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The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

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

No. 6.

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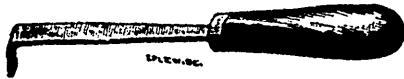
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PRACTICAL MATTERS.

Locking-up

Is an operation requiring more skill and care than almost any other in a printing office, for if a form is not locked-up properly there is no use in trying to make it look well. It is only a wanton waste of time and material to work it at all. More jobs are spoiled by careless locking-up than by anything else. It is disheartening to watch some men locking-up a form: to see them jam the quoins into every place they can get them, without regard to fit or utility. Others, again, seem to think that very few quoins will hold a form in the chase, and place them in any part in the most irregular manner. All this with the ordinary wooden quoin; but give them any of the patent quoins (of which there are a number in the market), and, if the quoins will stand it, if you don't have lots of chases cracked in the corners, or twisted out of all shape, then you're lucky. To our mind, the fitting and fitness of a quoin should be attended to with as great care as is the spacing of a line, and every one should be placed where it will do just what is intended—keep the form of type upright, tight, square and true. Sometimes, no doubt, it is a difficult matter to get all the corners of a job, around which is used mitted rule, up into their places, especially with the mallet and shooting-stick alone. In such cases, and, in fact, in all cases, no matter what kind of a form—from a small card to a newspaper or poster form—we have found a great help from what has been dubbed a "wrench," and which is represented by the following cut:



This is a very simple little tool, yet, very effective. It is made from an old rasp or file, the handle end of the file being cut off square, the temper drawn and about five-eighths or three-quarters of an inch turned down, as seen in the cut above; a file or rasp handle bored out and fitted on snugly, and this useful auxiliary is com-

pleted and ready for use. In applying it, insert the turned-down end between the chase and side or footstick, about an inch or so from the quoin you wish to move, pull the handle in the opposite direction from which the quoin is to be driven, at the same time placing the thumb of the left (or free) hand against the quoin, and, as the "wrench" opens the space between the chase and foot or sidestick, shove it up tight, repeating the operation until you have your form square and tight. Then by a judicious and careful use of the mallet and shooting-stick your quoins can be tapped up sufficiently to make the form lift without fear of displacing the mitred corners. In locking-up newspaper forms it is exceedingly handy, the use of it expediting the operation considerably. No office need be without it, so far as the cost is concerned, as it can be made for fifteen or twenty cents. Any blacksmith can make it, but no "blacksmith" can use it properly.

Imposing Stones.

The materials of which imposing stones are composed are almost as varied as the mode of fitting them up for use in the composing room. Of all the kinds ever used, or in use at the present time, few seem to come anything like near the mark in the way of utility and economy. An imposing stone should have an even, true and perfectly smooth surface, with not the least particle of grit about it. There is no economy in buying a cheap stone, if it is soft; and a hard one cannot be had without paying a good price.

During an experience of over twenty-five years we have worked on nearly all kinds of imposing stones, including wood, free and sandstones, "American" and Italian marbles, iron and red granite. The only thing that can be said in favor of the free and sandstones and all the soft marbles, is, that they are a perfect bonanza for the type-founder, while, of course, for the printer using them they are a constant source of loss. It will not take many months' use of such imposing surfaces to *grind* the feet off the type, leaving them not a leg to stand on, to say nothing of the labor expended and time lost in bringing up low type. Besides, the work turned out will very often not bear a close inspection by a practical eye.

Of all the materials used, the three latter — Italian marble, iron and granite — are the most economical, and come nearest serving the purpose for which they are designed. Genuine

Italian marble, well and properly finished, with a good polish, makes a very serviceable stone, providing great care is exercised in locking-up, lifting and laying down forms. Iron imposing surfaces are very good, but they are very seldom smooth enough and require a great deal of care and labor to keep them free from rust. A wet form laid on one of them over night — without it is previously well oiled — will be found quite rusty in the morning. In newspaper offices, a form just from the sink, laid on an iron imposing surface and allowed to stay there until the type is distributed therefrom, will be found completely fastened to the surface by rust after twenty-four hours. The same objection hardly holds good in book and job offices, as the forms are generally small and light, and are usually quickly cleared off.

Red granite is something new, we think, for imposing surfaces. At least, we never heard of this material being used previous to 1875, at which time an imposing stone of this material was put into the composing room of a daily newspaper in this city, and was undergoing trial — satisfactory as far as it went — at the time of the great fire — 1877. The office containing this stone was destroyed at that time, and, of course, the experiment was brought to an abrupt termination for the time being. However, immediately after the fire, two more were ordered, which were in due time put into the same establishment, and are at present under trial. They have a smooth glassy or flinty surface, and it is a real pleasure to make-up on them. There are a few small holes in them, which would seem to be the result of the surface not having been rubbed down sufficiently after the "stunning" process. In the manufacture of these stones, as we understand it, the surface of the rough stone, as it comes from the quarry, is pounded with a sharp, heavy, iron or steel, wedge-shaped hammer. This is the process called "stunning," and the action of the hammer fractures the crystals for some depth. Was this fractured surface all taken off in the dressing, we believe a perfect and sound surface would be arrived at, and the small holes referred to above would not occur. The ordinary wooden quoin and a steel shooting-stick is used, and we have frequently seen it slip off a wet quoin and strike the stone, but have always failed to find the slightest mark or indentation in the spot where it struck. With the exception above spoken of, the stones are perfect

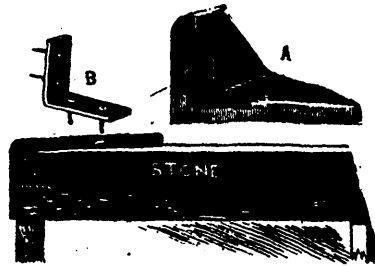
at this time of writing. Besides, there is no trouble in keeping them clean. After a form is lifted, all that is necessary is to wipe them off with a clean, damp or wet sponge, and when they are dry they present the appearance of mirrors, that is, so far as a glossy, bright surface is concerned.

To our mind, the right kind of material has not yet been found for imposing stones. Here, we would suggest one made of glass, say three inches thick. We do not know whether such can be made or not, or at what cost, but submit the idea to some one more conversant with the nature and manufacture of glass than we profess to be. With glass type and glass imposing stones, we can almost see the dawn of the glass age.

The next thing in importance to an imposing stone of the proper material, is to have it properly fitted for the work intended to be done on it. For book and job offices, and, in fact, for all offices, we believe calcined plaster the proper material to bed with. Let the table or stand be made strong, stiff and true, with a two-inch bottom (or top, as some would call it) well braced to prevent any sag in the centre or other part not supported by a leg. Let the outside boards come up on the stone three-quarters of an inch at least. Nearly fill the receptacle intended for the stone with the plaster, properly mixed, and lower the stone quickly but gently into it. The weight of the stone will force the surplus plaster out and it will make a true bed for itself. In newspaper offices the same process may be followed, but we would recommend a table slightly different in construction from that suited for a book and job office.

All printers who have ever been on the make-up of a newspaper, where imposing stones are used, must have experienced the difficulty of justifying the columns when there is no support at the head of the chase. At every push on the foot of the column, the chase is pushed away from the form, the matter goes after it, but the column rules remain stationary. Then there is some loud thinking while the column rules are pushed up after the retreating chase and matter, necessitating the pulling up of the leads at the heads of the columns, the pushing up of the rules and inserting of the leads again so that the rules will not "ride" on them. "We've been there," and know all about it. To obviate all this, and prevent an encroachment on our Christian prin-

ciples, we have adopted the plan illustrated below. It is simple and easy of appliance and there is no patent on it. To our knowledge it is not in general use. We had never seen or heard of it before adopting it. If there is anything original about it, give us the credit of it, that's all we ask. As for its utility and usefulness, as well as for its christianizing influence, we will vouch for it with our last breath, and so will our wife and pastor. The following diagrams are almost self-explanatory:—



As will be seen, figure A represents a part of the frame prepared for the stone, excepting that the plaster has not yet been put in. An iron knee shown at B is inserted in and flush with the top and inside of the table and secured there by screws. These iron knees are proportioned so that they will be about five-eighths or half an inch higher than the stone when bedded. The piece of board running along the head of the stone, where the maker-up stands, is allowed to be a little higher than the knees—say one-quarter of an inch—and rounded off to prevent any extra wear on the apparel of the person working at the stone. With this appliance properly put on, it is impossible for the chase to get away from the form—when due care is taken to push the chase up against the iron knees before taking out the quoins. Unlock the form, put one or two quoins in with the fingers at the side and foot—just sufficient to keep the form in its place within the chase—shove all up hard to the iron knees, and then you can take out the quoins altogether without any fear of your chase shifting, or without any incentive to break the third commandment, in making-ready and locking-up the same pages.

Practical Printing Points.

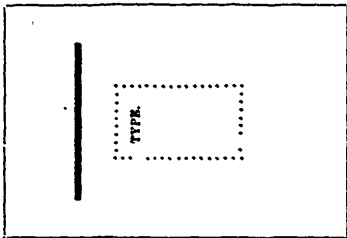
Pressmen on country papers sometimes are at a loss to know why they do not have "good luck," when, apparently, everything is in fair working condition. One frequent reason is, that

freshly made-up pages are necessarily damp, and if the weather is cold, the forms—cold and damp—cause the rollers to lose an even suction and become either “sticky or cross,” producing heavy blurred lines at foot or head, giving the type an appearance of being “off its feet,” and other grievances. Holding the forms near a stove or boiler, winter and summer, and rubbing the bottom dry with cotton waste, just previous to putting on the press, will save much time and greatly improve the appearance of the paper. No form will work its best when either it or the press bed chills the hand when placed in contact with it.

The newspaper imposing stone should have a box for the head of chases to rest against, it may be temporary, if convenient. This allows one column of matter to be readily moved without stirring the rest, which cannot be done if the chase is not firm, and the columns are crowded together by locking.

In running large editions (as envelopes) on a platen jobber, from one or two lines of type at right angles with the rollers, the form is apt to cut the rollers. To avoid this, put a wide reglet, a few inches from the form, outside the paper's margin, parallel with line, and an inch or two longer. This will act as a bearer, and by oiling it occasionally will prevent the rollers from becoming cut or blurring the print.

The following diagram may illustrate :



The above represents the bed, the dotted line an envelope, and the heavy line the bearer.

A Hint to Apprentices.

It is claimed that girls do not make the best compositors because they “pick up” the business not as a permanent occupation, but temporarily until something else (usually matrimony) provides for them. Whether or not this is strictly true, it certainly is a fact that too many male apprentices are endeavoring to learn the business in the same manner. Boys, you should not only know that certain duties must be performed, but you should also learn why they are necessary. In the ranks of the unemployed, you will find very few thorough workmen. They are always in demand.

REX.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

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

The Printer's Miscellany.

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

The Office of Superintendent of Public Printing of the State of Virginia--
Richmond Union to the Front.

