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THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL KINDS OF ARTS

Vol. 6. ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL & MAY, 1882. Nos. 10 & 11.

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TYPOGRAPHY.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

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

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THE PRINTERS' MISCELLANY



AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDS OF BOOKS

VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, APRIL & MAY, 1882. Nos. 10 & 11.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

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

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., APRIL & MAY, 1882.

There are a few of our subscribers who have, thus far, neglected to remit the amounts opposite their names on our books. We will be very thankful if they will attend to this matter at once, as we are in need of the money.

Important Notice.

Representatives, who will be most liberally dealt with, are wanted in every town and city wherever the English language is spoken, to obtain subscribers to THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY. The proprietary will be found *most liberal* in its dealings. There are plenty of young men who can, with ease, earn a good round sum, as pocket money. Compositors, travellers, etc., willing to canvass their friends or fellow employes, are invited to apply for terms at once. Although THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has a big circulation, there must be many thousands indirectly connected with Paper and Printing, who would be glad to subscribe if they were asked, but are difficult to get at, unless friends in the trade with a little leisure will do it as a matter of business.

Special Notice.

We wish the business card or address of every newspaper, book and job printer in the United States, Canada or Newfoundland whether doing a large or small business. Correspondents will confer a favor by aiding us to procure the same in their localities. Any person connected with printing in any way who may see this notice, and does not receive the MISCELLANY, by sending his address, will be favored with the same.

A New Scheme for the Measurement of Type for Piece-workers.

When printers began to measure their types, so as to compute their compensation for work performed, we have no means of knowing. Probably the earlier printers all worked by the week, and payment for piece-work is certainly a comparatively recent invention. The earliest scale of prices of which we can find any mention was adopted in London and printed about the year 1785. This was spoken of as "the price of work paid for by letters." None of the works accessible to us tell anything of the mode by which the letters were measured or computed.

In England it is now—and, we believe, has nearly always been—the practice to measure matter by the number of *n's* it contains; that is, a line of lower-case *n's* is set up in the proposed measure and types, as American printers set a line of *em* quads, and 1,000 divided by the number thus obtained, which gives the number of lines necessary to make 1,000 *n's*. This, we presume, is on the supposition that the *n* is always cast in exact proportion to the other sorts of the font, so that that letter would form a reasonably equitable basis for measuring matter for the purpose of reckoning its price.

French compositors measure by the letters. They set up the alphabet of the type used, as

many times as may be required to fill the measure, and count the letters. This number, multiplied by the number of lines set—rated as solid—gives the number of letters. In the strike of ten years ago, the French compositors wanted the punctuation points to be added to the twenty-five letters; but this very reasonable request was not complied with.

The system of type measurement used in America is the most unfair and absurd in existence that we know of. It simply consists in reckoning the number of *em quads* that will go in a line, dividing 1,000 by this number, thus obtaining the number of lines necessary to make a thousand ems. No matter whether the type be very fat or very lean; the same unvarying standard is applied to all. If the type is very fat, the compositor is the gainer; if very lean, he is so much the loser.

In order to elucidate this matter as clearly as possible, that it may be thoroughly understood, and erroneous ideas regarding it removed, it may be advisable to briefly allude to the causes which make a change necessary from the established plan of measuring a compositor's work, and for this purpose we will draw largely on a circular recently issued by the International Union.

In ascertaining the amount of labor performed by a compositor, the space occupied by 1,000 ems (not letter m's, but squares of the body of the type to be measured) constitutes the 1,000-em measure, and is the basis upon which is fixed the remuneration for all his labor. By this method the depth of the letters of a font of type down the column is accurately measured, but no measurement is made of the width of the letters across the column. When this method was instituted, there were but few type-founders operating, and the type cast by them was uniform in character to an extent that the measure of 1,000 squares of a font of type was also a uniform measure of the labor performed by a compositor to fill that space with letters and words. The inequality, if any existed, was so slight as to be unnoticed by the compositor, and "fat" and "lean" type were unknown. Since that time type-founders have multiplied enormously. Many of them, in order to recommend their type to publishers, and being well aware that the printers' method of measurement considered only the depth of letters and not their width, began the manufacture of type occupying less space in width than formerly proportionate

to its depth. By this means they convinced publishers that by using their type a much greater amount of reading matter would be secured in a given space for the same expense, the compositors, through their own shortsightedness receiving no remuneration for the extra labor involved in filling a given space with the new type. Others created a diversity by casting broad faces, the letters occupying a greater space in width than formerly proportionate to the depth of the body. The principal recommendations for type of this character were that broad faces were more durable than narrow faces, and that for optical reasons the broader faces could be read for a much longer time without impairing or distressing the eyesight of the reader, and that the broad faces were thus more beneficial and satisfactory to the public, and, consequently, the broader faces were in accordance with the true interests of typography. In both cases the type-founders were correct in their claims. This diversity in the character of type cast by the type-founders has given rise among compositors to the distinction of "fat" and "lean," or profitable and unprofitable, type upon which to work by the piece. The inequality under which compositors labor has grown to such an extent that it is now impossible to fix a uniform price for composition in any city on the continent and secure anything like justice to all the compositors. An effort was made to remedy the difficulty by the adoption of what is known as the "standard" which prescribed that the lower-case alphabet of a font of type must fill a given space, or allowance be made in making up the 1,000 measure in proportion as the type deviated from the standard to the disadvantage of the compositor; but, like the method itself, it fails to fulfill the purpose for which it was originally intended—the establishment of a just basis upon which to fix a scale of prices for composition.

There are very few compositors, particularly in the cities, who have not experienced the dissatisfaction and injustice which inevitably follow where great inequality exists in the character of type paid for at a uniform price per 1,000 ems. It often happens (and is unquestionably likely to happen) that some one newspaper office in a town or city uses a broad-faced or "fat" body-type on the paper, while the others have "lean" fonts. The result is, the proprietors of the "fat" paper find their compositors' wages average far

more than in the rival establishment. They may not consider the men are receiving too much pay, but they are determined, as a matter of business prudence, that they will not pay more wages than their rivals, and demand a reduction. It is useless to argue that all pay the same wages—the bills prove the contrary to be the fact. The proprietors of the "fat" paper look closely into the matter, and find that if their compositors acceded to the reduction asked in the price per 1,000 ems, they could still earn better wages than they could in the rival establishments. The compositors, also, are aware of the fact, and are willing to accede to the reduction, thus acknowledging the justice of the demand of the employers. One of two things inevitably follows: Either an unjust "strike" is waged upon the proprietors of the "fat" sheet, or the Union accedes to the reduction asked, makes the reduced price the scale in all the offices, and thus obliges a large portion, if not the majority, of its membership to work for beggarly wages. Thus, the interests of compositors are not identical under the present method of measurement. It is also certain that the wages paid per 1,000 ems in a city are based upon what the "fat" office are willing and able to pay and not the "lean" ones, and that a higher average rate of wages would accrue were a just and equitable system of measurement in force than under the present one of inequality.

The method originated by Samuel Rastall, and adopted by the International Union, makes as the basis of measurement the space which 1,000 letters occupy in place of the 1,000 squares or ems. All the letters of a font of type being uniformly proportioned to the lower-case alphabet of the font, it is accepted as reasonably certain that a measure of the space which 1,000 letters occupy would also be a uniform measure of the labor required of a compositor to fill that space with letters and words on a solid basis. By this plan, 25 letters of the alphabet is made the unit of measurement—the twenty-sixth being omitted to render computation simple. Set up the alphabet of any font of type, omitting the letter "z," this being 25 letters, a simple fraction of 1,000, as 25 multiplied by 40 numbers 1,000. Measure the alphabet, by placing ems of the same font below the letters, thus:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvmxy | 11 $\frac{2}{3}$
 E E E E E E E E E E E E

and find the equivalent of the alphabet in ems and fractions of ems. Multiply the equivalent in ems by 40, and the amount obtained will be the exact space in ems which 1,000 letters of the font would occupy. Divide this amount by the number of ems in the column width, and the quotient will be the exact number of lines of the newspaper or book which 1,000 letters of the font would occupy, and this space, marked on a "rod," as at present, would be the 1,000 measure for that font.

The general adoption of the new method would doubtless be followed by the discarding of "lean" type and the introduction in its place of smaller bodies and broader faces, the great recommendation for "lean" type being its ability to cheat the compositor to the advantage of the employer.

The advantages claimed for the new method are, briefly, these: It places compositors more on an equality in wages received for labor performed, and thus makes their interests identical in the maintenance of the scale; its general adoption would exclude "lean" type from use, and would thus prove a public benefit; it would remove the unjust premium which is now exacted of employers who desire to put on smaller, broader-faced fonts, and thus more reading-matter will be published and more demand for compositors will accrue under the new method than under the old; it is as simple a method as the old, and the accuracy of the measure can be verified by compositor or employer just as readily as by the old plan; it is just to both employer and compositor, and will doubtless commend itself to both, if rightly understood.

One of the first questions which will occur to the printer, after satisfying himself that the method proposed should go into effect, is: "How are we to fix the price for the new 1,000 measure?" It is certain that if a price is fixed upon which would be equivalent to an advance in wages, the proprietors would refuse to consent to the change, no matter how much they may have been predisposed in its favor. The compositors, also, would refuse to consider the matter if it was going to result in a pecuniary loss to them. The method of adjustment of price must be one, then, by which neither proprietor nor compositor will lose by the change, and it can be arrived at in this manner: We will suppose a newspaper office wishes to adopt the new method of measurement, and the body-

type used on the paper is minion and nonpareil. In making up the measure on the new plan it may be found that on the minion font 625 ems is the exact space which 1,000 letters would occupy, while the nonpareil occupies a space, 675 ems. The price paid for 1,000 ems of both is 40 cents. Now we will consider the minion first, and the question arises: "If 1,000 ems are worth 40 cents, what are 625 ems worth?" This question is readily answered in the rule of three by multiplying the two smaller numbers together (625x40=25,000) and dividing by 1,000, and the result gives 25c. as the exact price which 625 ems, or the new 1,000 measure, is worth compared with the old 1,000 em measure. So that it would be precisely the same thing so far as wages are concerned, whether the new measure was used at 25c. or the old one at 40c. But the price must be uniform on all the type, and it will be necessary to consider the nonpareil as well, which contains 675 ems in the 1,000 measure. We treat this number by the same rule (675x40=27,000), and find that 27,000 divided by 1,000 shows 27c. as the exact price the nonpareil is worth compared with the old measure. This proves that the compositors working on the nonpareil have an advantage over those working on the minion, and that the proprietor is obliged to pay an unjust premium for using the smaller type. We therefore add the amounts (25 and 27) together and divide by the number of fonts (2), which shows that 26c. is the equitable price to be paid for the new 1,000 measure under such circumstances, and the two fonts are thus equalized. When two or more offices enter into the change jointly, find the average number of ems in the 1,000 measure of each office by adding the sums of the different fonts together and dividing by the number of fonts; then add the averages of all the offices together and divide by the number of offices. The figures obtained will be the average number of ems in the new 1,000 measure in the city. Find what proportion this number bears to the price paid per 1,000 ems, as already shown in the rule of three, and the answer will be the equitable price for type-setting in that city under the new method. The proprietors, as a body, would pay precisely the same wages they had previously, and the compositors, as a body, would receive the same remuneration. But it would be found that the bills of the compositors averaged the same in all the offices under the

change, and "fat" and "lean" type would no longer exist. The adjustment of price, once established, would be forever disposed of, and the scale would be subject to the same changes as at present, the compositors receiving and proprietors securing an advance by the former or reduction by the latter whenever circumstances warranted a change.

