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# The Printer's Miscellany.

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS.

VOL. III.

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

No. 2.

## CONTENTS.

	Page
Practical Matters.....	33-36
Acknowledgments.....	36
Notice to Subscribers.....	37
To Exchanges and Others—An Explanation.....	37
A New Method of Bookbinding, etc.....	38
The Franklin Society of Chicago.....	39
Canada and the United States, etc.....	39
News of the Craft.....	40-46
Oldest Newspapers in the World, etc.....	46
Correspondence.....	47-58
International Typographical Union.....	58, 59
Song of a Typo, etc.....	59
Handlers of the Stick.....	60-63
International Printing Trades' Directory.....	64
Births, Marriages, Deaths, etc.....	65
"Sorts".....	70

## INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

	Page
International Printing Trades' Directory.....	64
For Sale.....	65, 66
Wants.....	66
A. J. Graham, Standard Phonography.....	66
Letters for Newspapers.....	67
Golding & Co., Pearl Press.....	67
Golding & Co., Gilding Jobber.....	67
G. C. Loewenthal & Co., Engravers, etc.....	67
G. W. Jones, "Peerless" Printing Press.....	67
F. M. Weiler, "Liberty" Printing Press.....	67
C. C. Child, Lever Cutter.....	67
Waterous Engine Works Co., Engines.....	67
J. L. McCoskery, Notice to Printers.....	68
Bennet & Co., Paper Bags, etc.....	68
John Crilly & Co., Printing Papers, etc.....	68
Geo. H. Morrill, Printing Inks.....	68
W. P. Kidder—"Kidder" Press.....	68
J. H. Walker, Wood Engraver.....	68
C. C. Child, Acme Presses.....	68
J. T. Besserer & Sons, Paper Bags, etc.....	69
Wulff & Co., Glues, Glycerine, etc.....	69
W. H. Fry, Phonography.....	69
J. Riordon, Merritt Paper Mills.....	69
J. Ford & Co., Wrapping Papers, etc.....	69
P. T. Baldwin, Mailing Machines.....	69
W. O. Hickok, Bookbinders' Supplies.....	69
Richard Heans, Bookbinding, etc.....	69
C. H. Flewelling, Wood Engraver.....	71
Geo. P. Rowell & Co., to Advertisers.....	71
P. O. Vickery, to Agents.....	71
Barbour's Improved Irish Flax Book Thread.....	71
Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Co.....	71
E. Banfill & Co., Practical Machinists.....	71
Baylis, Wilkes Manufacturing Co.'s Inks.....	72
John L. Connelly & Co., Designers, etc.....	72
Paris Correspondence Co. and Press Agency.....	72

## PRACTICAL MATTERS.

BY JUL. L. WRIGHT.

### Errors

Of sense, language, punctuation, and grammar are almost invariably charged upon the compositor, no matter where the seat of the disease may lie, when in reality he should not be held responsible for even those of typography. He is made the scapegoat of careless editors in particular. Absurd monstrosities of construction and entire paragraphs of misstatement have been glossed over as "typographical errors" and our "intelligent compositor" derisively alluded to. The ridiculousness of this method of dodging responsibility and deadening the force of censure is happily illustrated by the vengeance of a typo whose patience had been exhausted in being served up to the public as the "responsible party." It was a country weekly, and the editor explained the absence of court news and market reports under the plea of a "typographical error." When the paper was issued the apology had this addition in brackets: ["The 'typographical error' referred to above, means that the editor got beastly drunk and was unable to attend to his duties."]

It is undeniably true that compositors make many grotesque readings and exasperating blunders; but these occurrences can be guarded against. We have been taught that the proof-reader's mission is to detect irregularities, and that, when they do creep in, his shoulders are the proper ones to bear the burden of blame. If the proof-reader proves incompetent to discharge the duties of the position in a creditable manner, he should give way to one possessing the necessary qualifications. But just here the rub comes in. Oftentimes—aye, generally—the editor reads both proof and revise of editorial matter, and is himself lacking in the essential requirements—he has written hurriedly, he *knows* what he intended to express—he reads hurriedly, and thus overlooks glaring errors of language or sense or both.