We have received two pamphlets bearing upon the appointment to the office of Superintendent of Public Printing of the State of Virginia of Mr. R. E. Frayser, a man who knows nothing of the practical part of the business. The pamphlets are prepared by James E. Goode, late Printer to the Commonwealth, a practical printer. Mr. Goode goes into the matter very fully, and in a convincing manner brings home the charge of “false swearing” to Mr. Frayser, inasmuch as he took an oath in which was a clause that “he shall, in addition to the oaths required by law to be taken by other officers of the commonwealth take an oath that *he is skilled in and acquainted with the practical details of the business of printing,*” when the facts point out that he did not even know the boxes of the case, let alone, one type from another. The pamphlets referred to were followed by the preferment of formal charges and specifications in both branches of the Legislature, with the view of displacing Mr. Frayser and putting in his stead a practical printer, as the law requires, or the abolishment of the office altogether. The matter created quite an agitation among the craft in the city of Richmond, and the Union of that city appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature on the subject, with instructions to recommend a compliance with the law, as it stands or the abolition of the office, and empowering the heads of departments to give out the public printing at a price not to exceed an advance of twenty-five per cent. on journeymen's wages.

We trust the craft of the “Old Dominion”

may be able to oust this jackdaw, and that in a summary manner, too. It is well that such presumption and fraud should be promptly rebuked and checked. If the Government and the printers of Virginia can allow such a double insult to pass without bringing the party to their knees, then will our faith in men and things be much shaken.

A Strike and the Result.

Another ineffectual attempt has been made in Chicago to reduce the Union rates or employ non-union men, and it should prove a lesson to employers and proprietors who contemplate demanding a reduction, so as to increase their already sufficiently large profits. The case above referred to is that of the firm of Rand, McNally & Co., who have one of the largest printing establishments in the city, and who recently received the job of printing a large book. The matter promised to be "extra fat," and, not wishing their employes to make too big bills, they then hired a room apart from their regular office, and stocked it with 25-c. rats. As soon as this was discovered, the executive committee of the Union commanded the Union men to leave the office, which they did at 5 o'clock on Sunday afternoon (including even the apprentices), but not before a consultation with the firm, who utterly refused to pay regular rates. The next morning's dailies contained ads. that a certain number of printers were wanted by R. McN. & Co.—either union or non-union men. The rats applied, and some were put to work; but the firm soon saw that they were utterly unfit to perform the work wanted—mostly railroad time-tables and tariffs—and at 9 o'clock in the morning the old staff were sent for, and now everything is serene again. The chagrin of the non-union men at this unexpected turn of affairs may be better imagined than described, and as they were somewhat inclined to show their feelings in a riotous manner,—a big cop with a big club stationed at the office had a salutary effect upon them. This has been the second unsuccessful attempt at reduction in a comparatively short time.

A subscriber wishes to secure a copy of the Proceedings of any of the earlier years of the National Union; also, any events of interest which have transpired in the history of subordinate unions. Address, 824 Main street, Richmond, Va.

Editorial Notes.

Correspondents and others in writing or speaking of this city will please leave off the s. It is plain John, without the s. St. John, N. B.

The *Sydney Telegraph*, Nebraska, has entered on its sixth year. It kicks, strikes-out and talks-back more than ever. It is truly refreshing to see the independence and vim displayed by Messrs. Geo. G. Darrow & Co.

Subscribers to the *Miscellany* will be furnished with the *Scientific American* publications at a reduced rate as follows:

	Regular Rate.	Club Rate.
Miscellany and Scientific American, - - - -	\$4 20	\$3 80
Miscellany and Scientific American Supplement, -	6 00	5 25
Miscellany and Scientific American and Supplement, the two latter to one address, - - - -	8 00	7 25

Subscriptions forwarded to this office will be promptly attended to.

The Voice, a monthly of twelve pages, published at Albany, N. Y., by Edgar S. Werner, assistant editor of the *Albany Times*, is the only publication of its kind in the world. It is devoted to voice culture, with special attention to stuttering and stammering. Its mission is a noble one, and its field is broad and unoccupied. It supplies a great want, and is worthy of more than ordinary attention. Subscription \$1.00 a year.

The *Daily Evening Review*, of Peterborough, Ont., is the name of a well-edited and neatly-printed sheet published by Messrs. Toker & Co. The person who made the selection of head-letter for the advertisements evidently knew his business, for that department (the most important one) of the paper is neat and attractive, without taking on anything of the appearance of a hand-bill. We trust it will have abundant success financially.

Grip—the Canadian *Punch*—must be a paying paper, for the ability displayed in its pages is calculated to draw well. Its satire and pungent humor should make it a visitor in every household in Canada, while its choice of subjects, being more widely selected and not so much of a local nature as formerly, will, no doubt, cause its circulation to rapidly increase abroad. It is published weekly by Bengough Bros., Toronto, Ont., at \$2.00 a year.

The *Student's Journal*, of New York, for September, 1878, contains all the letters, recently written and published in this city, by

"Old Phonographer" and "T. W. B.," with strictures by the editor. We would advise all who take an interest in shorthand and are open to conviction, to send for a copy of the above paper and see for themselves. The address is "Andrew J. Graham, Bible House, New York City." We would gladly make some extracts from the *Journal* did not the crowded state of our pages admonish us that we must defer that pleasure for a future issue.

Mr. William Walker, who has travelled for the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company for the past two or three years, and who is most favorably known in the Maritime Provinces in this connection, as well as for the interest he took in the *Miscellany*, no longer represents the above company, he having been engaged to purchase raw material in Canada for some large chemical works in England. We wish him every success in his new undertaking, and trust he may have no cause to regret having made the change. His many gentlemanly qualities are sure to make him hosts of friends wherever he goes. We trust we may not lose his kind offices in behalf of the *Miscellany*.

Major Add. D. Welch, that model, hard-working temperance lecturer, and old-time typo, is infusing new life into the temperance movement in this city. He is laboring in connection with the Reform Club, and will, no doubt, cause a "rattling among the dry bones" of the different temperance organizations of the city before he gets through with them. Mr. Welch is peculiarly fitted for the work he is engaged in, and, judging from the very flattering receptions which he daily receives from his audiences, must cause large accessions to the ranks of temperance men. It was a genuine pleasure to take him by the hand and have a hearty shake, and we trust his stay with us will be long, pleasant, and profitable.

Mr. George C. Rand, one of Boston's well-known business men, died at his residence, at Newton Centre, on the 29th Dec., at the age of 59 years. Mr. Rand was the senior member of the firm of Rand & Avery, printers. He began business in a small room at No. 3 Cornhill in 1838. Fourteen years later Mr. Abraham Avery joined him as partner. Both men continued in the firm until a year ago last April, when both withdrew from active business.



ANOTHER LANDMARK REMOVED.

We regret to announce the death of Robert Shives, Esq., Dominion Immigration Agent at this port, which took place on the 7th January, at his rooms in the Waverly Hotel. Mr. Shives was a native of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, and came to New Brunswick in 1819. He learned the printing business in this city, in the book, job and newspaper establishment of Messrs. Henry Chubb & Co., serving an apprenticeship of seven years. In 1834 he visited his native country, returning to St. John in 1835, when he worked in the *Courier* office for three years, after which he was foreman with the late William L. Avery, job printer and stationer. In 1840 he opened a job office of his own, turning out what was considered, at the time, very superior and tasty work with his own hands. In 1841 he published and edited a monthly literary periodical—the first of its kind in the province—called *The Amaranth*, which was continued for three years. In 1858 he was appointed H. M. Immigration Officer at this port, and subsequently acted in the same capacity for the Dominion Government, altogether filling the position for nearly twenty years, and most acceptably.

Mr. Shives was sixty-four years of age and was unmarried; was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity and St. Andrew's Society, and also held the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the old-time militia. Mr. Shives was more generally known and respected than perhaps any other individual in the community, owing to his me-

thetical and orderly habits, his exceeding good nature, his general information in connexion with events in the past history of the city and province, his readiness to extend a charitable hand to those in distress, and, generally, for his private worth. Hundreds of provincial printers, in Canada and the United States, will regret his demise and will keep his memory in pleasant remembrance.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

DOMINION.

The Summerside, P. E. I., *Farmer*, has suspended.

The *New Dominion Monthly* has been discontinued.

Two papers are to be started in Emerson, Manitoba, shortly.

A new paper has been started in London, Ont., called the *Standard*.

A weekly paper called the *Lunenburg Progress* has been started at Lunenburg, N. S.

The *Champion* is the title of a new monthly paper published at Toronto by J. H. Collins.

A new medical journal is proposed by several of the leading French Canadian medical men of Montreal.

The *Clifford Arrow* comes to us from Clifford, Wellington County, Ont. It is published by J. H. Hacking, Esq.

A monthly paper, to be known as the *Monthly Record of the Methodist Churches of Montreal*, is promised from Montreal.

Mr. P. A. Tremblay, M. P. P. for Charlevoix, and editor of *Le Clarieur*, a French daily newspaper of Quebec city, died on the 4th January.

W. Houston, M. A., one of the editors of the *Toronto Globe*, has been elected President of the Reform Literary and Debating Club of that city.

Frank B. Egan, of Detroit, was recently united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Emmeline, daughter of Mrs. Wright, of 11 St. Charles Barronnee street, Montreal. Mr. Egan is well-known among his fellow-compositors, both in the United States and in Canada.

Mr. Robert T. Murray, late of the *Halifax Herald*, but now Queen's Printer of Nova Scotia, was the recipient, from the Halifax Typographical Union, on the 4th January, of a beautiful illuminated address, together with a

gold pen-holder and inkstand. Mr. Murray (who was the first president of the union, and for seven years its secretary) made a suitable reply.

Hamilton Typographical Union report the following officers for the ensuing year:—John O'Neill, president; Adam Patterson, vice-president; James Grice, treasurer; William J. Duff, rec. sec.; James Snaudee, fin. sec.; Joshua G. Buchanan, cor. secretary; P. McLellan, Caleb Buchanan, auditors; William L. Hooper, sergeant-at-arms; Isaac Christian (chairman), Frank Kidner and B. E. Lear, managing committee.

UNITED STATES.

Chas. S. Francis, reporter on the Providence, R. I., *Press*, died on the 30th Nov., aged 24.

Seventeen printers on the Augusta, Ga., *Chronicle* struck for forty cents per thousand on the 14th December.

Three hotel thieves recently broke jail in Richmond, Va. They had been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. One of them is said to be a printer.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday, Oct. 6th, —quintuple sheet, twenty pages—contained 3,186 advertisements. The largest number on any one page was 463.

On the 30th November, a Mr. Wilcox, a special agent of the Post Office Department, was arrested in Richmond, Va., for robbing the mails. He was expelled from Richmond Union some years ago for "ratting."

T. W. Fisher, pressman of the Portland, Me., *Press*, has a patent on a press roller which he has invented. The roller is said to be unaffected by changes in temperature.

Bret Harte, it is said, got only \$50 for his "Luck of Roaring Camp," and other stories published in the *Overland Monthly*, while for "Gabriel Conroy" the Scribners paid him \$5,000.

Six years ago two young men in Philadelphia inherited from their father about \$80,000 each. Since that period one has died poor, and the other is now driving a furniture cart for a living. The name of the daily paper they started is not given.

Richmond Typographical Union, No. 90, has the following list of officers: R. E. Kelly, president; Alex. Gentry, vice-pres.; C. M. Mander, rec. sec.; Wm. E. Woody, cor. and fin. sec.;

J. H. Campbell, treas. ; C. A. Hill, sergt.-at-arms.

Congressman Glover says the figures of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving are wholly unreliable. The bank note printing account indicates a needless expenditure within the last year to the extent of over \$130,000. Somebody should rise and explain.