Mr. Rastall, it is said, intends to ask the International Union, at its approaching session, to allow the following slight amendment to the new method, believing that the standard of measurement will then be as perfect as can be devised. The circular says:

"The new method is based upon the space occupied by the letters, and would be unerring if nothing but letters were used to fill the space. The 'spaces' being alike in both fonts and not proportioned to the letters, it follows that a 'space' occupies a relatively greater ratio in a 'lean' font than in a 'fat' one. A disinterested and impartial judge would thus decide the matter: 'If the 'spaces' occupy a greater area of space than the letters, then the em-method of measurement would be the proper one; where the letters occupy the greatest area, the method based upon the letters is the just one.' In his first investigation of the subject, Mr. Rastall's examples being on a small scale, the inequality arising under his method from this cause was so trivial as to escape his observation entirely. He is now satisfied that it would be an improvement to add to the letters the average number of spaces used in ordinary reading matter, or one space to four letters. He proposes to do this by simply adding to the alphabet of twenty-five letters two squares of the body of the font to be measured, representing six spaces, thus: (abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz—). With this basis the 1,000 measure would represent not only the space which 1,000 letters of a font occupy, but also the additional amount of space which the spaces occupy in converting those letters into words. The 1,000 measure would also be nearer the 1,000-em measure in length."

WANTED—Back numbers of the *Miscellany*, as follows:

Volume I, No. 2.

" II, Nos. 6 and 7.

" IV, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12.

We are willing to give two current numbers for every one of the above sent to this office.

The Newspaper History of Quebec.

Translated for the MISCELLANY, from the French by permission of the author, Horace Tétu.

Continued.

British North American, founded May 10, 1841, was published three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and disappeared October 5th the same year. At first it professed to be uninfluenced by the administration or by party. Dr. Luc Burke was proprietor and editor of the journal. Published by A. Jacques. Price of subscription, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

The *Quebec Argus*, founded November 3, 1841, replaced the *British North American*, appeared twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and lived a short time. The first number contained only a single sheet, which treated of different subjects and contained well edited articles. This journal was published by A. Jacques, proprietor. Price of subscription, fifteen shillings per annum, payable in advance. Size, folio.

L'Artisan, a political, literary, industrial and commercial journal, was founded October 5, 1842, by Messrs. J. Huston and Bertrand, and appeared twice a week, Mondays and Thursdays. J. Huston was editor. Subscription price, one dollar a year. Size, quarto. April 3, 1843, the journal came out in an enlarged and improved form, and promised to publish, till a new order appeared, a sheet on Monday and a half sheet on Thursday. One or two columns were dedicated to agriculture. The price was seven shillings and six pence per annum. July 20, 1843, the journal ceased to appear. The size was small folio.

L'Artisan was resuscitated January 2, 1844, with volume first, and appeared then Tuesdays and Fridays. Its motto was, "Ordre et progres; honneur et patrie; l'union fait la force." The paper was devoted to politics, agriculture and industry, and still gave signs of life September 26, 1844, but disappeared immediately after. Printed and published by Stanislas Drapeau. Office of the *Artisan*, St. John street, No. 167, opposite the English Cemetery. The price of subscription was two dollars per annum. Size, small folio.

The *Standard*, founded November 29, 1842, was published twice a week, Tuesdays and Fridays, professed the principles of responsible

government, and had only an ephemeral existence. Printed and published for R. M. Moore, editor-proprietor, by N. Aubin and W. H. Rowen, 32 St. John street. Price of subscription, ten shillings per annum. Size, folio.

Le Journal de Quebec, political, commercial, industrial and literary, founded December 1st, 1842, by Joseph Cauchon, as editor, and Augustin Coté, as printer, No. 1 Lamontagne street. Was published twice a week, Tuesdays and Saturdays, and the price was four dollars a year. Size, folio.

May 2, 1843, the journal commenced to appear three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and the price was four dollars a year. After May 1, 1865, besides the edition twice a day, there was a daily edition, of which the subscription price was \$6.00 a year, payable in advance. Size, folio. M. Cauchon was always the editor-in-chief of the *Journal*, and M. Augustin Coté was always the editor-proprietor.

The *Quebec Herald*, a political journal, devoted to the religious interests of the Catholics speaking the English language, was founded October 19, 1843, was published three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and disappeared February 3, 1844. Printed and published by C. Secretan, jr., who was compiler. Editor and proprietor, A. Jacques, No. 25 St. Pierre street. Subscription price, twenty shillings a year. Size, folio.

Le Castor, "Labor omnia vincit," a political, industrial and commercial journal, began to *gnaw* November 7, 1843, and appeared twice a week, Tuesdays and Thursdays. Editor, N. Aubin. The paper was printed at first by N. Aubin and W. H. Rowen, but after a few months N. Aubin remained sole proprietor. Subscription, two dollars per annum. Size, quarto.

The second volume began on November 21, 1844, in small folio size, appeared on Mondays and Thursdays, and the subscription was then fifteen shillings per annum. The *Castor* disappeared in the second part of the year 1845.

Quebec Times, a commercial journal and independent in politics, with conservative views, was founded February 10, 1844, by a person named Pooler, and replaced the *Quebec Herald*. The paper appeared three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and existed about three years. Editors, John Bonner; J.

H. Willan, lawyer, for about one year; the brother of the founder of the journal, and at length the founder himself. Printed by A. Jacques and published by B. Devlin. Price of subscription, four dollars per annum. Size, folio.

Berain, a Protestant religious journal, founded on April 4, 1844, was published on Thursday mornings, by G. Stanley, bookseller, No. 15 Buade street, and lived about five years. Rev. Haënsel, a German, a minister from England, was editor. Price of subscription, fifteen shillings a year, or twelve shillings and six pence, payable in advance. Size, folio.

Freeman's Journal, founded June 7, 1844, by Christopher Flanigan, appeared on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and professed what are called in politics, "liberal opinions." Editors, B. Devlin, afterwards M. P. P., for about six months; J. H. Willan, lawyer, for fifteen or sixteen months. The journal lasted about three years. Printed and published by C. Flanigan, No. 29 St. Peter street, opposite the People's Bank of the city. Price of subscription, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

Le Menestrel, founded June 20, 1844, appeared once a week, on Thursdays; contained in each number twenty pages, large octavo, of which sixteen were exclusively devoted to literature, and the four last to music. The paper existed from fifteen to sixteen months. Printed by Stanislas Drapeau and Plamondon, proprietors of the *Artisan*. Price of subscription, three dollars a year.

The *Commercial Courier*, or *Courrier Commercial*, an auctioneers' and merchants' journal, presented itself January 25, 1845. It was published in English and French, on Thursday, and existed about ten months. Editor, Marc A. Plamondon. Printed and published by Stanislas Drapeau, No. 10 du Parloir street, opposite the church of the Ursulines. Office, No. 9 Sault au Matelot. Size, small folio. Distribution, gratis.

The *Guardian*, designed for the instruction of youth, was founded October 4, 1845, and appeared once a week, on Saturday. The paper existed a short time. It was edited by a person named Jenkins, and was published by Gilbert Stanley, No. 4 St. Anne street. Price of subscription, five shillings paid in advance, or six shillings not payable in advance.

Morning Chronicle, a commercial and mari-

time gazette, founded May 18, 1847, by Robert Middleton and Charles St. Michel, at No. 8 coté Lamontagne, appeared every day of the week, in the morning, till the first of December of the same year; then the publication became tri-weekly, that is, took place on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, till the 30th April, 1848; next day, May 1st, the journal became daily and was published in the morning till the first of December of the same year. This change in the publication continued till the first of January, 1854. Price, \$6 a year. Size, folio.

Editor-proprietors—Robert Middleton and Chs. St. Michel, from 1847 to 1848; Chs. St. Michel, alone, 1848–1860; S. B. Foote, from 1860 to 1863; since 1863, John J. Foote.

Mr. Robert Middleton was the first editor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

L'Ami de la Religion et de la Patrie, (specimen number, November 27, 1847,) an ecclesiastical, literary, political and popular instruction journal, founded Dec. 18, 1847, appeared at first every Friday, in eight pages, but at the 25th number, the journal was published three times a week, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Editor, Jacques Cremazie, advocate. Printed and published by Stanislas Drapeau, printer proprietor, No. 22 Lamontagne street. Subscription, two dollars per annum. Size, quarto.

The first volume ended in November, 1848. From that date till the end of its existence, which took place March 13, 1850, *L'Ami de la Religion et de la Patrie* came out in folio size, and the annual subscription was then twelve shillings and six pence. Friday, September 14, 1849, the journal began to appear on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning.

The *Quebec Spectator*, a political journal, founded May 3, 1848, in Lamontagne street, was published on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and disappeared October 30th of the same year. Edited by S. McCoy and published by Augustin Coté, for the proprietors. Subscription, twenty shillings a year, half payable in advance. Size, folio.

The *Emigrant*, a political journal, founded May 25, 1848, was published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and lived about nine months. Editor, J. H. Willan, lawyer. Published by John Donaghue, No. 14 St. Pierre street. Subscription, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

L'Abeille (of the Seminary), "Je suis chose legere et vais de fleur en fleur" (I am a light thing and pass from flower to flower); an historical and literary publication, founded by the scholars in October, 1848, issued once a week, on Thursday, during the scholastic year, and existed till July, 1854. Printed at the little Seminary. Subscription price, a crown a year. Size, quarto.

L'Abeille was revived December 31st, 1858, appeared still on Thursday, and disappeared June 26, 1862. It was printed at the Seminary. The size and price were the same as formerly.

Canadien Independent, a political journal, founded in May, 1849, appeared three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and existed five or six months. Editor, N. Aubin. Paul Frechette, editor-proprietor, No. 15, Lamontagne street. Price, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

La Sentinelle du Peuple, a journal of progress, politics, commerce, industry and science, was founded March 26, 1850, and was published half in French, half in English. It appeared on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and lived three or four months. The motto was, "Religion, Science, Democracy." N. Aubin, publisher; Paul Frechette, editor. The office was at No. 15 Lamontagne street. Price of subscription, ten shillings a year. Size, quarto.

Ordre Social, a political, literary, industrial, agricultural and temperance journal, was founded March 28, 1850. It appeared on Thursdays, in sixteen pages, and disappeared December 26th of the same year. No name of editors. Editor's office, 14 St. Famille street. It was printed and published for the proprietors by Stanislas Drapeau. Price of subscription, ten shillings per annum. Size, small folio.