Sometimes the office is unwilling to pay the

price demanded by first-class talent, preferring to economize a few dollars and run the risk of establishing a notoriety for bungling. In other instances, the foreman, in addition to his otherwise multitudinous duties, is required to perform the functions of proof-reader. On a morning paper, when this is the case, his performance is hastily executed, and undetected errors are a constant source of annoyance.

Properly, two readers should be employed, the first to detect typographical errors, the second to read for sense, etc., for where there is but one, and he gives the work two readings, there is every likelihood of undiscovered errors — the first reading naturally recurs to assist the memory on the second, and thus the language used is anticipated and the accuracy of the eyes disturbed.

In conjunction with the employment of capable readers, the most efficacious remedy for these occurrences, or one that would at least mitigate the evil to an incalculable extent, is the application and rigid enforcement of a system of indenture, strengthened with certain educational demands.

The outside world looks upon the representatives of the craft as living encyclopedias; while this impression should be confirmed by fact, it is a lamentable truth that, taking into consideration the opportunities afforded for acquiring knowledge, we are sadly deficient. If a man have not capacity, a life spent at ease will add but little to his store of information; and while there is *no profession* calling for a cultivation of the mind equalling that of typography, unrequited services is one of the stumbling-blocks impeding our pathway and driving the scholastic printer (when the opening presents) to seek remuneration in other pursuits, and surrendering the art to the care of those who are compelled to follow it merely as a means of keeping body and soul together, for *speed in the mechanical effort of composition* has proven more remunerative than a familiar acquaintance with the classics.

#### The Perfect Book Page

Is rarely found preserved throughout a volume. There are so many niceties to be looked after and so many obstructions to contend against that a *perfect* book is a curiosity in typography.

Shortness of type (the font barely sufficing to meet the demands of a single form), the maker-up ignorant of the character of the text to follow, interlineations and erasures in the make-up form,

the "bringing to life" or "killing" a foot-note, the opening or closing a paragraph, and many other similar natural causes, in the hurry attendant upon "close connections" with the press, serve to mar the beauty and regularity of the pages.

Seven years at the make-up stand have taught a few simple rules for the government of ordinary work. They are:

1. Long or short pages, if possible, should be avoided.
2. When necessitated to make either, the preference should be given to the *long*, if it will take in a paragraph.
3. The *facing* pages should be of the same length; otherwise they offend the eyes.
4. *Never* permit *only one line* of a paragraph to conclude a page unless the one line constitutes a paragraph.
5. Never divide a *verse* of poetry: and when poetry is divided, endeavor to make the division fall on *facing pages*.
6. Regulate the *sinkage* of chapter and sub-heads by the character of the work and size and shape of page.

#### Head-Lines.

In works, the running titles of which are changed with the subject, the common practice is to drop the carrying head and make the change in the title on the *first* page on which a new subject is introduced, and if several are introduced on a single page, to incorporate them all in the running title, leaving nothing but the text at the beginning of the page to indicate *its* substance.

This, I contend, is an error, for the reason that the new subject is always indicated by a distinguishing feature (usually a heading), and the running title should relate *exclusively* to the subject immediately following it and preceding the new subject. An illustration will, I think, establish the correctness of this view: Suppose the work to be on Criminal Law and the first subject Abduction, running through  $4\frac{1}{4}$  pages, closely followed by Abortion, taking up the space of  $\frac{1}{2}$  page, the remaining  $\frac{1}{4}$  being devoted to Adultery. Here we have every subject clearly defined by its proper title and the appearance of the book vastly improved by the avoidance of condensation and abbreviation, which would necessarily be the case, under the common practice, where two or more long titles fall on the same page.

Just here a hint: In setting head-lines turn *m* the nicks of the beginning and ending quadrats, and the danger of doubling and somersaulting will be lessened in pushing up the page to slip the cord, while the possibility of hanging will be entirely avoided.