New York Typographical Union, No. 6, held its annual election on Dec. 3rd, when all the old officers (with one exception) were re-elected. The following is the list : David Kells, president ; Edwd. Feeney, vice-pres. ; Chas. W. Colburn, sec. ; Chas. L. Morgan, treas. ; T. H. Flockhart, fund trustee ; Thos. L. Maxwell and Jas. Smith, trustees ; T. J. Robinson, sergt.-at-arms ; Wm. White, John T. Cummins, E. J. Kain and W. H. Lanahan, delegates. The election created a great deal of interest, and the vote was an unusually full one.

The *Journal's* printers are selected with great care. None but the brightest intellects in the profession are suffered to manipulate the lead that preserves the pure gems of thought that ripple from the æsthetic department. Yesterday a sad-eyed person made his appearance and very politely asked the foreman for a job. "You may go to work," said the foreman, "but if you do not prove satisfactory you may expect summary dismissal." "Very well," said the man, "I can stand a summery dismissal at this season of the year." This shocked the foreman, but he had presence of mind enough to say, "Go, winter your alley at once and go to work." "Yes," answered the villain, "I will fall to immediately." "Spring, then!" yelled the foreman. "I don't think you autumn make me"—but before he could say the rest he was a stark, dead corpse.—*St. Louis Journal.*

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE.

Convict Labor vs. Honest Labor.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 11.

At the last session of the International Typographical Union the following was adopted :

"Resolved, That the Convention recommends subordinate Unions to use all means at their command to prevent the establishment of printing offices in prison or municipal institutions, and that all their influence be used for the discontinuance of those now existing."

This is a question of gigantic proportions. The more closely the system of convict labor is scrutinized the more glaring becomes its evils.

Broadly construed, the instructions above should be taken in a general sense—as applicable to *all* the mechanical trades—for I cannot for a single instant seriously entertain the stupid and narrow-minded proposition that our exertions are to be directed for the abatement of prison labor only so far as it directly affects typography. Such an effort would prove a ridiculous farce, and if persevered in on that principle, instead of preserving ourselves at a deliberate sacrifice of *all* others, we would become their laughing-stock.

No, in this behalf we are to labor for the benefit of a common cause ; to let no obstacle impede the progress and advancement demanded by an enlightened civilization ; to remove the stumbling-blocks that impede the line of march and hurl them to the remotest confines of oblivion with all the force engendered by a righteous indignation, never again to be resuscitated.

Let no such word as "failure" encumber our vocabulary ! but with a purpose unshaken by reverses, let us meet the question of *convict labor*: its deleterious effect on *honest* labor, and combat it to the bitter end with facts and figures, fortified by personal experience.

The right is on our side, and the stand we have taken will, ultimately, be vindicated, for "truth crushed to earth will rise again," again, and again, and reassert itself with increased strength and gathered force, until finally its convincing arguments will cause the stultified intellect to expand and rend asunder the iron band of over-reaching bigotry, producing a reaction that will give utterance to the demand, pointedly expressed, for a more liberal consideration of the *just* claims of the architects of the world—skilled mechanics.

Outbreaks of violence are not absolutely neces-

sary to this consummation, and I do not hesitate in making the assertion that the intelligence of the laboring masses of the present generation is a truthful indication that resorts to brute force are discouraged, and that only in isolated instances, where men are goaded to deeds of exasperation through the infliction of vile indignities, is the principle of self-defence in its broadest acceptance put in practical operation.

All other peaceable means failing, *what* will serve as the instrumentality through which we are to secure a consummation of the end for which we are laboring? By reference to page 81 of the Proceedings of 1878 it will be found that Mr. Martin of Chicago offered—

“Resolved, That the officers of this International Union be instructed to enter into correspondence with the different International Labor Unions with a view to the amalgamation of all such Unions, and that our International officers are hereby instructed, on receipt of favorable answers, to make such arrangements for a conference of such different International Labor Unions as in their judgment may seem to them best, the result of such conference to be reported to the next session of this International Union for its consideration.”—Which the international body “recommended to the favorable consideration of subordinate unions.”

And on the resolution of Mr. Conway, “That this International Typographical Union recommends subordinate unions to countenance and lend all possible aid to all measures looking to the amalgamation of the different labor unions in their respective cities and towns,” the International body gave the subordinate unions discretionary power in the premises.

Having provided the way to union, on motion of Mr. Morgan of Washington, D. C., the International body declared “*That it is the opinion of this body that workingmen generally should eschew politics and cast their votes and influence in favor of the candidate for an elective office who shall give the most favorable assurances in the interest of workingmen, and whose actions shall be in keeping therewith.*”

The ballot box! If that fails, the alternative

Master mechanics are learning that the depreciation of profits superinduced by competition with criminals, for whose services contractors pay about one-fifth the current rates demanded by honest labor, will necessitate either a suspension of operations or a reduction of the already too low rates of their employes.

Honest men, and particularly those with large

families dependent on their scanty earnings, can *never* be persuaded that they should *cheerfully* accede to the demand when made. *Never!*

Children must have their nakedness clothed—otherwise, outraged decency would thrust the father in prison and make a criminal of him whose *honesty* was declared a *crime* because it made his children *paupers*.

He must pay his landlord or become known as a swindler. The fear of the law *compels* him to have a habitation, even though he *knows* he cannot pay for it.

Self-preservation is the first law of nature. *Food* he will have, and to guard against the supply being cut off in his adversity, the butcher, the grocer, and the baker must be paid, even though all the creditors are ignored.

The workingman cannot be considered in the light of a *pauper!* He gives all his time and energy in fighting the battle, and if the remuneration for his *very life* will not now suffice to meet all the demands on his purse, any attempt at convincing him that they *could* be met with earnings reduced to the price paid for the labor of a convict, would equal in absurdity the assertion that paving stones are healthy and nutritious food for infants.

The citizen owes a duty to the state, and the state should protect her citizen in the exercise and enjoyment of his inherent rights. It is the duty of the citizen to assist in her development and advancement. But if the citizen, in his efforts to perform this duty is hampered, harassed, and mischievously annoyed by the state, and his own *direct* interests jeopardized and sought to be subverted, then the citizen owes a higher duty to himself.

If the policy of the state tends to ignore the asseveration of Holy Writ, that “the laborer” is worthy,” and the skilled artisan is subjected to implied insult for daring maintain the same, is he not justified in declining overtures for submission to a degradation placing him on an *equal* footing (so far as wages are concerned) with men whose criminality has outlawed them in society? In effect, the state does this when she perpetuates the system of convict labor under the plea of economy—to maintain her criminals she impoverishes her citizens by bringing them in competition with each other.

If, to counteract the policy of the state, and to declare to the world by his acts that the spark of the fire of manhood is not wholly extinguished

in his bosom, and that his heart yet throbs with emotions of nobility, he should cease the workshops and factories to cease their busy hum, and as a resulting sequence the machinery of state to be clogged, business paralyzed, and commerce smothered, would not the *onus* of all this ruin attach to the state? Is it not commendable in men to advance their physical and social condition by every honorable means? No one will dispute the affirmative of this proposition. Why, then, is not this fact officially recognized by the legislative department? Why does that branch of the state government so persistently legislate in favor of the criminal, to the disadvantage of the upright, useful citizen, and thus direct the public mind to associate the one class with the other? Perhaps they have not given the subject the considerate deliberation it demands at their hands—nor have they scrutinized its workings, with the object of ascertaining if injustice was done.

The prosperity of the citizen is the prosperity of the state, and whatsoever detracts from the former strikes a blow at the very vitals of the latter. An impoverished people signifies an inability on the part of the state to meet her obligations. This being so, is it asking more than the politico-economist teaches, in demanding the repeal of laws having a tendency to render poverty-stricken that arm of the state without which capital would be useless? Labor is the base on which all capital rests!

For years the supply of skilled labor has largely exceeded the demand. This natural cause creates a depression in the pecuniary value of the mechanic's skill, sufficiently strong in itself to prevent encroachment upon employers' capital, and is one of the daily causes of men deserting the avocations of their election and seeking success in other fields. Add to this prevailing evil, the hordes of branded men yearly let loose by the prisons to prey on the world, and another cause for discontent will be apparent.

In discussing this question, the startling inconsistency of the so-called measures for the moral reformation of the convict should not be overlooked. Will any man contend that the association of criminals of every degree has a tendency to improve their moral character, even though their intercourse be subjected to the most stringent surveillance? I affirm that it produces a hardening effect. In support of this declara-

tion it is only necessary to point to the columns of the daily press for the recorded murders and assaults committed in attempted escapes from prison by *two or more* convicts. Where they are confined separately escapes are rarely attempted.

Let us examine another phase of this question—its social feature! A felon comes among us (the stigma never leaves him), and, from the force of circumstances, we are compelled, so far as the workshop is concerned, to receive him into companionship. For the preservation before the world of the good name of the followers of our avocation, we are necessitated to exert ourselves in the fruitless endeavor (*in nearly every instance*) of guiding his steps in the path of rectitude.

He falls by the wayside, reproach is cast upon us, and for the overt act he again goes through the form of confinement within the walls of a penal institution—only to become more hardened, more reckless,—a confirmed vulture, gorged with the rotten carcass of misdirected philanthropy—consuming, in his rapacious maw, the bonds that were forged by the law declaring crime an offence deserving condemnation and punishment.

Are not the outward indications of the *convict-contract system* a reflection on honest labor? and dox. it not apparently set a premium on crime in order that the state might derive a revenue from this questionable source—a source that in the early days of our jurisprudence was never contemplated? The convicts are amassed for the avowed purpose of making money out of their misfortune—the philosophy of the scheme sinks into insignificance all reformatory considerations in order to attain the objective point, *pecuniary gain from the result of crime!*

The times are progressive and the intellectual advancement of the masses (though not this alone) produces this progression. In keeping pace with improvement, coarseness gives way to refinement, and what was formerly considered luxuries, are now found to be absolute necessities; and it is a false deduction of philosophy that declares it inferential, because a man may be engaged in a muscular avocation, that taste has not also undergone a change for the better during the transformation consequent thereupon. Is it not to the benefit of the state to stimulate this progressiveness on the part of her citizens?

So far as prison labor is concerned, how can

its evils be remedied? I quote from the annual report of the board of directors of the penitentiary for the eastern district of Pennsylvania for the year 1873-4:

"In Europe, where the several tests are applied to ascertain the best plan of convict punishment, the *separate system* is able, by the philosophy which justifies it, to claim the approval of the most enlightened governments."

This is the system under which that prison is conducted, the only difference being in the name. There it is called the "individual treatment system." It is the only penitentiary in the United States administered on that principle, and the primary purpose of the originators was *non-association*. The inspectors say that their expectations of the benefits of the system in a reformatory sense have been fully realized, and their arduous labors in securing its establishment fully rewarded. This system has but one defect—it teaches trades. Speaking of the characteristics of the management of other prisons, the inspectors say:

"It may be said the philosophy of their systems of convict treatment is to congregate the prisoners into classes, that the most money can be made out of their imprisonment. 'Self-supporting' is the test * * * and those systems are regarded best which yield the largest pecuniary returns from convict labor. The larger the number working together the greater the facilities to supervise and render them the more productive. *Pennsylvania rejects an economy so false both as to the convict and to society.*"

"If convicts are not employed in the mechanic arts, how shall they be disposed of?" They should not be employed in the mechanic arts, because employment tends to lighten the punishment of confinement; because of the close association that necessarily follows and the opportunity afforded for the propagation of crime; because solitary and idle confinement, under specified rules and privileges, would be less expensive than the present system and more efficient in suppressing felonies.