L'Ouvrier, a journal of popular instruction, commenced May 6, 1851, was published the last day of the week, and gave only two numbers. Editor, Charles Langlois. Published by Frs. Piche, No. 49 St. Gabriel street, St. Roch. Size, quarto.

La Voix du Peuple, a political journal, founded December 26, 1851, by P. G. Huot and James Smith, who were the editors of it, made itself heard only on Tuesdays and existed several months. Published by the aforesaid James Smith. Price of subscription, a dollar a year. Size, long folio.

Our Journal, a literary publication, founded

on September 24th, 1852, appeared on Saturday mornings and lived a little more than seven months. Editors, Messrs. Duffy, Lindsay and J. H. Willan, lawyer. Printed and published for Owen Duffy, 15 St. Jean street. Subscription, twelve shillings a year. Size, folio.

Protestant Times, "The Queen, the Constitution, and the People," a Protestant, religious journal, founded September 3, 1853, by a person named James, was published three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and lived three or four months. Two pages of each number were devoted to reading. Printed at the establishment of Lovell. Price, four dollars a year.

Quebec Colonist, a commercial and political gazette, founded in the autumn of 1853, had a daily publication during the business season, but during the close of navigation, that is, during six months, the publication was tri-weekly. The journal continued for four years. Editors, Ed. J. Charlton and Donaghue. John Donaghue & Co., proprietors. Office, No. 15 St. Jean street. Subscription price, five dollars a year, payable in advance. Size, folio.

The *Observer*, a commercial gazette, began its observations March 30, 1854, was published in a daily edition, and disappeared at the end of fifteen or sixteen months. Published by Charles Roger, an old editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and afterwards of the *Gazette de Quebec*. The title is in red. Price of subscription, five dollars a year. Size, folio.

L'Independant, "a journal of the people," (in favor of the election of Dubord), founded July 1, 1854, appeared on Saturdays and continued for several numbers. Distribution, gratis. Size, octavo.

Le National, a journal edited in the democratic interests, was founded November 20, 1855, appeared on Tuesdays and Fridays each week, and disappeared June 10, 1859. Editors and proprietors, P. G. Hao, Telesphore Fournier and Marc A. Plamondon. Published at Desjardins street, Upper Town. The printers were, at first, Joseph Renaud, alone, during a little more than two years, then Renaud, Chapleau and Drolet. Price of subscription, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

Military Gazette, a military journal, founded January 17, 1857, was published in a weekly edition and existed about eighteen months. Editor, Captain Kirk, of the regular army.

Printed at first by M. Cary, of the *Mercury*, then by P. Lamoureux, coté Lamontagne. Price of subscription, seven shillings and six pence per annum. Size, folio.

Le Courrier au Canada, "a journal of Canadian interests," and having for its motto, "Je crois, j'espère et j'aime," was founded February 1, 1857, Buade street, and appeared every day of the week till July of the same year. Since July, 1857, the publication was always tri-weekly, that is, appeared on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays each week. Price of subscription, four dollars a year.

The weekly edition of the *Courrier* existed since July, 1875, appeared on Thursday, contained a résumé of the tri-weekly, and the price of subscription was a dollar a year.

Editor-proprietors, J. D. Brousseau, 1857 to 1861; since 1861, Leger Brousseau.

Editors—Dr. J. C. Tâche and the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C. B., as co-laborers; the first filled the editor's chair till the year 1859; Joseph Aubrey, Doctor of Law and then Professor at Laval University, from 1859 to the autumn of 1863; Eugene Renault, from 1863 to the first days of March, 1873; Guillaume Amyot, lawyer, from 1873 till November 13, 1875; since then, Roch Pamphile Vallée, notary. Printed and published by Leger Brousseau, No. 7 Buade street. Size, folio.

La Citadelle, an amusing journal, appeared May 9, 1857, was published once a week, on Thursday, and existed about two months. Editors, Jean Theodule Blais and J. A. Paré. Printed and published by L. P. Normand, St. Roch. Size, the smallest that can be seen at Quebec, a 32-mo.

Le Fantasque (the second), a critical and literary review of men and things, and having for its motto, "Impartiality, Reason, Duty," was founded November 19, 1857, appeared at first on Thursday, then on Saturday, and *vice versa*, also several times a week during the time of the elections, and disappeared June 23, 1858. The paper was at first printed by O. Cote, Proulx & Co.; lastly by F. H. Proulx. Price, four cents a number. Size, octavo.

The Vindicator, a political and commercial journal, founded in December, 1857, by Daniel Carey, appeared three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and disappeared in 1865. Daniel Cary was the editor and proprietor. The journal was at first published at

St. Jean street, then Sous le Fort street. Price of subscription, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

Gascon, a literary and political chronicle, born March 3, 1858, published, in eight pages, on Wednesday, as often as possible, and lived some months. All correspondence to P. Lamoureux. The price was four cents a number, or ten shillings a year; then seven shillings and six pence, payable in advance. Size, small quarto.

L'Observateur, a critical journal, having for its motto, "J'observe tout; j'appuie tout; je combats le mauvais et je dis en riant a chacun la vérité." (I observe all, I support all, I combat the bad, and I tell every one the truth smiling,) commenced its observations on March 9, 1858. It announced that it would appear once a week, on Tuesday: however, the second number only appeared on April 20. The first number was only the prospectus. *L'Observateur* lived a little more than two years. Darveau & Parent, proprietors. L. M. Darveau, editor. Price of subscription, five shillings a year. Size, quarto.

La Citadelle, an amusing journal, appeared April 3, 1858, and was published the last day of the week, but had a short duration, a few numbers only. Printed and published by L. P. Normand, No. 21 Ste. Marguerite street, St. Roch. Size, 12-mo.

The Quebec Herald, a political and commercial gazette, founded May 5, 1858, appeared at 6 o'clock on the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, was printed and published by E. J. Brophy, and existed five or six months. Editor, J. F. McDonnell. Office, corner of St. Paul and Sault-au-Matelot street. Subscription price, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

Charivari, bound to "charivarise" everybody, appeared May 10, 1858, was published irregularly and as often as possible, according, as it said, to the encouragement it received. Editors, Jean Baptiste La Consonne and Josephite La Voyelle. The journal *charivarised* some months. Printed for the proprietors by P. Lamoureux, Lamontagne street. Price, two cents a number. Size, octavo.

Le Chicot appeared in 1858 and issued only a single number, but the remembrance of it will not fade away from the memory of those who read it, on account of the political articles which it contained. Size, two or three times longer than broad.

Le Bourru, "a journal for the use of good-humored people," began to show itself uncivil February 1, 1859, appeared at first on Tuesday, then on Wednesday, and at last on Thursday, and existed fifteen or eighteen months. The *Bourru* was at first printed by P. Lamoureux, Lamontagne street, then by G. R. Grenier, who became printer and proprietor. Subscription price, fifty cents for six months. Size, quarto.

The *Gridiron*, or *gril* in French, a sarcastic and stinging journal, as its title indicates, founded July 23, 1859, appeared on Saturday morning and had only an ephemeral existence. Published by John E. Pleaich. Annual subscription, one dollar. Size, octavo.

La Reforme, a journal published in the interest of the democratic party, was founded June 9, 1860, appeared on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and disappeared August 18, 1863. Editor-proprietor, L. M. Darveau, St. John suburb. G. L. Chevrette, printer. Subscription price, three dollars per annum. Size, folio.

Littérateur Canadien, a literary publication, was founded September 26, 1860, appeared once a week, on Thursday, and lived about a year. L. P. Normand, editor-proprietor, at No. 11 St. Marguerite street, St. Roch suburb. Subscription, fifteen cents for three months. Size, small quarto.

Les Debats, "verba volant, scripta manent," a journal containing the reports of the session of Parliament, was founded March 22, 1862, by Henri T. Taschereau, who was the editor of it. It was published on the Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of each week, and disappeared June 22, of the same year. Printed and published for the proprietor by Jos. Darveau, No. 8 coté Lamontagne. Price of subscription, seven shillings and six pence for the session, or fifteen cents a week. Size, folio.

Quebec Daily News, a political and commercial journal, founded in May, 1862, appeared in a daily edition; was also published in the interests of the Catholics speaking the English language, and lived five years. Editors, John Donaghue and Lanigan. Printed and published by John Donaghue and Kelly. Price of subscription, five dollars a year. Size, folio.

Le Grogard, an amusing journal, commenced to grumble September 27th, 1862, appeared at first on Saturday, then on Thursday, and existed for some weeks. Price, three cents. Secretary of the administration, C. D. Theriault,

residence, 57 St. Olivier st., suburb St. John. Size, small quarto.

The Exponent, a political journal belonging to the ultra-Tory party, founded May, 1863, was published during the election campaign of John Sandfield Macdonald, in a weekly edition and issued about six numbers. Editor, J. H. Willan, lawyer. Price, six cents. Size of the *Gazette Officielle*.

L'Echo des Imbeciles, "pro tempora quo vivimus, scribimus," (We write for the times in which we live,) vol. Hi, Hi, no. ha, ha, a critical journal, appeared July 30th, 1863, and was announced as published at Beauport (because it was thought without doubt that the imbeciles were all lodged at the asylum of Beauport), but the paper really appeared at St. Roch. *L'Echo* contained caricatures and promised to appear every year if it was encouraged by the imbeciles, but it issued only one or two numbers. Subscription, four cents a year; ten years, thirty-six cents; for life, a dollar. Printed for the imbeciles by Fiche-ton-camp, Descampettes & Co. Size, small quarto.

La Tribune, a political journal founded Aug. 23rd 1863, appeared at first in a daily edition, then tri-weekly and disappeared August 22nd, 1864. Edited by a committee of co-laborers. Editor's office, Desjardins, Upper-Town. Subscription, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

La Scie, "Castigat ridendo mores," (Corrects manner by ridicule,) was founded on Thursday, October 29th, 1863. From the second to the twelfth number the journal appeared on Wednesday, afterwards on Thursday. The *Scie* was published one sheet in French and another in English till the thirteenth number. The editor was at first C. C. Lesieur, then came Normand & Barbeau as printer-editors, afterwards L. P. Normand, who printed and published the journal at No. 59 des Fosses street, St. Roch. Subscription, \$1 a year.

Volume second began Nov. 25th, 1864, and appeared on Saturday. The *Scie* was then illustrated with caricatures directed against those whom it wished to turn to ridicule. It disappeared March 12th, 1865. All correspondence concerning the editing had to be addressed to L. P. Normand. Subscription, \$1 a year. Same size as the first volume, that is, quarto.

The Dagger, a satirical, sarcastic and humorous journal, made its first appearance November 2nd, 1863, was published on Saturday of

each week and lived for some months. Published by John Dixon. Size, octavo.