#### Ornaments, etc., in Book Work.

In plain work, where one chapter is followed by another *on the same page*, good taste is indicated by separating them with a plain dash only. When a new chapter is thrown at the top of a page, no matter if there be  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a page of white paper on that preceding, discard the dash.

*In illustrated work* harmony of effect requires each chapter to commence a page, and the use of an ornament is desirable at the conclusion of each, but they should invariably bear a relation to the subject matter of the text. If head-pieces are used, the chapters should begin with plain, round initial letters; if not, characteristic or ornamental letters.

#### Combination Borders.

Their artistic display, in the current run of work, calls for skill and taste in manipulation. If the compositor is pushed for time and the border is unusually complicated, the unity of effect is often marred by imperfections and irregularities. Incongruities *will* slip in unless the workman is familiar with the characters and experienced in their effective and harmonious placement.

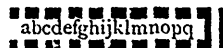
It is the rule (the exceptions are few) for an office to be supplied with at least one complicated border (sometimes numbering 200 characters), which is comparatively worthless because rarely brought into requisition through ignorance of its advantageous use. Indeed, it is unreasonable to expect a hand, no matter how competent by reason of natural talent, to familiarize himself by study with borders of this kind. A simple plan for bringing them into more general use would be for the founders to send a specimen sheet of designs with each font — this to be mounted on pasteboard and kept in a convenient place for reference by the job hand.

Some printers experience considerable difficulty in adjusting

#### Headings of Blank-Books.

Notably is this the case where the paper has been first ruled. So far as the columns are concerned, all perplexities may be avoided and the work expedited by placing a sheet of the paper

on the galley and emptying the type on it. To strengthen the "skeleton," and make it accurate and perfect in justification (for there is more or less variance in quadrats), a lead should be occasionally let in between the boxes. Where a line is of irregular equalization, as one line in a justification of 2 ems, and the type line is not the full length of the measure, the en quads should be boxed at the end of the type, thus:



#### Balance Letters of Texts, Monastics, etc.

The use of these letters calls for the exercise of judgment. The beauty of a visiting card is frequently disfigured by the careless and confused manner in which they are thrown together. A balance letter does not look well when followed by a long letter — they were designed to clothe the "nakedness" of barren spots and thus give a finished appearance to that which otherwise would seem to lack something.

#### Final Letters of Scripts

Are the lower-case k, o, r, s, t. These five letters contain four distinctive features, and yet general usage overlooks and disregards them. It is more common to find them scattered indiscriminately through a job than properly placed. The distinguishing points are: 1. The k is supplied with a *tail*. 2. The o and s are minus the *connector*. 3. The t carries a *cross*. 4. The r describes a circle over its head with a *flourish*, and the size of its body is greatly *enlarged*. Some scripts have no final t's or k's, and all are supplemented with flourishes and other adjuncts of but little practical use, such as elongations and double and triple letters. The final r might be dispensed with — it is serviceable only when used for Dr. and Cr., but the o and s should receive more consideration than usually vouchsafed.

#### Lower-case f's and j's.

The inquiry is often made, "Why don't founders make f's and j's that will not break off, by casting them on a body large enough to take in their kearns?" Letters of this character may answer for newspaper work, but the irregular appearance they give to printed matter would cause their damnation by book offices. Observation proves that the "dismantled" j's are found at the commencement of lines and the f's at the close. Objection is used against the use of hair spaces before the j's and after the f's on the

ground that they give an unfinished appearance to the sides of the page. To my mind their non-use give a jagged appearance, and one that is more noticeable, while the protection afforded by the hair spaces in throwing off the impression from the "balls" of these letters effectually preserves them and presents a page untarnished with broken letters here, there, everywhere the eye turns. So, in scripts, a space should be used equal in thickness to the projection of the "beard."

#### CASTING TABLES, ETC.

A common method is to deduct from the number of ems in the width the number of ems taken up by the column rules, and the remainder apportioned to the several columns. This calls for considering "figuring," and an error of calculation in a close table may cause the reconstruction of the entire page. Accuracy in justification and correctness of cast can be had by marking off with rules the columns in the composing stick, the quadrats being turned sideways to allow for the "swell" of the type, and the complete cast to fit the stick rather loosely.