"If put to other than mechanics' work, will they not conflict with labor equally honest?" They could be employed in making and repairing country roads. This would not conflict with, but rather promote the cause of labor to a certain extent. Under the provisions of existing road laws, farmers are required to devote a certain number of days in each year to road duty.

If convicts were placed at this class of labor, not only would agriculture be promoted, but a road system perfected and a lasting benefit conferred on the entire people. By country roads, turnpikes are not included. These, in consideration of franchises conferred by their charters, can afford to pay the highest price awarded unskilled labor.

"Why are workmen opposed to teaching convicts trades?" It is wrong in the abstract—it is wrong in the main. Felons are not instructed in *any of the professions*. To teach a convict a profession would be considered an outrage upon society. Such a proposition would not be tolerated. Indeed, a *lawyer* convicted of felony is, *by the law*, prohibited from ever again practicing at the bar. Is not the mechanic endowed with the same sensibilities as the lawyer, though they may be a little blunted by adversity and oppression? Is he, because he toils and sweats, devoid of discriminating discernment in the niceties of honor? The relative positions the two classes occupy, through the workings of the *law*, would seem to indicate that those whose pretensions are based on magnitude of brain alone, are of a higher type than their brethren who boast of brain and muscle combined; that the employment of brain to direct muscle detracts from the dignity of the former, and serves only the purpose of making the latter, through legislative enactment, a means of degradation, and fit only to be recognized for the purpose of being dishonored! Fraternaly,

J. L. W.

Detroit "Pick-ups"

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 12.

The Union has inaugurated a printers' club room, fitted it up with games, literature, etc., and so far it has proved a success.

On November 19th, at a special meeting. Union No. 18, reduced its scale of composition from 35c. to 32c. on morning, and from 32c. to 30c. on evening papers.

The city is full of printers and trade is very dull. The prospect for this winter is exceedingly discouraging.

The *Evening Telegraph*, published from the *Post and Tribune* office, has suspended. It employed fourteen printers.

CAP. CASE.

A Retrospective Glance at the Exposition
and Things Connected Therewith.

From our Regular Correspondent.

PARIS, FRANCE, November 7.

Typography at the Exhibition was included under the two classes—9, devoted to printing and books, and 60 to apparatus and processes used in paper making, dyeing and printing. The general impression respecting the awards is one of general dissatisfaction, apart from the inevitable bitterness momentarily connected with all defeats, and the exercise of that right proclaimed by *Figaro*, of one being allowed the right for twenty-four hours to curse his judges. The work of the jurors was very vast and honorary, but these formed no justification for summary and imperfect examinations of exhibits, supposing even that every stall received a passing glance. A more serious objection is the fact that many of the jurors were incompetent from their want of technical knowledge. For example: Baron Rothschild is an eminent financier with but little time on his hands for other business but his own; he is an amateur of ancient books, as *objets d'art*, as he is of cracked china, old tapestry, and battered armour; but the trade would have been better served had such names as Hachette and Didot replaced that of the Baron's. The composition of the juries, instead of being left to the free suffrages of the exhibitors, as is the ordinary custom in France, was the result of favoritism and political jobbery. Nowhere can the evidence be discovered of any principle which guided the jurors in their decisions. Chance had much to do with the matter, and tact in expounding the merits of an exhibit also went a great way. There was a leaning to favor young establishments certainly, and showy stalls had their value; but, it is not the less true, many flowers blushed unseen, and many gems remained in obscurity. Had the juries the means, they would have presented all entries with a blue ribbon. However, there are establishments so high-placed in public opinion that new honors resemble gilding refined gold. Famous houses are famous still, and younger firms display the pardonable ambition of treading on their heels.

A Frenchman has described paper as "intellectual flour;" the simile is incorrect, but the idea is expressive, as meaning that paper is as much an every-day necessity as bread or iron. The annual production of paper throughout the

world is, according to the jury of class 10, equal in value to two milliards francs. China and Japan declined to furnish information as to their mode of manufacture—very perfect—of paper, or the quantity. It is calculated that 3,500 mills are employed in making paper, of which 600 are French. The highest prizes—two diplomas—for paper, were carried off by Russia and Japan. France has relied rather on her reputation for paper than supplied proofs of progress; for two centuries she was first in the paper trade, her machine preparations of Angoulême alone sustaining her fame. She encounters at present serious rivals; England can eclipse her in some respects and the United States commence to be a formidable competitor, as Belgium ever has been and continues to be. Holland supplies paper to the Bank of France and the National Printing Office, and the official paper shown by Russia is not absolutely inferior to that displayed by the celebrated Marais Company, differing but in its filigranes from being prepared with harder pulp.

The head of the publishing interests in Paris, is Hachette—who, failing half a century ago to be nominated to a professorship, made himself a publisher—and in the provinces, Mame, of Tours. They are truly manufacturers, like iron masters or other *industriels*, but with this difference, that we do not know the extent of their transactions. Perhaps sixty millions francs represent the total annual book business of France, the best customers, for novels at least, being foreigners. Hachette may be put down for the quarter of this total. After deducting commissions, a publisher does not receive more than 60 per cent. of the advertised price of a book, and not more than 10 or 15 per cent. nett profit, after defraying the expenses of publication. Many retail dealers allow the public the chief part of their commission, satisfied if they gain only 8 per cent. In the case of authors like Hugo, Renau, and Verne, they can reckon their profits by thousands of francs; popular novelists rank next, but the ordinary run of authors do not make more than 5 or 10 per cent. by their works; medical writers may gain from 12 to 15 per cent., and legists, from 20 to 25. About four millions francs would pay annually all the authors in Paris: that is to say, all France. Educational works sell, as a rule, the quickest, but the competition being severe, profits are small. Belgium takes about one-quarter of all the books

exported from France; Switzerland one-tenth; the next best customer is Germany, and then England. Holland and Russia print the most works in French for circulation in France. England does the same, but chiefly as orders from Parisian publishers. Of imported books—in the language of the country from which they come—England is first and Germany second. Good American works are too dear, and the cheap are in too small type.

A passing glance at the show cases proves that in the matter of luxurious printing, France, by her Didot, Mame, Curner, Hachette and Quantin, take the lead of all other nations. Other peoples purchase books to read them—not a bad use—the French patronize gorgeous editions merely as works of art, like bronzes, pictures, or statuary. It is questionable if in ordinary books France be not following in the wake of England, Germany and America. As these observations are essentially limited—not to “cataloguing men’s names” and dealing out a passing homage, but to fixing attention on what approaches originality, taking France that has challenged the world as the measure for comparison—I find nothing in Class 9 in this respect, save what the firms of Claye, Lemerre and Jouaust expose. They have effected a revolution by supplying the market with beautiful books in a convenient form, with supple, but, at the same time, resisting paper; with type and illustrations at once elegant and attractive. They have restored to its position of honor the Elzevirian type, at once graceful and artistic, which was the glory of the Dutch printers of the XVI century, but so profoundly altered during the two succeeding centuries. This revival of the fine arts, applied to printing, where type, paper and engravings are all in harmony, dates from 1856, and is due to Perrin, a Lyons printer. The Claye establishment took up the idea; it was prosecuted by Lemerre and completed by Jouaust since 1869; the latter gentleman is an artist and erudite, as well as printer. These houses have done more than revive the Elzevirian edition: they have perfected a lost art; no eye can discover a blemish or a neglect in their volumes. The type employed by Jouaust is remarkably pure and clear; the letter-press is as fine and uniform as it is finished, and the page-work is harmony itself. The wood-engraved plates are not distributed so as to face the text, but are collected together for reference. Time will be necessary

to decide how this innovation will be appreciated. The Charpentier establishment exhibits a series of *bijou* volumes, veritable *Queen Mab chefs d'œuvre* in typography. The firm Plon merits special mention for introducing a fat, full and easily read type, for which there is a growing demand, and that English and American type founders ought to note; the firm makes its own type, prints, publishes—does all but make paper. The Didot establishment, in addition to all these, manufactures its own paper.

I have alluded to something like the crying injustice inflicted by the juries. *Ab uno disce omnes*. Lemerre and Jouaust have only been awarded silver medals, and the important firm of Caslon & Co., whose type, so pure and durable, and proofs of which were so effectively and artistically shown by their experienced representative, Mr. Tucker, has only been awarded an “honorable mention,” on a par with Venezuela and Peru, and behind even Mexico, for a V. Debray, from that city, has taken a silver medal! Such verdicts would destroy the jury system itself, only that court of appeal—the public—corrects all vagaries and makes full reparation. Paul Dupont & Co. have only received a silver medal for their admirable specimens of printing, where the colors are not less beautiful than the designs. Dupuy & Sons have been deservedly accorded a gold medal for their lithographic pictures, which, though few, are exquisite; they execute a great deal of first-class work for English houses. Max Crennitz works largely also for England in the way of commercial chromos, and this kind of printing, as applied to books, is chiefly represented by Lemerrier & Co.

The superseding of manual labor by machinery and the use of gas or air as motive powers, are the most prominent features in connection with printing machinery. Of course, gas and air are limited to small establishments, to the rural districts more than to the towns, and mostly for lithographic work, which is very general in France. Greater cheapness is the result of these improvements. England put in a very poor appearance in machinery, and it is regrettable that cosmopolitan visitors are ignorant of the fact that her leading manufacturers have kept away. The “Ingram press” was the most conspicuous exhibit, and its handy and serviceable qualities have been duly rewarded with a gold medal. The absence of English news machines may explain why the London *Weekly Dispatch* had to

demand hospitality from Marinoni. I have already described the rotary machines of Alauzet & Co., which have won a gold medal, and, what is not less important, the firm has taken orders for 263,000 francs since May last, chiefly from Russia, Italy and Portugal. The Kastenbein composing machine has scored a silver medal; its competitors not having the honor of being named; it had this advantage over its rivals—to be engaged in actual everyday work. Mr. Kelly's American model printing office has received two silver medals, four bronze ditto, and two honorable mentions. For the material advantages, not altogether to be despised—for lips though rosy must be fed—he also assures me he has more than covered his expenses. I will add to all, that he has undoubtedly breathed a breath of young life into numerous dry bones of Continental typography; he has made known that America is far advanced in artistic printing, and has illustrated, in his own person, how much this can be advanced by native taste, methodic study and sincere devotion to the profession. His display of beautiful faced type and shading lines, was admirable; his "coins" of vantage, excellent; the general style of his work, ornate and symmetrical, united to clearness and sharpness of impression, irreproachable. But superior to these was the successful demonstration of the importance of intelligence and ingenuity in the craftsman. Such is the moral pointed by the American printing office. England and America have no reason, on the whole, to complain, while Canada has positive grounds for rejoicing; she is first among the English colonies, having been awarded a gold medal, as well as others in silver and bronze. Australia comes next, and illustrating how small can be the distance—some Derby's are won by a nose—between defeat and victory. *Adieu paniers; vendanges sont faites!*

Quebec Letter.

QUEBEC, Nov. 11.

Philip Thompson, formerly of Toronto, Ont.,—Jemuel Briggs—is the "funny man" of the Boston *Traveller*.

Jas. Jos. Gahan, lately on the staff of the *Daily Telegraph*, has received an appointment in the Crown Lands Department of this Province. It is better to work for a Canadian Government than for the establishing of an Irish one, eh, Jacques?