La Mascara, a critical journal, exhibited itself before the public November 14th, 1863. Above the title was a comical figure, which, muffled up in a broad hat ornamented with feathers, played upon the violin. The paper appeared once a week, on Saturdays, but only a few numbers were issued. All communications had to be addressed, postpaid, to Elzear Vincent, printer, corner of Ste. Marie and Aiguillon streets, suburb St. John. Subscription, seven shillings and six pence a year, or four cents a number. Size, quarto.

La Lime, "Sciera bien qui sciera la dernier," (He will saw well who will saw last,) appeared Nov. 18th, 1863, and contained an article very strong against the *Scie*, but it issued only a few numbers. It was published by J. G. Aubut, No. 24 Grant street, St. Roch. Price, two cts. Size, octavo.

La Semaine, a religious, educational, literary and scientific review, founded Jan. 2nd, 1864, was published on Saturdays in eight pages, and disappeared Dec. 24th of the same year. The founders and editors were C. J. L. Lafrance, Norbert Thibaut and J. Letourneau. It was printed and published by C. Darveau, No. 8 coté Lamontagne. Subscription, \$1 a year. Size, octavo.

The Arrow, a sarcastic and stinging journal, was founded April 6th, 1864, appeared once a week, on Wednesday, and existed some months. The only address given for the management of the journal was the Post Office. Size, octavo.

L'Eclair, a small, amusing journal, appeared in September, 1864, without name of editor or printer. It flashed only for a moment.

Sic Illustré, began its work February 11th, 1865, appeared on Friday and closed its existence March 29th, 1866. Above the heading was a circular saw, in the centre of which was a person reading a journal on which are the words "Micux vaut rire que pleurer," (Better laugh than weep.) No anonymous writing was refused by the editorial management. All correspondence concerning the editing had to be addressed, postpaid, to Adolphe Guerard, editor, St. Marguerite street, No. 45. Subscription, forty-five cents for three months, or seven shillings and six pence a year. Size, folio.

L'Organ de la Militie, edited in the interest of the militia, was founded April 17th, 1865,

was published on Thursday and disappeared in February, 1866. Published by Guillaume Amyot, St. Marguerite street. Amyot, Frenette & Co., editors and proprietors. J. G. Aubut, agent. Subscription, 7s. 6d. a year. Size, folio.

Stadacona Punch, a journal of buffoonry, was born May 20th, 1865, and issued only a single number. Size, small quarto.

The Sprite, a journal of caricature, appeared June 7th, 1865, was published weekly and only issued fifteen numbers. Published by the proprietors at No. 9½ Desjardins street, by C. E. Holiwell, editor. Printed by G. E. Desbarats. Subscription price, 12s. 6d. a year. Size, small quarto.

Le Progres, a political journal, originated at St. Sauveur, September 6th, 1865, was published on Tuesdays and Fridays, and issued a few numbers only. Office at Levy's, St. Sauveur. Printed and published by Benjamin Sauvageau. Price, 7s. 6d. per year. Size, small folio.

Gazette du Commerce et de l'Industrie, filled exclusively with advertisements, founded May 12th, 1866, was published in the interests of the merchants and distributed gratis to the farmers who came to sell their produce at the market. It was published on the mornings of Tuesday and Saturday, and lived three months. Printed and published by Jos. Norbert Duquet, proprietor, Buade st., opposite the upper town market.

L'Electeur, a journal of politics, caricature and criticism, founded May 19th, 1866, appeared once a week, on Saturday, and existed for a year. During the last six months the paper contained no caricatures, was edited in the democratic interests by a committee, and the size was changed from quarto to folio. Printed by A. Guerard & Co., proprietors, St. Marguerite st., No. 45, St. Roch. Price, 7s. 6d. a year for the city and \$1 for the country.

The Comet, a satiric journal, appeared Oct. 27th, 1866, was published on Saturday and lived a few months. Published at No. 18 coté Lamontagne. Price, six cents a copy. Size, quarto.

To be Continued.

Robison went up to his room the other afternoon, and noticed that there was only one match remaining in the box. "Now if that shouldn't burn to-night when I come in," soliloquized he, "what a fix I would be in." So he tried to see if it was a good one. It was.

Will the Book of the Future be Printed in Black or Colors?

What is to be the prevailing characteristic of the book of the future? M. Motteroz, a distinguished Parisian printer, has essayed to answer this question by the single word chromotography. In a paper which he furnished to a French magazine of bibliography he states his opinion that the limitation of the colors of printed matter to black and white, with a rare occasional touch of red, will not suffice for our exacting and cultivated sons and successors; but grants freely that the principal difference likely to be imported into books by this exigence of the "superb person of the future," is likely to be confined to the illustration of books. Yet if we may judge from the ambitious efforts of certain Parisian typographers, this limitation will hardly be accepted. The history of the application of colors to printing and engraving is no doubt a curious and interesting one. Whether its lessons are in favor of or against polychrome as an element of attraction is a question which has yet to be decided.

The question of illustration must, of course, be kept separate from the question of text. We are inclined to think that the general impression is against colored illustrations to books, notwithstanding the astonishing progress which the art of producing such illustrations has made. Most people can remember the beginning of chromolithography: the coarse, staring crudity of the colors, the greasiness of the texture, the blurred outlines, the absence of modification and proportion in the details, set not a few critics irreconcilably against the method; nor have these objections been altogether overcome by the progress which the art has undoubtedly made. A few have decided in favor of this method of illustration, though it can never justify itself to those who look on a book as a thing to be read. No one with the remotest pretensions to literary or artistic taste could pretend that it has equalled, or shown any likelihood of equalling, the delightful aquatints which became popular both in France and in England at the end of the last century and the beginning of this.

Few typographers out of the region of advertisements and placards have tried the experiments which of late years French printers and publishers have permitted themselves. Books printed in blue ink with the punctuation in

black, in red ink with the punctuation in blue, in black ink with the punctuation in red, have been tried. Here, however, as in every example of the kind, the law to which we have alluded, the unsuitability of color to mechanical work, makes itself decidedly felt. It is needless to say that this law is not unfavorable to the sparing use of vermilion as an ornament to typography. Red titles, red initials,—red boundary lines must be used with care—are certainly permissible, and add not a little to the beauty of a book. But even these things have to be limited scrupulously, so that they be not a disturbance to the attention in reading. The polychrome system, in which blue jostles red and green clashes with yellow, is absolutely incompatible with the sober concentration of mind on matter which every book must be supposed to deserve. The secret of the question, in short, may be thought to be traced in the lines of Charles Lamb's "Good Clerk," "Red ink for ornament, and black for use." The original had no reference to printing, but may very well be transferred thereto. As for illustrations, it seems particularly gratuitous to go a wandering after colors. When black and white are proved unequal to the demand on them it will be time to go further afield, but we submit that neither in text-printing nor in illustration is this yet the case.

Politeness in Printing Offices: Does it Pay?

This may seem rather a strange heading for an article, and yet the remarks which follow will, perhaps, show its pertinence and aptness. Of course, in the management of printing offices as in every other business, civility and politeness are not only desirable, but necessary; and the intent of this article to deal with the question as relating to the work-room, and not to the business office, must, therefore, be obvious to all but the most obtuse.

To those who have had experience in the trade of printing, it is hardly necessary to recall the scarcity of politeness among the ordinary run of workmen. Its absence is to be regretted, however, for it costs nothing, and yet somehow makes everything move along more pleasantly; everybody feels a greater sense of self-respect; and the habit of speaking politely to one's fellow typos, when once acquired, is not only a recommendation to himself, but serves, in some degree, to elevate the calling in the minds of outsiders (friends and others) with whom he may

be acquainted. The almost universal opinion, among the general public, as to the reputation of "printers" as an item in the social system, is not very flattering. Indeed, it is hardly respectable. And yet if we take into consideration the undying character of the art, and the magnitude of the power it creates and controls—mainly for the good of mankind—we feel a blush of shame in admitting that such a mighty engine of improvement and knowledge should be operated, to a small extent only, it is true, by those who are seemingly devoid of that tone of respectability which should be expected, and are sometimes quite reckless as to the character of their individual reputations.

We would recommend the adoption of a self-imposed set of rules, having for their object the practice of more civility and politeness, towards subordinates, by the master, and to their fellow-workmen by the working printers. It certainly is not a very hard task to address an employé as "Mr.——" or to ask him "if he will not *please* do this," and this simple civility will generally result in more respect toward an employer or foreman, and a more willing disposition to execute his orders. The workmen then feel that they are not treated entirely as hirelings, even if they do have to work for their living, and this feeling soon engenders a sentiment of pride in the profession, and develops an interest in the work which is lamentably absent under other circumstances.

It may be demurred that there are some very hard cases among the men, and that they are not susceptible to the softness of speech and elegance of language which might come into vogue under such rule. But, we claim, that politeness does not mean weakness, nor is civility a synonym for indecision. Those who differ with us, we take it, are too much given to thinking that strong language, and stronger oaths, are the only means by which a man can be made to understand his inferiority and sense of servility. But, suppose even that we should come across a person upon whom our course of treatment would be lost. After a sufficiently long period of trial, only one course would remain—his discharge. But workmen would find it to their interests to work in offices were they would be treated as men, and not as so many necessary conveniences.

With this civility, of course, must go firmness and decision, and a knowledge (more or

less thorough) of the requirements of the trade, and of the modes of operation. An employer, who is ignorant of the primary technicalities of the trade, however polite he may be, can never directly control or regulate the work which should be done by a moderate force of men—or, to say the least, he leaves a wide margin for disregard to orders and unfaithfulness to his interests, owing to his inability to detect and reform the abuses, which is as much to be deprecated, or more so, than the evil we now seek to remedy.

But, does it pay? After a trial, we find it does, exceedingly well. And not alone with ourselves does this decision represent the truth. Yes; politeness is profitable—as well in the workshop as in society. It pays the employer, because it secures willingness and an interest in his concerns and welfare that nothing else would bring; it pays the workman, because it gives *him self-respect, and is a recommendation afterwards*; it is of invaluable service to the whole craft, because it dignifies and elevates the sentiment of the public with regard to the profession, and does more than anything else to lift it from the rut of contempt into which the unworthy members of it have allowed it to fall, and will, finally, we trust, raise the profession to its proper position among the recognized fine arts of this century.

Proverbs for Subscribers.

A wise son maketh a glad father, and a prompt paying subscriber causeth an editor to laugh.

Folly is joy that is destitute of wisdom, but a delinquent subscriber causeth suffering in the house of a newspaper maker.

All the ways of a man are clear in his own eyes, except the way a delinquent subscriber has in not paying for his newspaper.

Better is a little with righteousness than a thousand subscribers who fail to pay what they owe.

A just weight and balance are the Lord's, but that which is due upon your newspaper belongs to the publishers thereof.

Better is a dry morsel and quietness therewith than a long list of subscribers who cheat the printer.

Better is the poor man that walketh in integrity and payeth his subscription, than the rich man who continually telleth your devil to call again.

Hints on Printing in Colors.

