chromatic Presses, each with steam fixtures; in excellent order; will print black alone or three colors at one impression; cost new each \$900. Each..... 400
- One Half-Medium Oshawa Gordon; good as new..... 325
- One 14x22 (inside chase) segment Cylinder Gordon; in excellent order..... 400
- One 7x10½ (inside chase) Ruggles Press; in good order, and cheap at 150
- One 30-inch gage Paper Cutter, in good order; price new \$150..... 100
- One English Ruling machine; almost new; only..... 75
- One ink distributor for a No. 5 Washington Press..... 25

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

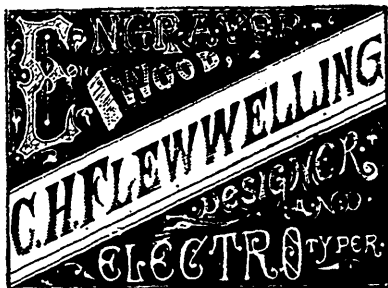
**NEW PRESSES, ETC.**

We have in our storeroom:

- One 11x16 (new size Quarto Medium) Peerless Printing Press..... \$ 370
- One 10x15 Peerless Press..... 325
- One Tangey Hydraulic Press; has two pumps; ram 4 inches, with 14 inches run out, and 46 inches between. Platen 32x22. Tested to 30 tons..... 325
- One Sanborn new series Patent Backing Machine..... 450
- One Hoe Shears and Table for Mill-board..... 70
- One 20-inch Treadle Perforating Machine..... 100
- One 13-inch Lever Perforating Machine..... 50

Prices are f. o. b.

**DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING Co.,**  
Montreal and Toronto.



City Road, St. John, N. B.

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All kinds of machinery made and repaired. Having had an extensive experience in putting up and repairing Printing and Bookbinding Machinery of all kinds, we think we can guarantee entire satisfaction in these lines. At all events, give us a trial.

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Also—Agent for the Napance Mills Paper Manufacturing Company. Orders for Nos. 2 and 3 printing paper solicited.

## "SOBTS."

It is said that the Brantford *Expositor* has on hand a new spring suit—a libel suit.

A sentiment for printers: May you always be able to justify yourselves by giving clean proofs of your actions.

If editors printed everything they are asked to print, and suppressed everything they are asked to suppress, how little their journals would deserve to be called *newspapers*.

"Mamma, I know why papa calls you honey," triumphantly cried a youngster. "Because he thinks I am sweet, dear!" "No, it's because you have so much comb in your hair."

They say that the Indian name for editor is "Worak-to-che-nesh-he-kaw-haw." That's what we always thought it was. It means "tired and hungry," probably.

The author of a work called "Three Words to the Drunkard," asked Theodore Hook to review it. "Oh! my dear fellow, that I will do in three words—"Pass the bottle!"

Mr. Gough and Mr. Murphy says we must not drink malt and spirituous liquors; Dio Lewis says coffee and tea are poisonous; the *Herald of Health* cautions us against drinking ice-water. What can we drink, anyhow!

A person who had obtained a free railway pass, asked the road agent if "he could not embrace his wife." "Probably," the official answered, "but I prefer to see her before promising positively."

It is when a dry goods clerk of ninety-seven pounds weight attempts to help from a farm-wagon a farmer's wife of two hundred and three pounds weight, that the reporter seats himself contentedly on the curbstone and waits for the catastrophe.

How is it that people can never see for themselves what is in the newspaper. You may bet your boots if any one has occasion to write to a newspaper about something personal to himself he will commence: "Sir, my attention has been called," &c.

The Lowell *Courier* says so much trash has not proceeded from the pen of any other writer of the present century, as from the pen of Jules Verne. The *Courier* does gross injustice to some of our writers for boys, though we suppose it is unintentional.

An exchange informs us that "an Iowa school mistress has been discharged, because, for the amusement of the children during recess, she stood on her head. One of the trustees chanced to see the feat." He must have been blind if he had not seen her *feet*.

Somehow or other, says the *Hawkeye* man, there is something in the expression in the eye of a venerable William goat, as he lurks around

a livery-stable waiting for an incautious customer to come in and order a rig, that makes you think of the Russian army at Constantinople contemplating the movement of the British fleet.

An exchange received the following answer: "Stop sending me the jernel enny more ass you dident notis the bigg hog me husband butchered sunday and it dont fit my pantry shelve ennyhow. The husb—no, the "hogg" weighed 387.

COUNTRY JOURNALISM.—Editor to Amateur Reporter (and it was a fact, too): "Well, how much will the report of the meeting make?" Novice: "Eh! Well, maybe a column." Editor: "Too much. Give half." Novice (with perfect *sang froid*): "Yes, Sir—*which half*."

A man, to whom some wonderful story was told on the authority of a penny paper, declined to believe it, saying he distrusted all he saw in "cheap prints." "Why shouldn't you believe the cheap papers," he was asked, "as soon as others?" "Because," was the ready answer, "I don't think they can afford to speak the truth for the money."

The art of advertising is being brought down to a decidedly fine point; and when an agent sends you an inch advertisement to insert at your very lowest rates, and accompanies it with a six inch local notice, which he wants put in for nothing, you can't help but admire his acreage of "cheek," and wish you had a gun that would shoot a hundred miles, and kill the fellow you are thinking of, without taking aim.

Nine o'clock, a. m.—"I lay my hand on my heart and forever forswear the use of intoxicating beverages."

Ten a. m.—"No, thank you. I lay my hand on my heart and forever forswear the use of intoxicating beverages."

Eleven a. m.—"Nuck, don't drink. Laid my han' on m' heart's morning, an' forever forswore the use of intoxicating beverages."

High noon.—"Norrahit. Laid my han' on my heart 'sh morning and frever forswore th' use of intoxicating beveragesh."

2:00 p. m.—"Firsh time doeshn't count. But 'sh morning laid m'—hic—hand ommy heart, and forever forshwore use of intoxicating bevalages."

4:00 p. m.—"Settemudpagain! Thish lasht time. Laymy han nommy—hic!—heart, and fullvever foshwear use of intoxicatated bellavages."

10:00 p. m.—"Lamrod, fill th' fuf—fuf—hic!—fuf—flowing bo—hic!—owl! He'sh jolly goo' ful-feller! Lesh felllever f'shwear use of tockshicadel bevalages."

11:00 p. m.—"Whoop pee! I'm al' n'! 'Smatter 'ith 'em on. Lesh fever f'ahwear hic—tocksh—f'shwear tockshy—tocksh—tocksh—head!"

(The bell strikes twelve. Mr. Duffy takes no note of time.)

# BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING CO.'S PRINTING INKS

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Spun from Best and Purest Fibre.

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*Paper Manufacturing Co'y.*

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

W. F. Hall, - - Secretary.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES GENERALLY.

## PLAIN & FANCY TYPES,

MODERN AND OLD STYLE TYPE,

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