To cut off the heads from the body of the table with a rule running the width of the table is to disfigure—let the column rules run *full length*.

#### GENERAL HINTS.

If it be proper to indicate the folios 41 to 42 by 41-2, surely 40-1 is equally explicit for 40 to 41, and the rule to govern would be: Drop the initial figure except where the degree changes, thus: 40-9 (40 to 49, both inclusive), 49-50 (49 and 50), 50-73 (50 to 73).

Printed rules of department are objectionable in the composing room because of their origin in the discipline of penitentiaries and other like penal institutions. Their absence begets cheerfulness and thrift.

The white space at the close of a paragraph should be equal at least to the indentation.

When using leaders, if there is any surplus space to be taken up, equalize it between the words, so as to present an unbroken line. If there be but one word in the line, do not throw the space next the type, but divide it among the leaders.

If composing sticks become worn and untrue and the defect cannot be remedied by grinding the slide square, send them to the junk shop.

Conversation should be conducted in a low tone; if audible, some one is liable to confusion and annoyance.

"When a line or page of type "rides" it is off its feet, and nothing will cure it but loosening the quoins and proper adjustment. Planing down will batter the face and spread the feet.

A comparison of *broadside* tabular pages in book-work, and tabular matter running *lengthwise* the column of a newspaper will demonstrate that the proper position in the former case is from *bottom to top*, and in the latter from *head to foot*, but in no case should this class of tabular matter be placed in an outside column.

The advertisement of John L. Connelly & Co., wood engravers, etc., will be found on page 72. Write to them for estimates.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

E. Yardy, Fredericton, N. B.....	\$1.00
R. H. Phillips, " " .....	1 00
A. Lipsett, " " .....	1 00
Thomas Rogers, " " .....	1 00
James Kelly, " " .....	1 00
G. A. Johnston, " " .....	1 00
J. Coombe, " " .....	1 00
H. Robinson, (ap) " " .....	50
John Seymour, St. John, N. B.....	1 00
Frank White, " " .....	1 00
Francis Murphy, " " .....	1 00
Joseph Seymour, " " .....	1 00
Wm. J. Clark, " " .....	1 00
John W. Perkins, " " .....	1 00
John S. Mitchell, " " .....	1 00
J. Weir, (phonographer) Montreal, Que..	1 00
G. M. Stewart, " " .....	1 00
James McCleary, " " .....	1 00
N. Stephens, " " .....	1 00
A. McAllister, (ap) " " .....	50
F. Stubbs, (ap) " " .....	50
John Russell, Moncton, N. B.....	1 00
Sutton Boyd, " " .....	1 00
James Stanley, " " .....	1 00
John Grant, (ap) " " .....	50
Daniel Shaw, (ap) " " .....	50
W. C. Milner, Sackville, N. B.....	1 00
J. D. Gaudet, " " .....	1 00
Arthur Shaw, (ap) " " .....	50
S. L. Mummey, Chicago, Ill.....	50
S. T. Wentworth, " " .....	1 00
Wm. Howell, " " .....	1 00
John R. Hall, Quebec, Que.....	1 00
John L. Seward, " " .....	1 00
W. L. Crosman, Summerside, P.E.I., (ap)	50
Rufus Sharpe, " (ap) .....	50
Henry L. Andrews, Woburn, Mass.....	1 00
Geo. Newcomb, " " .....	1 00
Ed. Flewelling, Mooretown, Ont., (ap)..	50
Jay E. Hetherington, Leamington, Ont..	1 00
Robt. W. Roach, Annapolis, N. S.....	50
J. J. Smith & Co., Toronto, Ont.....	1 00
John Smith, Kingston, Ont.....	1 00
Arthur Duncan, Woodstock, Ont., (ap)..	50

**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**

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

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

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

**The Printer's Miscellany.**

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

**NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.**—Subscribers will please bear in mind that, according to our rule, all *subscriptions must be paid in advance*. We have continued to send the paper to some whose term had expired two months ago; but should we not hear from them, or the money not come to hand after this notice, and before the next issue, it will be taken for granted that the paper is no longer wanted, the names stricken off the books and the paper discontinued. Send along the subscription price—its only a trifle—and don't wait until you miss a number. Back numbers are hard to get. Besides, if printers will not give their own paper a liberal support, who will? We need the money and you should have the paper.