In the mixing of colors there are three essential points to be considered: First, what are the best colors in use; second, what are the qualities the varnishes ought to have to give the required results; third, by what means are you to be able to work the mixture under the double relations of the quality to be obtained and the economy to be studied. First then, let us consider the color material.

There are innumerable methods of coloring varnish, but few that will apply to the making of good printing inks. It has frequently been tried to print with colored varnishes by dissolving the color in them; but the layer of ink thus deposited is often so thin and so transparent that the paper shows through the varnish, and you only secure a faint gritty impression.

The first principle then is, that for inks in general the color should be in *lumps*, not dissolved in varnish. It is exactly the opposite when the colors or inks are to be printed on muslin or any similar material, in which case the color should be dissolved, and not, as it were undissolved in the thickening. The second principle is—the color ought to be so divided in the varnish that it seems dissolved in it. This result is obtained by a perfect grinding and judicious choice of colors.

It is surprising to all at first that the produce or colors which become the best for inks may be precisely those which are the highest and lowest in the scale of densities. For example: the lightest lampblacks and the heaviest colors, such as vermilion and also the produce, whose base is lead, are those which give the best results in mixing for colored inks. It is easy to explain this apparent deviation. The density of lampblack is such, that when it comes, by a perfect grinding, to be mixed uniformly with the varnish, the black appears dissolved, so much does the ink resemble simply a varnish colored. But there the resemblance ends; or if this ink is employed you *do not* obtain a gritty impression, but the opposite—a fine black tone and color. You will be astonished at such a result, when you reflect to what a degree of division it was necessary to arrive before you secured this.

The heavy color being able to be ground into an impalpable powder, requires a very little varnish, to be made of a convenient thickness; so that it is not so much the color which is undissolved in the varnish, but the varnish which

is divided in the mass of coloring. You only employ sufficient varnish to moisten the latter. It is not surprising, then, that such a substance, which is simply color reduced into a paste, more or less thickened by a quantity of varnish, covers well and gives good results in printing.

We will now speak of colored substances, and with regard to the beauty of colors individually, and those which may be best selected for coloring matter.

It is a general law of relationship, that those colors which lie nearest in nature to light, have their greatest beauty in their lightest tints, and those which lie similarly towards shade, are most beautiful when deep and rich; while red is of greatest beauty when of intermediate depth, or somewhat inclined to light; and their compounds partake also of these relations. We here speak of the *individual* beauty of the color only, and not of that *relative* beauty by which every tint, hue, and shade of color becomes pleasant or otherwise, according to arrangement, proximity of other color, and the laws regulating harmony of color.

There are many newly discovered colors, fruits of the modern progresses of chemical science, which have been found to be deficient in the intrinsic values of some of the more ancient and approved, of which they have to a certain extent become the substitutes. Thus, the splendid yellow chromates of lead which withstand the action of the sunbeam become inferior even to the ochre. So, again, Indian yellow is soon destroyed in oil, and changed by time; and, again the dazzling reds of iodine are, as it were, chameleon colors, subject to the most sudden changes, and yield to the more solid colors of vermilion. So, again, the beautiful blue of the cobalt, which resists the sunbeam powerfully, is always tending to greenness.

We may also refer to Aniline colors, which, for declivity of shade, depth of tone, and intensity, are not to be equalled. Mauves, magentas, purples, greens, etc., are all, we fear, fugitive, and unable to withstand the action of the sunbeam. There, the chief productions of modern chemistry may be valued for temporary purposes, but are to be used with great caution.—*News-paper Reporter*.

It is said a clove in the pocket will protect a vest from moths. A clove in the mouth will also often protect the proprietor of the cavern from a curtain lecture delivered in full-faced italics, double leaded. This is "printer talk," and therefore truthfully correct.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Rolland Paper Company has been formed at Montreal.

The *Fredericton Reporter* appeared as a semi-weekly May 2nd.

The *Globe*, of this city, appeared in a handsome new dress on Wednesday, April 26th.

A new journal called *The Anti-Christian* has appeared at Calcutta since Joseph Cook's recent visit to India.

R. L. Patterson, has assumed full control of the agency for the sale of Miller & Richard's printing material in Toronto.

Wm. Teed, late of Halifax, is supposed to be somewhere in New England, having left New Jersey, where he had been subbing.

Work has been quite brisk in this city during the summer so far, and the prospects are that it will be no worse for some time to come.

H. T. Stevens, proprietor of the *Moncton Times*, has purchased a fast single cylinder Taylor press for that paper. E. Banfill & Co., printers' machinists, are fitting it up.

The *Fredericton Daily Herald* is a great acquisition to the local literature of that city. Mr. C. W. Lugin, the editor, knows how to keep alive the interest in the topics of the day.

Oeszehasonlito Irodalomtortenelemi Lapok is one of the euphonious titles of the *Journal of Comparative Literature*, a high-class polyglot journal published at Koloszar, Hungary.

The proprietors and employes of the *Winnipeg Times* recently joined in a banquet and a gift to Alex. McQueen as an expression of regret at the severance of his connection with that office.

The *Carlton Place Herald* (Ont.), after an existence of over thirty-two years, died in April. Its founder and publisher, Jas. Poolé, has lately been placed in a lunatic asylum as incurably insane.

Sydney Palmer, late of Miller & Richard's Type agency in Toronto, has purchased an interest in the *Winnipeg Sun*, and has left for the land of promise, which is overflowing with town plot plans and mud.

Toronto Typographical union is a prosperous and charitable body. During the month of May it voted out of its treasury over \$600; \$350

to the strikers, \$75 to the widow of a deceased member, \$100 to the delegate to the international convention and several minor sums for sick benefits and ordinary expenses.

It is said that the following will prove a cheap substitute for ley: Strong powdered ammonia, one ounce, and Scotch washing soda, bruised, one pound; put together in one gallon of soft water and well stirred up.

By the time a compositor has set up and distributed a column of type, his hand has travelled about thirteen miles. And yet no comparison can be made with the marvelous journeys through the realms of fact and fancy which were accomplished in writing that column.

E. T. Henderson, of Moncton, who has been for some time in Boston, left the latter place for home about the first of June last, and who while there had charge of the mechanical department of the *Transcript*, recently left again for Boston, where he is now to be found.

Wm. T. Thompson, formerly on the local staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, but latterly on that of the *Sun*, left this city on Sunday night, May 21st, for Winnipeg, Ma., where he expects to take up his residence. The latest advices state that he has been engaged on the staff of the *Sun*, of that city.

During the present summer the price of composition has slightly increased in the daily morning paper offices. The *Sun* and *Telegraph* now pay 28 cents per 1000 ems and 25 cents for time. In the jobbing offices the tendency seems to be upward also, good hands are asking, and sometimes receiving, \$10 per week of 60 hours.

There is no surplus of hands in this city at present, but there seems to be quite a sufficient number to do the work. There is considerable enquiry for good hands (jobbers and pressmen principally) from outside the city, both in this Province and Nova Scotia, but in the majority of instances the wages offered are too low to induce many to leave the allurements of the city for a quiet life in the country.

The *Transcript*, of Sackville, has been disposed of to a joint stock company in Moncton whither it has been moved. The *Transcript* has now a daily as well as a weekly edition. J. E. B. McCready, Esq., is the editor, and F. W. Bowes, formerly proprietor of the *Transcript* while it was in Sackville, is the business manager, while John B. Jones, recently on the local

staff of the *Telegraph* of this city, is the efficient city editor. The outfit came from the Toronto branch of Miller & Richard's type foundry, the management of which is now very acceptably filled by R. L. Patterson, the former well and favorably known traveller.

Persons sending papers to this office containing articles or paragraphs which they wish us to see or notice, should invariably mark them in the paper and put on the wrapper the words "Marked Paper," or, in some other way, draw attention to them. Otherwise, they are very likely to be overlooked, as we cannot possibly open and examine with any degree of care all of the many exchanges coming to this office.

The *Saskatchewan Herald* Battleford, N. W. T., Canada, of February 25th, says that a newspaper will shortly be published at Fort Macleod. And the same paper of March 11th says, "our stock of ink is exhausted, and unless the lightening express delivers it in a few days, we shall come to a standstill. It has been over four months in their possession." How little do we think and know of the hardships and trials our pioneer printers have to undergo.

A printer residing on Prince Edward Island recently wrote to the railway department here for another pass over the I. C. R. via Pictou and Georgetown. His name couldn't be found on any of the books of the road, and enquiry showed that he was a fraud on the press. He said he intended going to Ottawa. He has recently been in correspondence here with parties in regard to work, but if he waits for that pass he will wait for a long time.—*Moncton Times*, May 26th.

Rev. Mr. Hopper, the proprietor of the *Christian Visitor*, recently added a new "Whitlock" press to his newspaper plant. Messrs. Goodwillie, Wyman & Co., of Boston, furnished the machine and Mr. Mansfield (a St. John boy, by the way,) put it together and started it. We dropped in the day it was started and can bear testimony to the perfection and thoroughness of both the machine and the machinist—the press made scarcely any noise or jar and was doing very excellent work.

We have received from the publishers a copy of a new comic annual called *The Grip-Sack*—the first thing of the kind ever attempted in Canada. In typographical appearance it would do no discredit to a London or New York

house, while in its literary and artistic contents it is decidedly superior to most of the humorous publications of the day. It is profusely illustrated in *Grip's* best vein, and contains two full-page pictures printed in colors. Amongst the many good things in the table of contents we may specify Mr. Bengough's burlesque narrative of adventure, entitled "Baron Munchausen, Jr., in Manitoba," as being particularly mirth-provoking. The *Grip-Sack* may be had at any bookstore for 25 cents.

Eugene A. Curtiss, the eldest son of Mr. A. S. Curtiss of the *Bulletin* composing-room, died after a brief illness, on Monday afternoon, at the age of eighteen years. He was graduated by the Free academy in the class of '81, and during the past year has most acceptably filled a clerk's position in the bookstore of Mr. C. A. Burnham. He was a youth of unusual intelligence, and made many friends by his genial manners and pleasing address. His parents have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in which they reside in their great bereavement. *Norwich, Conn., Bulletin*, May 2.

A printer named Edward McGirr was found lying asleep or drunk on the South Wharf, this city, some time ago and was arrested. When he was brought before the Police Magistrate, a charge was made against him for refusing to go on board the ship Kittengen. McGirr says he was taken advantage of by a boarding house keeper who made him sign the articles when he was intoxicated, and that he was not a sailor but a printer. While the case was being argued in court the ship sailed, and the typo said he was glad of it, as he "would rather set solid long primer in a country office than set sail on the ocean."