George T. Lanigan, at one time a journalist in this city, is the writer of the witty parodies of *Æsop's Fables*, which were originally published in the *New York World*, and are now being reproduced in book form. Mr. Lanigan wrote under the *nom de plume* of G. Washington *Æsop*.

John H. R. Hall, a comp. on the *Chronicle*, was successful in carrying off first prize (a silver cup) for a mile race, and second prize in the half mile, at the Shamrock Lacrosse Club sports in this city. John is quite a pacer as this makes about twelve prizes won by him within the last three years. "Go it while you're young, John."

At the annual meeting of Quebec Typographical Union, No. 160, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing term: W. H. Little, president; Thos. Wade, vice-president; Ed. Little, fin.-sec. and treas.; J. L. Seaward, cor. and rec. sec.; George Jackson, R. More, John Cryan, P. O'Reilly and Geo. Gale, committee; Robt. More, sergt.-at-arms.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell has been sworn in as Minister of Customs in the new Dominion Cabinet. The hon. gentleman served his apprenticeship on the Belleville, Ont., *Intelligencer*. It is to be hoped that the hon. gentleman's *first proof* on the *frame-work* of the Constitution will be a *clean Protective* one to trades generally. A "fat take" like this is worth noting, and all young comps. should "go and do likewise."

George Siggins, formerly foreman on the *Evening Mercury*, who went out on strike with his men two years ago and has been here on a visit for a week past, took suddenly ill and died. His funeral, which took place on the 5th inst., was well attended by members of Typographical Unions, Nos. 159 and 160. During his life time deceased worked in newspaper offices of this city, but more recently in the office of the Lowell (Mass.) *Times*. At the time of his death Mr. Siggins was a member of Boston Union, No. 13.

At the annual meeting of Typographical Union, No. 159 (French), the following gentlemen were elected officers for the current year: Simeon Marcotte, president; F. Lortie, vice-president; Alfred Darveau, cor. sec.; Jos. Beauchand, fin.-sec.; Prudent Lizotte, grand marshal; E. Routhier, librarian; Charles Carlin, assistant librarian. Votes of thanks were given to the retiring officers, and to the proprietors of the journals who have sent their paper gratis to the hall of the union.

STADACONA.

Danielsonville and Vicinity.

DANIELSONVILLE, Ct., Nov. 1.

"Hi" Skinner is in Naugatuck, Ct.

Ed. Hall sets type in Barnstable, Mass.

John McDonald has charge of Crandall's office in Willimantic. John is a nobby boy.

A rising young journalist is Nathan W. Kennedy, correspondent of the Woonsocket *Patriot*.

Young Plummer, so much noticed in "Norwich Notes," is a native of this place. Smart boy.

A. B. Adams, of Worcester, Mass., is printing a Butler paper. Joe Langlois, his foreman, is an enthusiastic Butler man.

Andrew J. Ladd, for ten years in the employ of J. & A. Stone has opened a small office in Central Village. Andy is a good printer.

Business is fair this fall. Two years ago there were sixteen amateur presses in this place. Now there are only four and their possessors are sick of them.

W. R. Lozee, an old "comp.," is running a successful lecture course in Danielsonville. Will. is now assistant financial secretary of the New York State Temperance Union.

T. W. Greenslitt, editor of the *Sentinel* and a member of the Paragrapper's Association, is to be represented in "Erratic Enriques" new book "Don't Give it Away." Of course, every printer in this section will want a copy-of the book.

Moses Halleck, a veteran printer, who was formerly employed on the *Weekly Herald*, of Danielsonville, was run over by the cars in Chicago, Ill., a few weeks ago. He was very highly esteemed by his brethren of the craft.—*Danielsonville Sentinel*.

Wm. G. Pratt, editor of the *Hartford Post*, has resigned his position on that paper, and Nov. 1st assumed the editorship of the *New Haven Journal and Courier*, on which paper he was for several years employed as night editor. Mr. Pratt is having very gratifying success for a young man.—*Danielsonville Sentinel*. Mr. Pratt learned to set type in the *Transcript* office, and was a remarkably good compositor.

Some time since, when the *Windham County Press* was running, one of their "devils" was sent to borrow a "type grinder," of the *Transcript* office. The imp went, as it happened, direct to the old man and did his errand. The editor

raised his head and said to his foreman: "Frankie, let this boy have the 'type grinder!'" Frankie looked up, in his turn, and said, "Type grinder? What's a type grinder!" The devil returned without one; but the laugh was on the editor and his foreman.

The same editor once told a compositor, to whom he had given copy, to "lead it and set it solid." PIK.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., Nov. 20.

The *Vim* ceased to exist on the 15th of last month.

The greenback weekly, *The Banner*, has "gone where the woodbine twineth."

The wood type sent over to the Exposition from this city, comes off with an "honorable mention."

Mr. John C. Turner, of the *New London Telegram*, disappeared very mysteriously a short time since. However, he has since turned up—somewhere.

Mr. Chas. W. Dennison avows his intention of starting a small daily evening paper some time in the near future. This is welcome news to many of the unemployed.

Mr. Frank Utley is no longer connected with the *Norwich Printing Company*. That company is now numbered among the things of the past, and in its stead there looms up in the distance a new one, the *Aurora Printing Company*. Frank will be greatly missed—about Saturday night.

On the 7th, the *Aurora* office was sold to Wm. L. Brewer, Esq., for the sum of \$3,375. The paper was then discontinued. The establishment has again changed hands, having recently passed into the hands of Charles Wilberforce Dennison, formerly business manager of the daily *Advertiser*.

A new temperance weekly, *The American Conflict*, made its appearance on the 23rd of October. Its editors are W. H. Brown, of Danielsonville, and the Rev. Hugh Montgomery. The new sheet sports a patent outside, but the inside matter is rushed up on the West Side, at the house of Mr. Brown, whose wife, we understand, is a compositor.

"They all do it." By reference to the marriage column you will discover what the old

'Tiver pressman has been doing. On the 18th Mr. Frank Aldrich also gave up his freedom, and two days later sailed for Florida. The bride is understood to be a daughter of the proprietor of the Larkin House, Watch Hill, at which place the ceremony was performed. "Steve" didn't forget his shopmates.

STICK AND RULE.

Chicago Clippings.

Collected by Nonpareil.

The Y. M. C. A. issue a weekly publication.

The *Daily Telegraph* is the official paper of the city.

New publications: *Editor's Eye*, *Amusement World*, and *Figaro*.

Trinity M. E. Church issues a publication called the *Twenty-second Street Herald*.

Mr. Dickson, formerly of the *Tribune*, has been appointed chief clerk to the Sheriff.

A Chicago printer named Fisher, has been arrested at Dayton, Ohio, on a charge of forgery.

A large building has been erected on the corner of Munroe and Dearborn streets, which will soon be occupied by the J. M. W. Jones Printing Company.

At the recent convention of the National Base Ball League at Cleveland, resolutions were passed concerning the death of L. B. Meachum, formerly a reporter on the *Tribune* staff.

The *Inter-Ocean* has reduced its price to 20c. a week. The strike in this office, which I mentioned some time ago, ended soon after, the firm calling the men back: a short experience with the rats proving detrimental to them in a good many ways.

From the "Quaker City."

PHILADELPHIA, PENN., Dec. 21.

Progress is the name of a new paper recently launched forth in this city by J. W. Forney. It is of twenty-four pages, wide columns, two columns to the page, the subscription price being \$5.00 a year.

Mr. Joel Cook, one of the able editors of the *Public Ledger*, who went on a holiday tour to Europe the past summer, and who furnished to the columns of that paper some very interesting letters, giving an account of his journey, has had them collected and published in book form, by

J. B. Lippincott & Co. It makes a neat and pretty volume of over three hundred pages. There are fifty letters in all. The book is nicely bound, and well printed, on fine white paper.

For some weeks past the printing business has been remarkably brisk, owing to the near approach of the holiday season. The daily newspapers have been largely patronized in the way of holiday advertisements, so much so that several of them had to issue one or two supplements during the week; while the job offices, as a general thing, have been running on full time, and even many of them had to work overtime. But it is to be taken for granted that after Christmas and New Year, dullness will prevail again for a time. The book publishers have been doing a good retail trade. So we may take it for granted that all are happy with the winding up of the year 1878.

Louis A. Godey, died at his residence in this city on November 29th, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. F. was the founder, and, for forty-seven consecutive years, the publisher of *Godey's Lady's Book*. He was a native of New York. His magazine had an extensive circulation, and was at one time the only one issued exclusively for females. The Philadelphia Typographical Society held a meeting on Saturday, Dec. 7th, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. Wm. F. Lacey, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Philadelphia Typographical Society, in recording on their minutes the death of Louis A. Godey, testify that in his death they have lost a faithful friend, the poor a benefactor, the city a valued citizen and his family a worthy example.

HAIR SPACE.

Hamilton Letter.

HAMILTON, ONT., Nov. 4.

So far nary a solid man has "stepped to the front" to unhosom himself anent *affaires typographique* in this ambitious city, so, perhaps, you will accept the following "local briefs" from a well-wisher of your interesting journal:

Our Union numbers fifty members and possesses the average amount of vitality appertaining to these institutions.

On election night the *Spectator* office was brilliantly illuminated much to the discomfort of the boys, the setting of solid brevier not raising their "poolatical" enthusiasm sufficiently to withstand the heat of twelve candles to each al-

ley without "double-leading" their curs-ory remarks on the subject.

The trade has been fair all summer, the different offices having had a run of work somewhat in advance of other seasons. Hamilton is a city of 32,000 inhabitants and can only boast of two daily papers—the *Spectator*, morning and evening; and the *Times*, evening. Of weekly papers there is but one, the *C. C. Advocate*. Outside of the newspapers offices, there is not a job office that employs two regular journeymen.

Some time back considerable excitement was created in typographic circles here by an aquatic contest on the *tapis* between members of the job-rooms of the two dailies. The news hands were "barred out" from participating, owing to their unfamiliarity with any vessel smaller than a schooner—of lager. On the day appointed, they reached the racing ground in two yachts—one containing upwards of thirty, embracing a varied representation of the craft, from editor to devil—their racing craft were towed behind them, and the weather was so squally that two of the shells broke adrift. This effectually squelched the racing for that day, and the boys bore up at a half-way resort and recuperated their depressed spirits, and resolved that time should not efface the vigor of their muscle; but, on the following Saturday, they'd have a rare old tussle. But the golden opportunity, once departed, continued absent for the remainder of the season, and the boys are going through a severe gymnastic course this winter, intending to "astonish all creation and part of the U. S." next spring; and when the great event transpires may I be there to see.

In reference to getting subscribers, there are a number of printers who will not invest one nickel in the support of a trade journal as long as they can peruse it for nothing, and an equal number are totally indifferent to their merits. If a number happens to come in their way they will pick it up and glance over it, and if any of its contents should strike their fancy, they will ejaculate, "Ha! ha! ha! d—d good thing that! Pooty spicy! Where is this thing printed, anyhow?" A glance at the title page, a remark that it is nicely got up, and has some good things in it, and the magazine is dropped—out of sight, out of mind. "Subscribe for it! What d'yer take me for?—a millionaire." And they'll immediately after drop in at the saloon

around the corner and likely disburse the price of two or three subscriptions to the disinterested individual behind the bar. It is my candid opinion that there is no more natural love of literature and intelligence generally in a printer than in a shoemaker. If he *does* happen to possess a little more intellect than the ordinary mechanic, it is because it is something he acquires in the course of his trade—not because he goes out of his way to seek it. Not one out of twenty take the slightest interest in the progress of type-setting machines in the printing world, or the benefit likely to accrue from an extended knowledge of phonography amongst the craft, and would laugh at and suggest a "walk around the block," or "the hiring of a hall," to any one trying to catch their attention with such topics; but let any one offer to "set 'em up for the boys," and he is as attractive as a dog is to fleas. That's my experience, anyhow. Such things ought not to be, and the sooner typos are aware of the fact, and act upon it, that the careful perusal of such trade journals as the *Miscellany* is of incalculable benefit to them, the sooner will their intellectual status be elevated to its proper position in society. R. I.