**To Exchanges and Others—An Explanation.**

It is an extremely disagreeable duty, and one not in harmony with our ideas, for us to announce that in future we will only be able to send the *Miscellany* regularly to such offices as shall furnish us with four or five subscribers, should there be that many in the office. To those offices in which there are no subscribers an occasional number only can be sent.

We are impelled to this course by several reasons, the principal of which may be thus briefly stated: There are over 40,000 printing offices, etc., in Canada and the United States into which it is our aim to introduce the *Miscellany*. Our present edition will only average 2,000 copies monthly, and a portion of these are reserved for distribution where they will do our advertisers and the *Miscellany* most good. Every month a portion of these 40,000 establishments are furnished with this paper, and, as soon as the patronage extended to us will war-

rant it, we will only be too glad to extend the field of our usefulness. Again, it has often been brought to our notice by correspondents and canvassers that in many cases where a free copy is sent *regularly*, it is almost impossible to secure a single subscriber. Now, it must be admitted on all hands that this is not fair treatment. The paper was sent in the discharge of a duty to advertisers and in the hope that many might be induced to subscribe for it. But it would seem that this was a mistake. It has been proved, beyond a doubt, that this sending of free copies regularly has been detrimental to the interests of the *Miscellany*, inasmuch as they were passed around for perusal by those who should have esteemed it a duty they owed to themselves and the craft at large, to have aided in the support of a journal solely devoted to their welfare.

To those who have kindly sent their journals—in many instances much higher in price than the *Miscellany*—in exchange, we must express our sincere and warm thanks. But, at the same time, we also feel bound to say that the papers thus sent are of comparatively little use or benefit to us, because of the lack of time to peruse them and of the small amount of typographical news contained therein. An occasional marked paper would answer every purpose, particularly when any change of type, form, ownership, etc., was made, or some paragraph pertaining to the craft found a place in their columns. We have felt a great delicacy in broaching this subject, for we know the exchange was meant as a kindness and encouragement, and as such, we assure them, was highly appreciated by us.

Newspaper publishers and proprietors of printing offices, bookbinderies, lithographing establishments, etc., who wish the *Miscellany* mailed *regularly* to the office, can secure this end by encouraging their employes to subscribe for it, otherwise it can only be sent *irregularly*.

Gus. C. Loewenthal & Co., Philadelphia, Penn., designers and engravers on wood, have removed to 722 Sansom street, where they have improved facilities for carrying on their vast business, for be it understood that besides executing all orders for designing and engraving on wood, they are prepared to supply complete outfits for engravers, etc. They have special outfits, at very low prices, for printers and others, who will do well to send for circulars.

### A New Method of Bookbinding.

A new system of binding books, for which a number of important advantages are claimed, has been patented in the United States, of which, perhaps, many of our readers may not have heard. It is said to obviate stitching, and allows of each leaf being firmly secured. A saving of 40 to 75 per cent is claimed of the time required for stitching, and of 50 per cent in ordinary rebinding work.

The mode of operation is described as follows: On receiving the sheets, the binder folds them and places them in consecutive order, according to the printer's signature. The front and bottom edges of the book are then trimmed so as to obtain two straight sides; and the backs of the sheets are cut off, transforming them into single leaves. Horizontal lines are now marked with pencil across the back of the book for the saw cuts; and a diagonal line, across the back, is drawn to serve as a guide in replacing the leaves in their proper places. A thin coat of glue is next applied to the back; and when this is dry, the book is divided into sections of from four to eight leaves (without counting them) entirely disregarding the printer's signatures, but placing the sheets in their original order. The binder places the first section removed at his right hand, the next at his left, and so on, forming two piles. Each pile is then straightened, and in the back of each, a little below the transverse lines, are made bevel cuts with the saw. Said cuts are  $\frac{3}{8}$  inch in length, inclined at an angle of  $45^\circ$ , and so placed that one half their length is above and the other half below the marked line. When one pile of sheets is thus sawn, the other pile is similarly treated; but the corresponding cuts are made at relatively opposite angles.