Mr. Robert Wiseman, a well-known printer of this city, completed his fiftieth year at the printing business on the 14th of May last. Mr. Wiseman began his apprenticeship in 1832 in the city of Cork, Ireland, and in 1851 he came to this city. Since his arrival here he has worked in but two offices—the *Freeman* and *Globe*; in the former he was over twenty-one years, while in the latter (where he is at present) he has been over eight years and a half. Notwithstanding his advanced age and constant application to business, his health continues excellent, and in spirit he is "as young as the youngest," while he is well able to "hold his

own," at the case, with a majority of the rising generation. While, perhaps, he cannot stick type quite as fast as some, there are few can do it more correctly. It is seldom that men who work steadily at the business arrive at such a mature age as Mr. Wiseman; but still, while his labors of half a century seems to have left their impress upon him, as of course they must, he presents a remarkably well preserved appearance. That he may long continue in his present good health, is our sincere wish.

A serious fire occurred at the book publishing and printing establishment of Messrs Hunter, Rose & Co., and Rose, Belford & Co., Toronto, on the 18th June last. The fire started through an employé in the drying room lighting a piece of paper to light him in a search in a closet for some paper, when the over-hanging paper caught fire. The 150 employés escaped without accident and the building was only damaged about \$1,000, but the loss on presses and material is put at \$75,000 or \$80,000. Most of this from smoke and water. The insurances, which are divided up among about a dozen companies, will more than cover the losses. Rose, Belford Publishing Company for \$20,000, Hunter, Rose & Co., on the stock to the extent of \$42,500.

Quite a number of changes have recently taken place in the *personnel* of the different offices in this city. Among others we note that E. Al. Powers has left the *Sun* office and taken charge of the mechanical department of the *Christian Visitor*. Duncan Brown has been added to the jobbing staff of the *Globe* office. James Berry, John S. Mitchell and William Coates, all of whom held cases on the *News* quite recently, are now on the composing-room staff of the *Sun*. George Maxwell and W. J. Clark, both of whom went to New York after the trouble in the *Sun* office some time ago, are now in this city and subbing on the *Telegraph*. The former, as is hinted in our New York letter, got married since his return. The latter's elbow does not bend any more than usual.

E. W. Blackhall's attachment for ruling machines, embracing a striker, lapper for one-head work, and pen-lifter for lifting short pens, and which will strike any number of heads to a sheet, has been in successful operation in Chicago for some time. Among other establishments where it has been in use are those of

Beatty & Stevenson, 15 Spruce st., and J. B. Powers, 76 Chambers' st., and after a full and fair trial, it has worked perfectly satisfactory in every particular, and is said to do "one-head work" quicker than any other machine, and saves all lost space on the cloth; it will strike the head with perfect accuracy. This attachment is made by E. W. Blackhall, of Toronto, who is a superior practical paper ruler and who has acquired an enviable reputation among the blank-book manufacturers and those doing ruled work, in the United States as well as Canada, all of whom speak of it in the most unqualified terms of approval.

The compositors of the *Saginaw Courier* demanded an increase of wages recently and got it. Then there arose a disagreement between the manager and the men about the employment of certain workmen, in which the manager refused to be dictated to by the men, and the latter refused to work. The result of the strike was that the entire force, from the foreman down, left the office. A few days after, a Mr. Beatty, from that place, visited London, Ont., and inserted an advertisement in the papers, asking for eight or nine good compositors, who would receive steady employment and good wages. Mr. Beatty said that he had obtained the formanship of that office and, as he did not care for the "bum" compositors composing the staff, intended putting on a new lot of men. He succeeded in inducing a few printers to go, but when they reached Saginaw and learned the particulars they did not go to work.

Owing to failing health and a pressure of other duties, we feel unable to much longer continue to perform unaided and with any degree of regularity the whole of the work necessary in the production of the *Miscellany*, therefore, we reluctantly feel obliged to offer the plant and goodwill, either in whole or in part, of the *Miscellany* for sale or disposal in some way. We would prefer to take a partner who would be able and willing to take the practical part almost entirely off our hands. The amount of capital required would not be large and the terms of payment could be arranged to fall very easily.

A writer on the effects of good taste says "a man's dress should not be remarkable." That is why we always said a black patch should not be scated on white pants, or *vice versa*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Notes from New York.

Business—St. John Boys in Gotham—Prices.

NEW YORK, April 17.

Having "laid off" to-day on account of a momentary lull in business, I thought I could not employ my time better than penning a few notes for the *Miscellany*.

Business in the newspaper, book and jobbing lines is very brisk just now, and prices of composition in law and book work have been advanced in many places, in a few cases from 25 to 35 cents, the latter being the Union scale for day work; but New York Union is about as useful, in the matter of prices, as some Unions the writer is more familiar with. These advances have been conceded, in many cases, to non-Union men. One large law printing establishment, which was formerly under the ban of the Union, paying but 25 cents, now floats the Union flag, the proprietor lately having announced that hereafter none but members of the Union would be employed. This was done voluntarily and without any solicitation on the part of the Union.

While business is brisk in all the offices, yet the supply of comps. is fully equal to the demand, and around the bulletin boards, the City Hall Square and the Union room on Chatham street, large numbers of them may at any time be seen. Quite a number of these, though, are not selfish or ambitious to amass wealth, and they are unconcerned whether they work or not, a day now and then sufficing.

The St. John boys, of whom there are many here, are all employed, in good sits., and are loud in their praises of New York city, more especially the "freshest" of them, or those who have been here but a few months. One night recently I dropped in on one of them and found him in a meditative mood. On inquiring the cause of his apparent gloom, he said: "Oh, no, I'm not gloomy; but was just thinking of the vast difference between the systems of running offices in this city and St. John. Here, a man can call his soul his own; while there, he was an abject slave, not daring, lest dire consequences might follow, to open his mouth during the long hours of work, except strictly on business, and some of the offices (happily but few) bear a striking resemblance to prisons. Of

course," added the speaker in a bitterly sarcastic tone, "it might be that a young man who has served his time setting quack medicine sheets out of a bag, or an old man with antiquated ideas, knew their business better than men in similar positions in this city."

Your St. John readers, possibly, may be interested in knowing who these St. John boys are who are here and where they are employed. Of those mentioned in a former number as having left for New York, being part of the *Sun* gang who went out on strike, viz.: Geo. Thomas, Geo. Maxwell, J. J. Ryan and Wm. J. Clark, George Maxwell, as you are already probably aware, returned home on a very pleasant mission, Geo. Thomas is now employed in S. W. Green's Sons', 32 Beekman street, where George has ingratiated himself into the good graces of the foreman, is very popular among the hands and blesses the cause of his leaving St. John, J. J. Ryan runs a frame on *Turf, Field and Farm* and W. J. Clark holds cases in Frank Leslie's Sons'. Frank Murphy did not come beyond Boston, and is doing well there.

There are three other St. John boys, also, on *Turf*, namely, Jas. Cain, who prior to leaving St. John was slinging antimony on the *Sun*; James Boyd, who worked on the *News, Globe* and other St. John papers, and John Fitzpatrick, who graduated from the now defunct *Herald* office.

Jere. Sullivan, formerly of the *Freeman* and latterly of the *Sun*, holds a sit. on the *Sunday Times*; John McConachey, also latterly of the *Sun*, is at present in the office of Goodwin & Baker, Park Row; Samuel J. McCready, formerly foreman of the *Christian Visitor*, is now a jobber at 22 Vesey street.

Possibly, some of the "old-timers" in St. John will recollect the name of John Ross, who served a portion of his time there and finished it in Fredericton, soon afterwards leaving the Province. This occurred twenty years ago, and when I first met that genial gentleman, his interest in St. John seemed as lively as if he had but left it twenty days previously. He has a "soft snap" in the *Spectator* Company's office, 16 Dey Street.

The many friends of Mr. Chas. A. Power of Portland, who served his time in Roger Hunter's and worked on the deceased Fredericton *Star* prior to his coming here, will be glad to learn that he has completely recovered from a

recent illness and is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Charley is now sojourning with friends in Paterson, N. J., and will soon resume his stick and rule. He "runs" a frame in Geo. Mumro's immense establishment.

Oscar Frazee, who was in the *Sun* job room, is now employed in the job office of the *Polic Gazette*. Robt. McAllister is also in this city.

Wm. Hunter, who, while in St. John, worked on the *News*, and who, until quite recently, worked in this city, is now in New London, Conn.

John Reed, a graduate of Geo. A. Knodell's, and who also worked on the *News*, was, until recently, employed in this city, but is now in Passaic, N. J.

Thos. Teed is now in the city, having recently arrived, and his many friends in St. John will be glad to know that he is looking the picture of perfect health and is the very pink of fashion.

Recently, through the kindness of a friend, the contingent of the St. John printers who came here on account of the *Sun* strike were furnished with a copy of the *Miscellany* containing an editorial in reference to that affair. They say your remarks—that the hands acted conscientiously—are strictly correct, and they still believe that their chairman was discharged for the reasons they gave, as prior to that the chairman and foreman were the best of friends. It seemed to revive the matter to them, as they had entirely forgotten it, being rather pleased than otherwise that it took place, as they are now doing better than they ever expected.

As before stated, prices are advancing, and it is expected that ere long there will be a general advance. The prices paid on morning papers are from 38 to 46 cents; on evening papers, 40 cents; book and law work, from 30 to 43 cents, and time work \$16 a week.

A new system has been adopted in the payment of the new gang on the *World*, the former gang on which struck at 9 o'clock at night, a little while ago. The hands at present employed receive from \$18 to \$23 a week, according to speed—nine hours work.

More anon,

* * *

Lowell, Mass.

LOWELL, MASS., May 17.

There are four daily papers published in this city, the *Times*, *Mail*, *Citizen* and *Courier*; the first two being morning and the two latter even-

ing. The *Times* and *Mail* pay 25c. per 1,000 ems, the *Citizen* 21c., and the *Courier* 20c. There are also two weeklies, the *Vox Populi* and *Sun*. The latter pays 23c. and is set in long primer solid, and the former 20c. Each of the papers run a job office.

John Gunn, of your city, holds cases on the *Times*. [He is now here and is working on the Directory in Day's.—Ed. P. M.]

Andrew Turnbull, who served his apprenticeship in the *Reporter* office, Fredericton, has a frame on the *Citizen*, and Hec. Turnbull works in the job office of the same paper.

Work is brisk at present, most of the job offices running extra time.

Dave Reed, who worked for some time on the *Freeman*, of your city, held cases several months on the *Morning Times*, but has lately left for other fields.

Tom Teed, well known to the typos of your city, passed through here a short time ago on his way west. He is sailing under the name of "Benson." Q.

A Letter from London, Ont.

LONDON, ONT., April 22.

Business is booming in all the offices here, and not an idle printer is to be seen loitering about.

John Jennings, for a number of years employed on the *Free Press*, has given up the stick and rule, and has gone into the hotel business in Ilderton. May success attend him.

Your correspondent, while doing the city of Detroit for a few days recently, visited several of the printing offices and found business good.

Forming the acquaintance of the foremen of the news- and jobbing rooms of the *Free Press*, found them ready and willing to make me acquainted with the ins and outs of their respective departments.