"Thick and Hair Spaces."

RICHMOND, VA., Oct. 20.

About a year ago a circular from a disabled printer was handed me. It stated that the subscriber contemplated the publication of a book of incidents confined exclusively to the fraternity, to be entitled "Thick and Hair Spaces," and contained a solicitation of leaves from experience.

I have either lost or mislaid his circular, and acting on the supposition that others have been as neglectful as myself, would remind them that it may not yet be too late to render aid in the enterprize; and if the time prescribed *has* passed, their haps and mishaps may still be appreciated by at least the readers of the *Miscellany*—with the editor's permission.

The accompanying "scraps of history" have never before been in print, and are transmitted with the assurance that their veracity is as unsailable as some of the facts of profane history—particularly Lossing's "Our Country."

Faithfully, J. L. W.

AN OPPORTUNE "TRAMP."

Some years since a weather-battered and time-worn "vet." of the stick and rule, who had walked all the way from Oregon to ———, a city in the southeast, made application for a "lift" in

the office in which the writer was at the time employed, but in making the request, in emphatic language, gave us to understand that he disdained a "collection" and wanted a few day's work. He was directed to "peel off" and enter the "fray." Before his appearance the proprietor of the establishment had occasion to give the engineer a sound rating for letting the steam get too low, but when "our friend" set in everything was progressing smoothly in the press department. During the dinner hour he started on a tour of the "lower regions," but returned in a few moments and put on his coat and hat. Approaching the proprietor he solicited an advance of 25 cents on his morning's work for the purpose of insuring his life for \$3,000 for the period of 24 hours.

This novel request excited surprise and led to the natural rejoinder, "Why do you insure?"

The reply was confusing — "Simply because I want to leave my daughter provided for when I take a sudden departure for the unexplored country — which the indications are, *several* of us will shortly, if we may judge by the appearance of things."

"I do not understand you clearly," was answered. The old "vet." chuckled quietly and slowly replied: "Will be in kingdom-come in a *littie* while from now, mister! *The gauge registers a pressure of eighty pounds to the inch, the safety-valve is tied down to the furnace door, and the engineer is absent!*"

The proprietor did not remain to ask any more questions—he "streaked" for the open air of Heaven. "Our friend" chuckled again and smiled with evident satisfaction as he leisurely made his way back to the engine-room. Inside—his movements are faster—90 lbs. indicated by the gauge—a rapid stride—the rope cut, the furnace door jerked open, and the pump put in motion—the escaping steam startling the neighborhood and bringing out the fire department—danger averted—excitement subsides.

"Our friend" returns to his stand, and in the same peculiar quiet manner he has speaking, remarks as he picks up his stick and rule: "Engineers ought to have more consideration for other people—if the thing had have bursted you boys would have lost your 'sits.'"

"Our friend" still holds a frame in that office.

"PATIENCE ON A MONUMENT."

That typo who caused a "ripple" in an office in the interior of Indiana when he said he was

"not much on nonpareil, but *littie hell* on double pica," is being sought by his mate, now on the "war-path." He secured employment in an office not a thousand miles from Richmond, and was given a take of leaded pearl, octavo measure. In the course of two hours the foreman discovered him seated on the round of his frame patching the soles of his shoes. Approaching, he inquired the progress on the take and was answered: "I've set up one line of the critters five times, and five times have I knocked that one line wrong end up. *I'm now waiting for 'em to GROW a littie before tackling 'em again!*"

A SELF-INTRODUCTION.

A compositor on the *Washington Patriot* carelessly emptied a stickful of matter, and, in turning to leave, jarred the galley and threw his take into pi. "I wish some one would kick me" had barely escaped his lips, when he was accommodated with a "lifter," well delivered.

"Who the hell are you?" he demanded as he faced his assailant, an undersized specimen of *genus homo*.

"Shorty Chandler, at your service—a 'tourist' artist in typography, looking for a subject." Shorty "took," and he yet graces the capital with his presence.

A FORCED PRAYER.

Some half-dozen disciples of Faust recently banished the surroundings of their calling for the time being, and, equipped as Nimrod of old, sought a day's recreation in the falls of the river. One of the number was huge in proportions, and his abdominal expansiveness had stood him in good need when fiery liquids flowed freely. Not relishing clambering over rocks and wading through water in pursuit of the finney tribe, at his own solicitation he was delegated to keep an eye on the "groceries" and lay the "spread" for dinner. In due time our sportsmen returned to camp with whetted appetites and parched throats. ts, ts, *s, (st — ta). It was horrible to listen to. Their expletives were pardonable, perhaps, under the circumstances. Not a drop of the ardent was left in either of the six bottles, and the solids were scattered in every direction. Knowing the failing of their "housewife," the opinion was unanimous that he had made a "beast" of himself and brought on the "jim-jams." He was not in sight, but their search was an easy one, being guided by groans and sobs. When found, he

PHONOGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany* :

SIR,—In my first letter to the *Miscellany* on this subject the value of the labor and time-saving art of shorthand-writing to typos was spoken of. It will be remembered that I then directed the attention of your readers to the fact that success does not always depend upon a mere knowledge of any system of phonography, since it becomes absolutely necessary that the reporter should be provided with a speech-photographing apparatus of the most improved and approved form, which, as I then said and now repeat, is alone found in Andrew J. Graham's Standard Phonography,—the most beautiful system of shorthand-writing yet offered to the world. The letter to which I refer seems to have produced a remarkable effect upon some of the victims of the various shorthand humbugs, who, in attempting to prejudice the public in regard to the statements contained therein, have afforded us an excellent opportunity of peeping into their empty knowledge boxes, which has clearly revealed the fact that they are simply ridiculously ignorant of anything in connection with the beautiful art, save the outlandish rules and regulations of some of the cast-off styles known as the old English phonography, Taylor's shorthand, Mrs. Burns' system, Scovill's stenography, or some other one-horse system. Yet, for some reason or reasons better known to themselves, these nefarious shorthand heathens persist in their attempts to mislead the uninitiated by endeavoring to pervert my statements, which has rendered it necessary for me to publish comparison plates, demonstrating the great superiority of Standard Phonography to the systems with which it has been compared, and at the same time serving to substantiate my own statements. It will be observed, by referring to the comparisons, that the majority of those which form what is known as the better class of worthless systems, have been shown up in their true colors.

Since the publication of my last article, I have been considering the advisability of encroaching upon the valuable space of the Phonographic Department of the *Miscellany* by giving further comparisons, and have decided to ask space for one more plate—which will present a comparison of a system known as Munson's Complete Phonography with Andrew J. Gra-

ham's "Standard." It was after a most careful examination of the lightning systems which we frequently read about, that I selected Munson's, it being, in my opinion, one of the leading imitations of Standard Phonography. Mr. Munson's text-book, "The Complete Phonographer," which is now before me, is certainly a publication worthy of a place in the library of the most fastidious, of course it should be understood that I am simply speaking of its mechanical appearance, which is all that could possibly be desired. It is bound in attractively stamped and gilt green cloth, printed on thick cream-laid paper, and in a large, clear type which is restful to the weary eye. To Messrs. Harper & Bros. belongs the credit of making the "Complete Phonographer" a work likely to sell at sight.

It appears to me that the "Complete Phonographer" has been placed on the market by Munson, Harper Bros. and others, with a calculation of netting a few dollars and cents, and without considering the glaring injustice they do to inventors of phonography and the young student who contemplated learning the art. The author does not seem to have invented anything in connection with phonography, unless it is the peculiar style he has of giving the improvements of others in disguise,—a full exposition of which is to be found in *The Student's Journal*, Vol. I. Mr. Graham has unmasked what he calls "Munson's wholesale piracies," so ably, carefully and completely that I shall modestly refrain from attempting to throw any further light on the matter. I cannot but remark, however, that, in my opinion, Mr. Graham speaks of Munson's improper conduct in rather positive terms. He tells his readers that Munson has not only helped himself to Standard Phonographic improvements without his permission, but that he has also wilfully ignored him as the inventor of those improvements. Now, I maintain that Graham should be a little charitable on this point, even though provoking it must be to find one's self victimized in any shape or form. Mr. Graham, before charging Mr. Munson with being an unmistakable literary thief, ought to consider the possibility of typographical errors, which are of frequent occurrence. I say that Munson's omission to give the inventor of Standard Phonography proper credit may have been unintentional. Although I must admit that the author of the "Complete Phonographer" does not pretend to be the originator of anything of

importance in connection with the phonographic art, yet I do say that he does not fail to credit others, whose suggestions, etc., according to his acknowledgment, have been of great service to him.

In the preface of the "Complete Phonographer" occur the following lines: "I take this opportunity, too, of expressing my obligations to the reporters of New York, generally, for the interest they have manifested in this work." For aught Mr. Graham knows, the printers' manuscript may have read as follows: "I take this opportunity, too, of expressing my obligations to the reporters of New York, generally, for the interest they have manifested in this work, and to Andrew J. Graham particularly, whose Hand-Book of Standard Phonography I have consulted and which has been of the greatest service while preparing this work." Of course the readers of the *Miscellany*, many of whom are men of metal, may look upon the omission of so many words as a very uncommon typographical error, but it is possible that the proof-reader, Mr. Stephen Jenkins, to whom Munson credits

the high degree of accuracy of the letter-press matter, did not pay particular attention to the wording of the copy which was intended for the preface. Then, again, Munson, in making use of so great a number of Graham's universally acknowledged improvements, may have considered it altogether unnecessary to mention him as being the inventor, for the reason that they ought to be recognized, whether in connection with the name of the author or not. We never think of crediting Shakespeare or Byron, when quoting words of theirs, which are, or ought to be, familiar to all. So that, taking everything into consideration, it is my opinion that your readers will agree with me when I say, that Mr. Graham ought to have made a little allowance for anything that Munson has done, when there is a possibility that he may not have acted with malice aforethought.