The sections of each pile are now returned in their regular order. Should a section have been misplaced, the diagonal line, being thus broken, will show the fact. This arrangement, however, involves the alternate use of sheets from each pile, so that, when all are put together, the beveled cuts will cross or form dovetails. Half inch strips of white paper muslin are next pasted around the back edges of the first and last sections. This is done to strengthen the hold of the twines in the back of the book, said sections necessarily bearing the whole strain of the covers. The twine used corresponds in size to the holes made by the coincidence of the bev-

eled saw cuts. This twine is passed through the holes by means of a blunt darning needle. Nothing further remains to be done but to paste in the fly-leaves and lining, and finish the book in the usual manner.

Each leaf is independently fastened, and books can be bound to open more or less as desired. In rebinding, instead of taking the book apart and cutting threads, a thin shaving is sliced off the back, and the leaves are treated in the manner already described.

The project of establishing a medium of negotiation between authors and publishers has been fairly broached by the "Atheneum Bureau of Literature" in New York. The rapid expansion of American literature, certainly demands some commercial facilities. Publishers of every class need facilities for scanning the MS. market, its contents and prices, without putting themselves to the disadvantage of direct inquiry for what they want, or to the labor and discomfort of entertaining and rejecting a host of personal applications. They need, in short, a medium by the aid of which they can absolutely confine their intercourse with authors to those cases in which they actually conclude a purchase, and through which they can contest the market value of the work they want by such offers as they choose to make, without putting themselves in an awkward position for afterwards raising on their own bids if necessary. On the other hand, the author wants a similar advantage—a medium of negotiation which saves his dignity, saves his trouble, gives him an unseen survey of the publishing market, and confines his negotiations to successful ones. The Atheneum Bureau claims to begin with over 600 publishers on its list, among whom to distribute its offers of the various classes of MSS. and contributions entrusted to it for negotiation. The system seems to be simply and obviously the civilization of a now crude and chaotic state of things, and should hardly fail to enlist a zealous support from both the great classes concerned and mutually interested in its speedy development.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Now that the issues of the *Miscellany* are "up to time," correspondence should reach us by the 20th of the month, or as much earlier as possible.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

**The Franklin Society of Chicago.**

The formation of a society, the object of which would be to gather and sustain a typographical library, has often been advocated, but they are few and far between. The Franklin Society, of Chicago, is one of that class. It was founded in 1869, and, at the time of the great fire, 450 volumes had been collected, which were totally destroyed. This disaster, however, did not deter them from commencing anew, and at the present time they have accumulated between four and five hundred volumes—the larger number pertaining to typography and the kindred arts. The library is also furnished with partial or complete files of all the typographical magazines and publications. There is a permanent fund of over \$300, which is drawing interest, and the society is entirely out of debt. The membership, at present, is small, but it is to be hoped that the number will increase, and that printers will awake to the advantage which the society offers. The officers for the present year are: S. W. Fallis, president; John Buckie, L. B. Jameson, vice-presidents; N. B. Barlow, rec. secretary; H. R. Boss, financial secretary and librarian; C. W. McCluer, cor. secretary; D. W. Page, treasurer; M. H. Madden, A. M. Barnhart, Jno. Marder, A. Zeese, M. Hill, G. H. Schauppner, and D. T. Brock, managers.

A great want is felt in the trade of an improved mailing machine—one that will not only stamp the address on the paper, but will also put them up in wrappers. Cannot some typo work out this problem of folding, addressing and “doing up” of newspapers. There’s money in it for the fortunate one, and it seems simple enough, too, when it is considered how paper bags are cut, pasted and folded by machinery. The present system of machines is not much better than hand-work in point of speed and economy.