Mr. Harmon, foreman of the news-room, is possessed of a high development of the bump of order, as any one must come to the conclusion after having been shown through the room. The systematic manner in which the work is done is so perfect that from the commencement of composition until the time the paper is ready for the press, very little talking need be indulged in by the compositors. Though rather on the small side, the room presents at all times a neat appearance, and one is not stifled with the tobacco stench (the weed is used, of course,) which,

as a general thing, is prevalent in mostly all composing-rooms. One thing noticeable, and which is worthy the imitation of all would-be well regulated composing-rooms, is that of having spittoons at every frame for the reception of the juice of the weed-pressers. Would that we had more of Mr. Harmon's stamp at the head of our large composing-rooms.

Mr. Walker, the courteous and obliging foreman of the extensive jobbing rooms of the same office, received me with a hearty welcome and kindly escorted me through the department under his control. There are a large number of hands employed. In order to save purchasing new presses, a large number of hands, who were kept constantly employed on law work for a large firm in Chicago, were lately discharged, that class of work being entirely abandoned for the present.

The large printing house of E. B. Eddy & Co., was hurriedly gone through, and, judging from the number of presses in revolution, they were running at their fullest capacity.

The officers elected at the last regular session of London Typographical Union, No. 135, for the current term, are as follows:--P. Quinn, president; W. Lindsay, vice-president; Alex. Marshall, fin. sec., re-elected; H. Thompson, cor. sec.; Charles Dae, treas.; J. C. Metcalf, sergt.-at-arms.

MAKE-UP.

P. E. Island Notes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 25.

The *Summerside Journal* is soon to appear as a semi-weekly.

The *New Era* was recently enlarged and now appears with a Toronto patent out'ard.

Summerside is soon to have a French paper. By translation its name will be the *North Star*. The prospectus appeared some time ago.

P. R. Bowers, editor and proprietor of the *New Era*, is happy. He was recently presented by his wife with an infant daughter.

Hedley Brehaut, for a year past employed on the *Patriot*, is soon to leave for Manitoba, but does not intend to work at his trade in the far west.

July 7.

The French paper has not and will not likely appear in Summerside.

Hedley Brehaut is now in St. Paul, Minn., working in a book and job office.

The *Summerside Progress* has been suspended

for some time. It was sold by auction June 24 and bought in for \$200. It will not be resumed, for the present, at least.

Two female type-slingers have left here since spring for Boston. COPY DRAWER.

Chips from Huron.

GODERICH, ONT., May 12.

H. Campaigne, of the *Star*, has been on the sick list.

Ben. Sharman, formerly of the *Goderich Star* and late of the *Exeter Times*, has a sit. on the *Samia Observer*.

P. Gallaher, of the *Mitchell Advocate*, is now on the *Huron Signal*.

Before leaving to fill a position on the *Monetary Times*, Toronto, C. Edward was presented with a beautiful album by his fellow workmen in the *Signal* office.

Sam. Garside has returned to Goderich from Toronto. City life does not seem to have agreed with Sam.

Neil Fox, so well known by the printers of this county, has been forced to quit the business on account of his health.

Geo. Saults, an old Goderich printer, is composing on the *Winnipeg Star*.

"Geordie Pie" is on his route through this county again, and when last seen he was heading south in great haste. Your correspondent and the printers generally of this district wish him "God speed."

Charlie Young, of London, passed up this way *en route* for Winnipeg. While here he thought that a "stick" in a certain office "was a very handy thing for a fellow to have while on a tramp," and was greatly surprised when he was informed that they were very dangerous things to carry, especially the one he intended to will unto Charles Young.

The "devil" in a Goderich office has come to the conclusion that "for the good of the trade" it is not necessary for him to "learn the business," and, after a meeting of the delegates was held, it was unanimously resolved that he should withdraw from his important position.

George Cox, foreman of the *Signal* composing department, has been connected with that office for thirty-four years, and has been at the business nearly half a century. At present he counts 1000 ems an hour's work.

A very interesting ceremony was performed at Brussels recently, when Norman V. Lewis,

of Toronto, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Mrs. Guest, of that place. The *Brussels Post* says that the bridal couple were deaf and dumb, but they went through the service in a very intelligent and reverent manner. The minister found no difficulty in conveying the service to them and receiving their consent. Mr. Lewis has been deaf and dumb since he was five years of age, brought on by scarlet fever. He is a printer by trade, and has had charge of a newspaper in Toronto; called the *Silent World*. The *Huron Signal*, noticing the event, says: "We beg to congratulate Mr. Lewis upon "jumping the broomstick," and wish him every joy. We worked side by side with him at the "case" on the old Toronto *Telegraph*, in the "sweet long ago," and he always kept his eyes open and mouth shut when a "phat take" was on the "hook."

SEAFORTH PAPERS.—Seaforth possesses two papers, one of which has no equal in the county. I refer to the *Huron Expositor*, which is published weekly by McLean Brothers. Its job office is noted for the excellent work it turns out. Seven hands find employment in this establishment.

The other paper is the *Seaforth Sun*, which, although inferior in many respects to its local cotemporary, makes a good show in job work. The proprietor is Mr. Neelon, and four hands are employed in the office. OCEOLO.

LIST OF PATENTS

For Inventions Relating to Printing Materials, etc., Issued for the Month ending April 25, 1882.

Reported expressly for the MISCELLANY by Louis Bagger & Co., Experts and Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

- 255,572. Ruling Machine. E. W. Blackhall, Toronto, Ont., Canada.
- 255,667. Type-setting Machine. T. J. Porter, Fleetwood, England.
- 255,704. Printing Press. H. P. Trueman, Birmingham, England.
- 256,022. Book Binding. A. J. Magee, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 256,363. Delivery Table for Printing Machine. T. Nourse, Detroit, Mich.
- 256,413. Plate Printing, Press. J. Tregwitha, Medford, Mass.
- 256,641. A Delivery Apparatus for Printing Presses. C. B. Cottrell, Westerly, R. I.
- 256,662. Printing, Binding and Trimming Machine. H. P. Feister, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 257,140. Book-Sewing Slip. W. S. Neel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Stop My Paper!

If the "enraged subscriber" who rushes into a newspaper office to tell the editor to "stop his paper," only knew how outrageously silly he appears in the eyes of the publisher, he would send the message by a boy, and instruct the boy to keep very quiet about it too. Just imagine a man who habitually buys five cents worth of tobacco weekly, rushing into the grocer's, red as a lobster, frothing at the mouth, etc., and saying to him with great concern, "I won't buy my five cents' worth of tobacco in your darn old store any more—I won't—I won't,—because I found a nail in the last and it hurt me in a tender place!" The grocer doesn't sit down on a soap box and cry his eyes out for the loss of such a customer; and the publisher treats the offended subscriber with the same indifference, so that all the rage and venom which some men carry with them when they call to "stop their paper" only betray a donkey's nature. If a person does not wish to read a newspaper longer, he should have it stopped with as little ceremony as possible, because no publisher under the sun would exchange the profit of five cents a week for the charming exhibition of cranky human nature which the angry subscriber displays in a news office, when his spine is arched.

A Wife Wanted.

An exchange relates that a Chicago man entered a newspaper office with the following advertisement to be inserted:

"The advertiser desires to make the acquaintance of a lady of refinement and good looks, 5 feet 4½ inches high and weighing about 126 pounds: bust measure, 39 inches, waist measure 28¾ inches; size of boot 3¼; ditto of glove, 5¾; complexion, pronounced brunette; deep hazel eyes—with a view of matrimony. Address—"

"Seems to me that you're mighty particular about the size and kind of wife you want," observed the advertising clerk. "Well, perhaps I am; but, you see, my wife died before we had been married long, and she hadn't begun to half wear out her clothes, and her father gave her an awful sight of 'em. So it seems to me kinder like flying in the face of Providence, when silk is dear, and the country laboring in the throes of a financial convulsion, to take another mate, and let the motus break through and corrupt them duds. So I just want a wife to match them things."

What the Promised Land Flowed With.

Little children sometimes give strange answers to questions propounded on the subject of the Promised Land. A Sunday school teacher once asked:—

"Who led out the Israelites?"

"Moses," was the prompt reply.

"And from where did he lead them?"

"From bondage," answered several.

"And to where did he take them?"

"To the Promised Land, sir."

"That's right my little dears. Now what did the land flow with?"

"With honey," said three or four.

"And what else?"

Here was a sticker—no reply.

"Come, children, some of you surely remember. When you were babies, what did your mamma give you? What else did the Promised Land flow with besides honey?"

Again a blank pause.

"I know, thir," said a four-year-old, springing to his feet, and elevating his hand. "I know what it wath, thir. I know thir."

"What was it, my dear?"

"It wath titty, sir!"

The teacher, amid the laughter of the adult spectators, proceeded to change the subject by singing a hymn.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

"Our Jim," who lives over in Brooklyn, recently obtained a position on the repertorial staff of a paper over there. Jim stayed there just one week. In writing a "Personal" for a celebrated physician of the Eastern District, Jim said: "Dr. ——— recently performed a wonderful operation on an old lady of this city. She was dying with consumption when Dr. ——— was called in. He cut her open, and inserted a leather lung. Strange to say, the woman is now—dead." When the editor read it, he said something that Jim didn't like, and Jim resigned. What he said was: "If I ever catch you in this office again, I'll break you in two."

Spring poetry still continues to come in with frightful regularity. Should it continue at the same rate for two weeks longer, it is estimated that we will have sufficient on hand to last until the next centennial. Evidently Spring is a great "inspiner."

About 125 lbs. of this Old Style Brevier (very little used), contained in three pairs of cases, for sale at 30 cents per lb.

Address "Dealer," care Printer's Miscellany.

THE

PAPER & PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL.

(QUARTERLY.)

Subscription—TWO SHILLINGS PER ANNUM, Post Free.

Postage Stamps of any Denomination received in Payment.

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

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

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

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

Thousands of letters of this character have been received.

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

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

* Over 400 applications for goods have been received by an extensive manufacturing firm in London from a single advertisement in

THE PAPER AND PRINTING TRADES JOURNAL.

FIELD & TUER,
PUBLISHERS,

(Contractors to Her Majesty's Government.)

50 LEADENHALL ST., LONDON, E. C.

An "Infernal Brass Foundry."