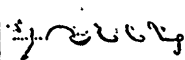
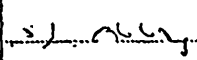
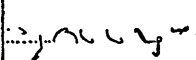
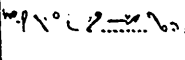
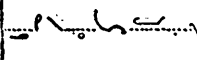
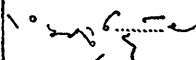
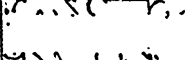
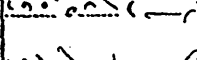
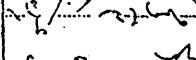
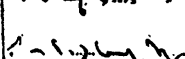
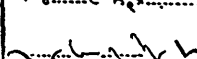
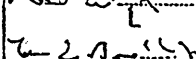
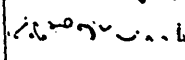
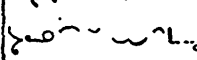
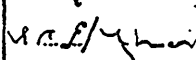
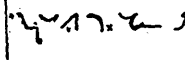
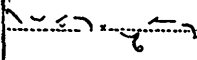
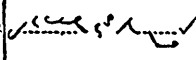
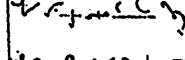
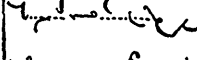
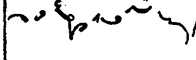
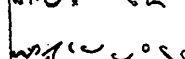
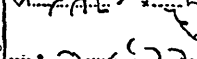
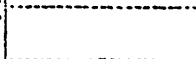
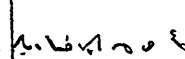
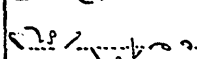

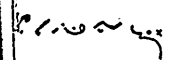
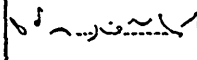
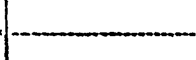
I will now say a few words regarding the progress that Munson has made, and is making, with his "Complete Phonography." It would seem that the army of Munsonites throughout the United States are all pensioners, since there

are precious few of them in active service. Nevertheless, we occasionally hear of one being in the reportorial field. It is hardly worth time and space to say that the author of "Complete Phonography" has but a slippery footing in Canada. I do not know of a Canadian Munsonite who has ever attempted to report *verbatim*—perhaps they are "a little backward in coming forward," but I think that this may be more satisfactorily accounted for by the fact that the lengthened out-lines, as prescribed by the "Complete Phonographer," necessitate too much mechanical expertness and make *verbatim* reporting a matter of utter impossibility, unless to the one out of

STANDARD-PHONOGRAPHIC CORRESPONDING STYLE.

MUNSON'S REPORTING STYLE.

STANDARD-PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTING STYLE.

ten thousand who happens to be possessed of natural rare qualifications for the profession.

A glance at the comparison plate is all that should be necessary to convince your readers of the great inferiority of In-"Complete Phonography." By careful examination of the plate it will be found that the Standard Phonographic reporting column requires 198 strokes and liftings of the pen, while the Munson requires 255. Even the *corresponding*, or learner's style of Standard Phonography, is shown to be a little more compact than the *reporting* style of Munson's mis-named "Complete Phonography."

Now, Mr. Editor, as I have certainly furnished your readers with sufficient evidence of the superiority of Andrew J. Graham's Standard Phonography, and inferiority of the highest-toned of the worthless systems, I will conclude, by thanking you for the valuable space so kindly allowed me.

T. W. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 24.

Shorthand Squibs.

A shorthand reporter is now employed to take evidence in the County Court, Belleville, Ont.

"Old Phonographer" is considering the advisability of starting a phonographic monthly. Walk 'er along.

A man named Albert Clarke, employed in the Montreal courts as a stenographer, tried to purchase a pistol to shoot himself with, and got arrested and lodged in jail. The doctors declared him suffering from delirium tremens.

An English publisher of phonographic works says to his disciples: "Boys, don't let there be any tramp phonographers, even though, in order to kill time, you are obliged to go out into your back yard and throw stones at your old coats." Our advice is—spare your coats and stick up your "teachers."

"Old Phonographer" asserted that Mr. Cochran changed from the "Standard" system to Benn Pitman; Mr. E. F. Underhill says he changed to Isaac Pitman, and Mr. Cochran himself says he uses Graham's corresponding style. There seems to be quite a difference of opinion here. Which is correct?

Harry Richmond, aged 30 years, the murderer of David A. Richer, was for some time employed in the treasury department at Washington as a shorthand writer. He used Munson's system, and finding himself unequal to the task stepped

out of the phonographing business and entered the theatrical profession, first appearing in Philadelphia at Enoch's Variety Theatre.

Moses Vineberg, who recently set-up in the junk business, was surprised on entering his establishment one morning to find that it had been broken into and everything worth taking lugged away, leaving only a few barrels containing works on the art of shorthand written by Pitman, Munson, Mrs. Burns, Lindsley and Scovill. We wonder if there was not a stray copy of the *Miscellany* in one of those barrels.

The Toronto *Evening Telegram* is about to move into a handsome new building on the corner of King and Bay streets, opposite the *Mail* office. It is rumored that the *Telegram* will soon become a morning paper.

The enterprise of the *Telegram*, or something else, is stirring up the proprietor of the *Mail*. He has purchased the premises in which his business is at present conducted, and some land adjoining them, and is said to be contemplating the erection of a new office.

Mr. John Livingston, editor of the *Sun*, has been placed in temporary charge of the Immigration Office, left vacant by the death of Mr. Shives. We doubt very much if the Government could have selected a gentleman better qualified or more worthy of the office. Mr. Livingston's *confreses* of the press will be glad to hear of his good fortune.

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

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

Mr. George Eyvel, late of the Toronto *Globe* but now part proprietor of the *Garnia Observer*, was presented with a silver cake basket and a silver-headed cane by his late associates.

The International Printing Trades' Directory.

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

RATES FOR THE DIRECTORY—Inserting Name and Address under one heading 25 cents per month, or \$2.00 per year. Extra matter after Name and Address, giving details of business, 15 cents per line per month additional. New Headings will be inserted when desired.

Bookbinders' Thread.

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

Bookbinding and Paper-ruling.

RICHARD HEANS, Emnis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

Commercial Traveller.

WILLIAM WALKER, P. O. Box 223, Napance, Ontario.

Correspondence and Press Agency.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE COMPANY & PRESS AGENCY, Fred. Conner, manager, 14 Rue de Chabrol, Paris, France. See advt.

Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

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

Engravers on Wood.

CHARLES H. FLEWELLING, Market Building, St. John, N. B. See advt.

J. H. WALKER, 13 Place d'Armes Hill, near Craig street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

CONNELLY & CO., 248 Washington street, Boston, Mass. See advt.

G. C. LOEWENTHAL & CO., 722 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Penn. See advt.

Lithographers' and Bookbinders' Supplies.

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

Mailing Machines.

P. T. BALDWIN, Coaticook, Que. See advt.

Paper Bag Manufacturers.

J. T. BESSERER & SONS, 98 and 100 St. Paul street, Quebec, Q. See advt.

Paper-Cutting Machines.

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

Paper Manufacturers.

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., Napance, Ontario. See advt.

J. RIORDON, Merriton, Ontario. See advt.

JOHN CRILLY & CO., 389 St. Paul street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul Street, Quebec, Q. See advt.
BENNET & CO., St. Paul street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

"Peerless" Presses and "Peerless" Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Beckman street, New York.

"Premium" Goods.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 1,7 Eighth st., New York. Steel Engravings and Chromos supplied in quantities for premium purposes.

Printing Inks.

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

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

Printing Press Manufacturers.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS AND MANUFACTURING CO. Office, 39 Beekman street, New York. Factory, Wythe Av. & Hewes st, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y.

C. C. CHILD, 64 Federal street, Boston, Mass. See advt.
W. P. KIDDER, 117 Congress and 18 Federal streets, Boston, Mass.—The "Kidder" Printing Press. See advertisement.

F. M. WEILER, 23 Chambers street, New York. See advt.

Printers' Rollers and Composition.

WILD & STEVENS, 28 Hawley street, Boston, Mass.

BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nazareth street, Montreal, P. Q. See advt.

J. T. BESSERER & SONS, 98 and 100 St. Paul street, Quebec, Q. See advt.

Printers' Machinist.

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

Ready-Made Wood Cuts, Etc.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 137 Eighth st., New York. 20,00 miscellaneous Cuts o. hand. Books, papers, and advertisements of any description illustrated.

Stationery and Printers' Supplies.

J. L. McCOSKERY, Emnis & Gardner Block, Prince Wm. street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

Steam Engines.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., Brantford, Ont.

Type Foundries.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY, No. 104 Milk, corner of Kilby street. John K. Rogers, Agent. See advt.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Montreal and Toronto. See advt.

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

The Old New York Type-Foundry.

Established in 1810.

Hard Metal.—Accurately Finished Type.

Wrapping Papers, Straw Board, Roofing Felt, &c.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul street, Quebec, Que. See advertisement.

BIRTHS.

At Toronto, on the 29th Nov., the wife of Mr. W. P. Melrose, printer, of a son.

At Napanee, on Saturday, Nov. 23rd, the wife of Mr. T. G. Morgan, book and job printer, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in Gilead, Conn., Oct. 26th, by the Rev. Mr. Mack, Chas. F. Tufts, of Norwich, Conn., and Miss Alice E. Wilson.

At Mystic River, Oct. 30th, by the Rev. John Davies, of Norwich, Frank Utley, of Norwich, and Miss Nellie Sawyer, only daughter of Capt. N. T. Sawyer.

DIED.

In this city, on the 7th January, at the Waverley Hotel, Robert Shives, Esq., Dominion Immigration Agent.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—About 50 lbs. NONPAREIL MUSIC TYPE, nearly new, Johnson's manufacture, price \$1.25 per lb. Also—Two Nonpareil Music Type Cases. Address "Music," in care of Editor of *Miscellany*. 2-10-t f

FOR SALE.—A SECOND-HAND HAND Press, in good order. Price \$150. Size 23½ x 33½. Address

H. E. NORMANDIN,

3-5-3 245 St. James' street, Montreal.

FOR SALE.—I RUGGLES JOB PRESS, 9½ x 14½; will do good work and will be sold cheap. Reason for selling: to make room for larger press. Address "News," Smith's Falls, Ont. 3-5-3

WANTED.

MAILING TYPE WANTED.—A font of Mailing Type for about 2,000 names. Send proof of type, age, and price, etc., to "MACHINE," office of this paper. 2-12-tf

Ancient & Modern Languages.

PROF. MORIN, M. A. and M. L.,

Graduate of L' Academe de Paris,

WHERE he taught for upwards of eight years the above languages, has taken up his residence in this city and will be pleased to receive pupils for instruction.

PROF. MORIN possesses superior testimonials and offers excellent inducements to those wishing to acquire a correct knowledge of the languages.

Application for terms and particulars can be made through this journal. 3-6-12

JOHN J. TIERNAY,

Importer and Dealer in

HAVANA CIGARS

AND

TOBACCOS,

Main Street, - - - Portland,

3-6-12

ST. JOHN, N. B.

G. McBREAIRTY,

DEALER IN

Wines, Liquors and Cigars,

194 UNION STREET,

3-6-12

ST. JOHN, N. B.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR.

The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.

Only \$3.20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly—52 Numbers a year. 4,000 book pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent Advances in the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American.

Terms, \$3.20 per year, \$1.60 half year, which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all News-dealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

In connection with the SCIENTIFIC PATENTS. AMERICAN, Messrs. MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 34 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By this immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. We also send FREE our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patent.

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FOR PRINTERS.
Address WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.
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C. H. FLEWELLING,
ENGRAVER ON WOOD,

Room, 12 Third Flat,
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 CHARLOTTE STREET.

2-5-12 St. John, N. B.

J. T. BESSERER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Machine Paper Bags and
 Paper Flour Sacks.

Agent for the sale of Paper of the *Lovette Paper Co.*

98 AND 100 ST. PAUL STREET,
QUEBEC.

BESSERER'S I. X. L. COMPOSITION.

I take pleasure in drawing the attention of all printers to my
 splendid composition for the manufacture of lining rollers; it is pro-
 secured by all who have already used it as superior to any other now
 in use, and invaluable to all printers who have been sufferers by
 spurious compositions. It is specially adapted to job work on account
 of its durability.