Our *Banner*, a religious monthly published in New York by J. W. Pratt, has the following self-explanatory notice in its last issue. The notice occupies a whole page:—

“To our very delinquent subscribers: We hope you will soon catch the remit-*ing* fever. Please expose yourselves to the influence of the eighth commandment.”

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

**Canada and the United States.**

The *American Exporter*, in an elaborate statistical article on the commercial relations of Canada and the United States, says that “the Dominion of Canada is fast becoming the best foreign market for many of our manufactures,” and adds that “last year the value of American goods entered at Canadian ports was \$51,312,669, more than fifty per cent. of the total value of imported goods from all quarters, and an increase of \$5,000,000 over the corresponding figures of 1875-6.”

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, Canada imported from the United States books, maps, etc., to the value of \$138,416; paper and stationery \$203,529; printing presses and type, \$12,328.

The following table is a partial exhibit of the imports of *manufactured goods* into Canada from the United States for the four fiscal years preceding 1877:—

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
Bookbinders' Tools, Mill Boards, etc.,	\$6,815	\$9,739	\$21,525	\$11,936
Engravings and Prints, - - - - -	44,423	68,115	65,523	46,500
Lithographic Stones, - - - - -	444	89	152	287
Paper of all kinds, - - - - -	96,038	174,115	346,015	205,516
Printed Books, Periodicals, etc., - -	386,104	447,018	530,578	469,334
Printers' Implements, Presses, etc., -	59,616	68,567	90,862	80,366
Printed, Lith. or Cop. plate Bills, &c.,	46,354	53,733	57,810	45,972
Stationery, - - - - -	78,771	103,522	121,323	160,347
Type, - - - - -	20,001	24,427	24,644	21,931
Type Metal, in blocks or pigs, - -	2,329	1,859	1,143	229

Many letters and communications have been unavoidably held over owing to their arrival after this number was to press, notwithstanding we have held back copy as long as possible and have added eight pages (temporarily) to this number in order to accommodate all. Among those too late to hand may be mentioned: Providence, R. I., Correspondence; a letter Huron County, Ont.; a letter from Mt. Washington, N. H.; the Newspapers of Shefford County, Que.; Practical Matters by C. A. King; and a host of others.

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

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A COPY will be paid for Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 9 of Volume I, 1876-'77; also, Nos. 3 and 4 Volume II, 1877-'78. Address, editor *Miscellany*.



## NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

## LOCAL.

Wm. Hunter was in Greenwich, Conn., when last heard from and was working this way.

Thomas Rogers, lately on the *Agriculturist*, Fredericton, is third sub. on the *Daily Telegraph*.

Printers are plentiful, tramps are triumphant, and work is as worrisome as the "devil" is dirty and undutiful.

C. H. Colwill, late of Bremner Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I., was in the city and was temporarily employed in the *Telegraph* office.

Newspaper reporters and editors were very plentiful in this city during the late boat race. We tried to keep a list of them, but "they were too many" for us.

Jas. Rogers, a typo of this city, but formerly of Providence, R. I., left a few weeks ago, "before the mast," in a vessel bound for Liverpool, England. He expressed his intention of working his way out to Australia.

The *American Newspaper Reporter*, of a late date, has the following item of St. John news from its Fredericton correspondent:—"Printing is quite brisk in St. John at present, but the boys are grumbling about their pay. There appears to be plenty of work, but no money to pay the hands." How's that for—news!

Frank White, of the *Telegraph* Job office, took advantage of his summer vacation, a few weeks ago, to go on a pleasure trip to Mansfield, Mass., with his brother William, who has for some time been a resident of that place but was recently on a visit to his friends here. Frank looks rosy and hearty and must have enjoyed his trip immensely. He speaks in the highest terms of the kindness and courtesy shown him at all his places of call, and makes particular mention of the gentlemanly and urbane agent of the Boston Type Foundry, Mr. John K. Rogers.