The *Eye* is in receipt of an eastern paper containing a marked "personal" of a prominent society young man who dwells in Bloomington and was recently on a visit to the city wherein the said paper is published. We presume that the sending of a marked newspaper to this office means for us to reproduce the item thus designated. We were about to comply with the implied request when we noticed upon the margin of the paper the following tell-tale legend: "Mr. D. B. Wealthy, Bloomington, Ill., January 1, '75." For the edification of those who do not understand what this inscription means, we will say that Mr. Wealthy, or some of his family; formerly lived in the city, wherein the said paper is perhaps struggling for dear life, and that the said resident seven years ago last New Year's day, when every man should be square with the world and his newspaper, "dropped into" or wrote a note to the publishers of the sheet spoken of and requested that they send their paper to the address given and send in their bill. The subscriber moves west to Bloomington. The bill comes with the first copy of the paper sent out, which is regular and business. The subscriber thinks that the publisher is in somewhat of a hurry for his money, if he thinks anything at all. He pays no attention to the polite request to whack up, but goes on in the basso profundo of his highway robbery. Presently a year has rolled by and another bill is sent, and a general request is published in the paper admonishing delinquents to the front to liquidate. Evidently the subscriber was satisfied with his paper or he would have stopped it and paid arrearages. He enjoyed it greatly no doubt, and was sorely disappointed if it did not appear in his mail regularly. He presumes that the publisher is in no urgent need of the money due upon the paper, and he says to himself, "Since he has waited so long for his money, it will not hurt him to wait a little longer, I will pay him some time when I am flush," and that is all of it. The editor has been giving credit to this newspaper parasite for more than seven years on his subscription, and then the infernal brass foundry has the gall to send us a late copy of it with a marked personal about himself as a modest reminder that he would like to have it copied in the *Eye*. A man that would let his paper come to him seven years without paying the subscription, we

would not trust as far as we could sling a bull by the tail. He is unworthy of the confidence of his fellow man. When he dies, his pent up soul will descend to Texas sure, Robinjuresoul to the contrary notwithstanding. The publishers do not always stop sending the paper at the end of the first year, believing that so doing would give offense to the subscriber and thereby entail a loss of that which is already due, and a paltry nickel or so that might be squeezed from such dead beats. It is better to lose one dollar than ten. But it is adding insult to injury to attempt to dead-head free puffing taken from a paper that has seven years' subscription due on it from the would be dead beat.--*Bloomington Eye*.

The Murphys.

A freckled face girl stopped at the post office the other day and yelled out:

"Anything for the Murphys?"

"No there is not."

"Anything for Jane Murphy?"

"Nothing."

"Anything for Ann Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for Tom Murphy?"

"No."

"Anything for Bob Murphy?"

"No, not a thing."

"Anything for Terry Murphy?"

"No; nor for Pat Murphy, nor Dennis Murphy, nor Pete Murphy, nor Paul Murphy nor any Murphy, dead, living, unborn, native or foreign, civilized or uncivilized, savage or barbarous, male or female, black or white, franchised or disfranchised, naturalized or otherwise. No; there is positively nothing for any of the Murphys, either individually, jointly, severally, now and forever, one and inseparable."

The girl looked at the postmaster in astonishment, and said:

"Please to look if there is anything for Clarence Murphy?"

This is about a fair sample of the questions asked at the post-office when school is out.

We have discovered a man who is "more lonesome than an umbrella stand on a rainy day." He is the economical merchant who sets in his store waiting for customers. He hires no help and never advertises. He is the most perfect personification of solitary loneliness to be conceived, vacant umbrella stands not excepted.

PRINTING TRADES' DIRECTORY.

RATES.—Inserting Name and Address under one heading 25 cents per month, or \$3 per year. Extra matter after Name and Address, giving details of business, 15 cents per line per month additional. New Headings will be inserted if desired.

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Gauge Pins and Feed Guides.

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

Paper Manufacturers.

BARBER & ELLIS, Corner of Jordan and Melinda sts., Toronto, and 370 St. Paul st., Montreal. See advt.

"Peerless" Presses and Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Henry Johnson, Vice-President,
44 Beekman street, New York.

Printers' Steel Composing Rules.

THOS. R. WELLS, Green Island, Albany County, N. Y.

Printing Inks.

GEO. H. MORRILL, 34 Hawley street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

Press Manufacturers.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS & MANUFACTURING CO. Office, 51 Beekman street, New York. Factory, Wythe Ave. & Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

Printers' Machinist.

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

Type Founders, etc.

FARMER, LITTLE & CO., Type Founders and Dealers in Printing Materials, 63 and 65 Beekman street, New York.

Wood Engraver.

C. H. FLEWELLING, corner of King and Germain sts., St. John, N. B. See advt.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

International Typographical Union-- 1841-2.

Geo. Clark, President, St. Louis, Mo.
Thos. Wilson, 1st Vice-Pres., Toronto, Ont.
Wm. H. Hovey, 2nd Vice Pres., Norwich, Conn.
Wm. H. Traves, Sec. Treas., Boston, Mass.
Jno. Schley, Cor.-Sec., Indianapolis, Ind.
Annual meeting, 1st Monday in June. Next place of meeting, St. Louis, Mo.

St. John Typographical Union, No. 85.

Regular meeting, second Saturday of each month.

Employers needing workmen could advantageously address the Corresponding Secretary, who keeps an "Out-of-Work" Book.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, President.
R. H. SIMPSON, Cor.-Sec., P. O. Box 265.
WM. H. COATES, Rec.-Sec.

\$1.00 SENT IMMEDIATE-
ly, will secure a copy
of THE PRINTER'S MIS-
CELLANY for one year.

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

A PPRENTICES—
Will be furnished
with THE MISCEL-
LANY, one year, for
\$0.50

Please mention this paper when writing to our advertisers, as they like to know where their advertisement was seen, and it will help us to secure and hold a share of their patronage.

The Printer's Miscellany

—IS THE—

BEST AND ONLY MEDIUM

for introducing goods to the

notice of the Printing, Paper,

Lithographing, Book and Sta-

tionery Trades in Canada.

"SORTS."

The spring caw-cus begins to agitate the farmers.

Why is beef-steak like newly made hay? Because the cat'll eat it.

A "head-gardener"—A maker of artificial flowers for ladies' hair.

A young man advertises for "position as son-in-law in a family of means.

Stilted opera singers hold the mistaken idea that one must B flat to B natural.

A man with a pot of green paint can stand where he pleases on the ferry-boat.

The fellow who asked for a lock of his girl's hair was informed that "It costs money, hair does."

The most appropriate society for a bungling printer to join would be the Phi Maka Pi Society.

The man who was tossed over the back of an irate bull was reported as not dead, but only gone beef o'er.

What is the difference between a seasonable poem and a child? One is on spring and the other is offspring.

When I can read my tight'll clear," warbled a bibulous typo, who could not get his visual organs to the right focus.

"Bridget, this dust upon the furniture is intolerable. What shall I do?" "Do as I do, marm, pay no attention to it."

An old lady, boasting the other day, of the progress made by her son in arithmetic, exultingly said, "He's in the mortification table."

"Sambo, kin yo' tell why dey invariably takes de pennies from de children at the Sunday-school?" "Couse I kin. That is to git de cents ob de meetin."

The editor wrote: A minister without a charge," but the compositor who set it up "A minister without change," knew as much about religion as the editor—if not more.

An exchange says; the man who fails in business, but continues to live in luxury, is a thief. What a blunt way of telling the truth! Couldn't you soften it down a little?

"Is the train behind time?" inquired a gentleman at the station. "No, surr," replied the porter; "it's not behoind toime, surr, but it's just behoind the bridge beyant there."

"Every time a man truly repents," says Josh Billings, "he is born again, but there is lots of people who repent every night regular, so as to be ready for active buzziness to morrow."

A maker's advice to his son on his wedding-day: "When thee went a courting I told thee to keep thy eyes wide open; now that thee is married, I tell thee to keep them half shut."

Bright little girl—"The robbers can't steal my mamma's diamond ear-rings, 'cause papa's hid them. Visitor—"Where has he hid them?"

Little girl—"Why, I heard him tell mamma he had put them up the spout, and he guessed they would stay there."

In this country a boy has too much to fight. First, it's his mother's slipper; next, Dominion Day; then green apples; and finally Santa Claus, a rickety pair of skates, and an airhole in the ice.

"Great truths are often said in the fewest words," says an exchange. Wonder if he means the remark of the Indian who, sitting down on a wasp's nest, arose and remarked, "Heap hell?"

A subscriber wrote to a journal to make some inquiries about the next World's fair, whereupon the wicked editor replied that he was under the impression that the next world wouldn't have any fair.

A housewife gives information that ground cayenne pepper will kill bedbugs, if applied with liberality. She don't mean, through, that it must be jammed down their throats with a whitewash brush.

"What would you do if mamma should die?" she pathetically asked her little three-year-old daughter. "I don't know," remarked the infant with downcast eye and a melancholy voice. "I thpose I should have a thpank myself!"

In one month more we'll have the rose,

Of love a true reminder;

And, be it said, we'll also have

The festive organ grinder—

With monkey attachment.

An enterprising firm shipped some wheelbarrows to Rio de Janeiro, and the natives filled them full of stone and such and carried them on their heads. They said it was a capital contrivance, and wondered how they managed to get along so many years without it.

A darkey, who was stooping to wash his hands in a brook, did not notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind him, so when he scrambled out of the water, and was asked how it happened, he answered: "I duno 'zactly, but it 'peared as ef de shore kinder h'isted and frowed me."

Some editors say that the destiny of the world often hangs on the smallest trifles. A little muff between Charles Bonaparte and his love Letitia might have broken off a marriage which gave birth to Napoleon and the Battle of Waterloo; to which the *Chicago Advertiser* says—"Yes, that is a fact. Suppose a 'little muff' had taken place between Adam and Eve! What then?"

An Irishman entered a printing office and asked the clerk to write an advertisement for him. "I lost me dog," he said. He gave a general description of the animal. "What name does she answer to?" asked the clerk. "Och, thin, d'ye think it's a parrot I lost, that I'd hold a conversation with him?" "But," persisted the clerk, "What do you say when you call your dog?" "Faith, I say, come here, y'black thafe o'd the wurl."

FRED. J. PROUTING,

Correspondent to the British and Foreign Press,

SUPPLIES

ORIGINAL LONDON LETTERS

TO NEWSPAPERS

IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD,

AT THE

SAME PRICE AS FOR "MANIFOLD."

READ THE FOLLOWING PRESS OPINIONS:

Albert de Follett, Esq., (Editor "Woodcock's American Gazette and Newspaper Reporter,") says, Sept. 23, 1880.—"I consider your letters interesting and newsy. I read them with great pleasure."

The Paper and Printing Trades' Journal, Dec. 1879.—"His gossipy and amusing London letters to country newspapers, of which we have seen specimens, are terse, pithy, and to the point, with the peculiar power of at once arresting the attention of the reader. We understand that Mr. Prouting writes an original letter to every newspaper on which he is engaged, in contradistinction to the usual 'flimsying' process by which one London letter is made to do duty for goodness knows how many country papers."

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

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

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

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

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

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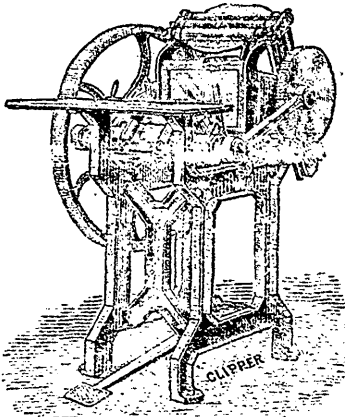
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It is the BEST Job Printing Press, FOR THE MONEY, ever made.

EXCELLENT DISTRIBUTION.

IMPRESSION THROW-OFF.

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“Clipper”

A light-running, quick Press, having few parts—cannot get out of order.

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