X X X 45 cts. Manufactured by J. T. BESSERER,
 X X 25 " 98 and 100 St. Paul Street,
 X 30 " QUEBEC.

Five per cent off for cash. ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
 2-10-12

J. RIORDON,

MERRITTON

PAPER MILLS,

MERRITTON, ONT.

The largest Paper Mills in the Dominion of
 Canada. Capacity 5 tons per day. 1-4-11

WULFF & CO.,

32 St. Sulpice Street,

MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

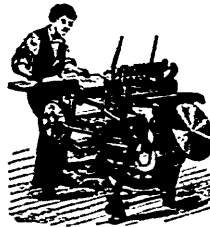
All kinds of Glues and Glycerine; Gold & Silver
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 Indigo Paste and Carmine for
 ruling, and all kinds of fine
 colors for Marbling.

Lithographers' inks and sundries.

Send for price lists!

2-9-12

"LIBERTY"
Treadle Job Printing Press!



FOUR SIZES:
 No. 2, 7x11
 " 2a, 9x13
 " 3, 10x15
 " 4, 3x19

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 Ch. No.

For simplicity of construction,
 durability, strength of cast
 and ease in running,
 the above machine is
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WORLD'S FAIR PRIZES:
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Fine Grey, No. 2 Brown, Straw,
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Roofing Felt, Strawboard, &c.

Orders executed with promptness.

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MILLS: PORTNEUF.

2-10-12

P. T. BALDWIN,

Manufacturer of

MAILING MACHINES,

Price \$15 Each.

Orders from Newspaper Publishers respect-
 fully solicited.

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

2-7-12 COATICOOK, P. Q.

Bookbinding, Paper-Ruling and
 Blank Book Manufacturing.

RICHARD HEANS, late foreman with H.
 Chubb & Co., has opened a bindery in
 Ennis & Gardner's building, Prince William
 street. All orders left with him or sent by mail
 to H. Chubb & Co., will receive prompt atten-
 tion at his hands.

2-1-12

GEORGE H. MORRILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTING INKS,

No. 30 Hawley Street,

BOSTON.

INKS manufactured expressly to suit climate.

The St. John "Telegraph" and many other newspapers in the
 States are printed with this ink. 1-2-11

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WHITE, COLORED and TONED

PRINTING PAPERS,

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Fine Manila and Flour Sack Paper.

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Manufacturers of Paper Bags.

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Nos. 1, 2 and 3 White, Toned, Colored and
 Fine Job Papers, Envelopes, &c.

St. Paul Street, . . . MONTREAL.

2-10-12

Notice to Printers.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made a speciality
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 attention to his well selected stock of Papers of
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CARDBOARDS—assorted; CARDS—all the
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 HEADS—different papers—constantly on
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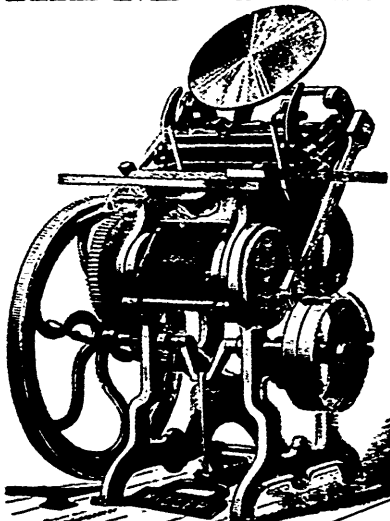
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J. L. McCOSKERY, - - Prince Wm. Street,
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3022

SAINT JOHN, N. B.

THE NEW PRESS.



The "Kidder" Printing Presses,
 now so favorably known in New England,
 are about to be introduced in Canada.

Our Agencies will soon be arranged and names inserted here.
 For circulars, terms, etc., address the Inventor and Patentee,

W. P. KIDDER,

117 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

2-11-2

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

J. H. WALKER,
 WOOD ENGRAVER,

13 Place d'Armes Hill, near Craig St.,

MONTREAL.



HAVING dispensed
 with all assistance
 I beg to intimate that I
 will now devote my entire
 attention to the artistic
 production of the better
 class of work.

Orders for which is re-
 spectfully solicited.

2-11-4

THE ACME

Newspaper and Job
 Presses,



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

C. C. CHILD,

2-5-12 64 Federal St., Boston

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TYPOGRAPHY.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

A Monthly Newspaper Devoted to the Interests of Printing and all the Kindred Arts in Canada and the United States.

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

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

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

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY supplies a long felt want, and is the best publication devoted to the typographic and kindred arts now issued. Printers should support it because it is published in their interest and for their benefit. A few of its chief features are: a department devoted to "Practical Matters"—very valuable, interesting and reliable; extensive correspondence from all parts of the United States and Canada; letters pertaining to the craft from the Paris Exposition; English and Foreign items from all the world over, interesting and numerous selections and "sorts." It is read, preserved, and bound by nearly all practical printers on account of the valuable nature of its contents, making it a PERMANENT BENEFIT TO ADVERTISERS.

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

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY has for its regular patrons employers and employes, Printers and Bookbinders, Publishers and Proprietors, Editors and Reporters, Lithographers and Paper Rulers, Stationers and Booksellers, Paper-makers and Authors, Type, Ink and Press Manufacturers and Dealers, etc.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISING RATES.

One page, one insertion.....	\$10 00	Two inches, one insertion.....	\$2 00
Half page, ".....	6 00	One inch, ".....	1 00
Quarter page ".....	3 50	One line, ".....	10

Notices in reading Matter, per line, each insertion, 25 cents.

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

Contract rates, and any other information, may be had on application to the proprietor.

All orders for transient advertising (to secure attention) must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same. All letters and papers must be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,

St. John, N. B., Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1830.

Dominion Type-Founding Comp'y,

MONTREAL AND TORONTO,

Manufacturers of

PRINTING TYPES

— AND —

Typographical Articles Generally.

PLAIN AND FANCY TYPES,

MODERN AND OLD STYLE TYPE,

Cuts, Ornaments,

LABOR-SAVING FURNITURE, LABOR-SAVING RULE,

Brass Circles and Ovals, Brass Rule, &c.

AGENTS FOR

PRINTING PRESSES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

— AND —

Chas. Eneu Johnson's Celebrated Printing Inks,

And for the Principal American Type Foundries,

P. A. CROSSBY, Manager.

"SORTS."

A Printer's stick—Pine 0.

You can't tell the age of an "old saw" by looking at its teeth.

1 of-10 h-8s a k-g. — *Whitehall Times*. & e o 2.—*Syracuse Times*.

Sam. Ward, the eater, say it takes two to enjoy a canvass back duck—you and the duck.

When the contribution box comes round, if you don't give a cent you should nod, and nod-ding is assent.

Sam—"John, do you think my poetry makes music?" John—"Don't know, Sam, but it makes me sick."

There would be little use for a skylight in a composing room if we had no skylight. Do you see it, my sun?

When is a compositor like a careless post office official? When he distributes the letters in the wrong boxes.

When the British began to make the Afghans smoke, some cruel paragraphist arose and said the whole war was Ameer-sham.

Water twenty-five cents a barrel.—*Sydney Telegram*, Nebraska. Can't afford to use much of it in your whisky, at that rate, eh?

The Brockville, Ont., *Recorder* wants eight cents per line for publishing original poetry. Most papers would ask eight dollars.

When a boy becomes ashamed to sit on his mother's lap, he's probably in business for himself—holding somebody else on his lap.

An exchange asks: Why is it that editors never commit suicide? Likely it is because the druggists won't sell strychnine on long time.

An old lady being asked to subscribe to a newspaper declined on the ground that when she wanted news she manufactured it herself.

The *Turners Falls Reporter* man talks about a \$15 pair of pantaloons just as glibly as though his overalls passed current for that article of wear.

Charitable lady.—"Poor man! If it were possible to procure work, what situation would suit you best?" Tramp.—"Lady's companion, mum."

Some fleshy people are throwing away money on this anti-fat medicine. Why don't they start a newspaper and reduce themselves.—*Wheeling Leader*.

A woman can't put on any side-saddle style when she goes in swimming. She has either got to kick out like a man or get drowned.—*Wheeling Leader*.

With four metallic qualifications a man may feel pretty certain of worldly success. They are gold in his pocket, silver in his tongue, brass in his face and iron in his heart.

The foreman of the *State Democrat* is a lady. She can make up a form in as good style,

with as little bustle as anybody. Of corset it is understood she has no pullbacks.

Peach brandy enters into the mucilage composition on postage stamps; so when you see the next drunken man don't lay it to whiskey. He may have just mailed a letter.

An old man in Virginia City, Nev., having regained the power of speech after five years of paralysis, does little else but swear. It is said that he is making up for lost time.

We hear of a paragrapher who has so far reformed as to become a boarding-house keeper. If he is like some of his former journalistic congeners he can bring a ripe experience to bear on the "hash" problem.—*Stanford Advocate*.

The *Washington Post* knows Maud Granger, and knows that she used to be a type-setter. As a type-setter Maud might have been a success, but it strikes us she don't understand padding well enough to make a good night editor.

A Pittsburg Alderman, being dunned by a newsboy for a 35-cent bill, made him swear that the bill was correct, and charged him 50 cents for administering the oath. This experience may save the newsboy thousand of dollars when he grows up.

An Irish editor, claiming the invention of everything from potatoes to potheen for the Green Isle, gravely claims the pianoforte, and he does it thus: "The pianoforte of the present day is simply the Irish harp, placed horizontally in a long box, and played by machinery."

An editor in Michigan thus bids farewell to his readers, his paper having expired: "Good-by! Toll the bell gently! This is your last kick. Handle us with care! Lower us gently to rest! We die a natural death! The wolf is at our door! Bury us under a rose bush! Listen to the mocking bird!"

A bright school girl claims that by analogy Phtholgyrrh, is the proper mode of spelling Turner, and gives this table to explain her theory:

First—Phth(as in phthisis) is.....T
Second—olo(as in colonel) is.....UR
Third—gn (as in gnat) is.....N
Fourth—yrrh(as in myrrh) is.....ER

The compositor who was told he might, when setting up a speech, insert "loud applause" or "cheers" in order to fill out a line, was summarily discharged when he made the application general and set up an obituary notice as follows:—"The announcement was made yesterday that our highly respected citizen, Mr. —, fell down dead in the street—(loud applause)," etc.

One of our newspaper forms—the third page—was made into "pi" after our last week's edition was worked off, and we have seen many things which cause more pleasure.—*Ingersoll Tribune*. This is a nice way of putting it. Why not confess that the air was blue around that office for the space of half an hour, and that there was a greater display of "pi" than pi-ety?—*Sentinel Review*.

FIRST LETTER FOUNDRY IN NEW ENGLAND.

Established in 1817.

BOSTON TYPE FOUNDRY,

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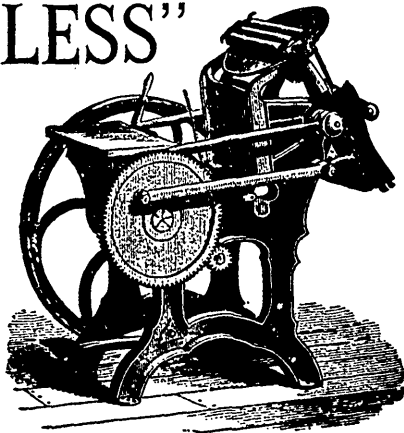
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