The *Daily Sun* is the title of a campaign paper started in this city a few weeks ago and issued from the office of G. W. Day. It is published in the conservative interest and has the following staff: J. L. Stewart, editor; J. A. Bowes, local and night editor; T. C. Miller, formerly of the *Halifax Chronicle*, reporter, etc. In the mechanical department, John S. Gunn is night foreman, with M. Shannahan, Thomas Miller, Wm. Newth, Ben. Appleby, Geo. Max-

well, Austin Dunphy, J. P. Bowes, and Robert Maxwell as compositors. John Regan is pressman.

## DOMINION.

The Fredericton, N. B., *Reporter* looks well in its new dress.

The printers of Toronto had an excursion to Niagara on the 20th July.

Dartmouth, N. S., has its own paper now, it is called the *Tribune* and is issued weekly.

*The Gossiper* is a new one cent weekly published in Toronto by Shannon & Wrightson.

*Ball and Bat* is the name of a sporting paper promised to Brantford, Ont., by Chittenton & Smith.

Mr. John McGovern, at one time editor of the Thorold *Mercury*, has been sent to a lunatic asylum.

Fair & McSween have sold the *Erie Post* to T. B. Stobbs, who will continue to run it at Leamington.

S. B. Patterson, of Chatham, N. B., has left his father's (*Gleaner*) office and is now working on the *Advance*.

The *Maritime Journal* is the title of a new commercial weekly published at Halifax, N. S., by Stethem & Co.

The Prescott *Telegraph* has been sold out by its late proprietor, Mr. Isaac Watson, to Mr. John A. Mackenzie.

The liabilities of James Beatty, establisher of the *Leader*, are stated at \$278,474, while the assets are \$400,000.

Samuel Cox Smith, jr., late of Granby, Que., has recently bought the plant, etc., of the *Weekly Observer* office, Coaticook, Que.

The Woodstock, N. B., *Press* is a neat little sheet and we hope Messrs. Fletcher Bros. may reap the rich reward they deserve.

F. P. Newman, late publisher of the *Weekly Observer*, Coaticook, Que., is managing a newspaper office at Franklin Falls, N. H.

A weekly liberal paper is expected to be issued at Sherbrook, Que., from the office of W. A. Morehouse, book and job printer.

Frank Clements, late foreman on the *Herald*, Charlottetown, P. E. I., is working in the book and job office of H. A. Croyley, Fredericton, N. B.

Mr. Robert Elliot, a compositor on the Port Hope, Ont., *Times* was sunstruck (but not fatally) while with the O. Y. B. Band in Belleville, on the 1st July.

The *Gazette* (English) and *Messenger Canadien* (French) papers lately published at Granby, Que., have ceased to exist, owing to the publisher removing to Coaticook, Que.

Mr. B. Trudell, bookbinder, printer, publisher, etc., of Quebec, has recently been appointed chief of the water police at that important port. What are printers and bookbinders coming to next.

The Tiverton *Watchman* has suspended publication after a struggle of three years. The late proprietor of the *Watchman* intends to resuscitate the Embro *Planet*, which was burned out in May last.

It is stated that the plant of the Forest *Mercury* has been purchased by a joint stock company, who will shortly commence the publication of a new weekly paper, to be called the *Free Press*.

Another newspaper is about to be started in Summerside. This one is to be issued weekly, and is to be called the *Prince Edward Island Farmer*. Its first number will be issued on the 1st of August.

The Morrisburgh, Ont., *Herald* has been purchased by Dr. Brown, of Lyn. The retirement of the publisher was necessitated by his acceptance of the office of inspector of public schools of the county of Dundas.

The editorial department of the Fredericton, N. B., *Agriculturist* has undergone a change recently. Professor Foster has retired, and, as said, Mr. Andrew Archer, formerly of the *Head Quarters*, will take the vacant chair.

The weekly *Conservateur* newspaper, which was published in April last at Sorel, Que., by Emile Lafond, of Bertie, Que., is to resume publication in August by D. Z. Gaultier and party. E. Lafond issued the paper only four weeks.

The Tilsonburg *Observer* says there was one case of *son*-stroke in that village last week. The wife of the editor had a son. The heat has made such cases very common in Woodstock during the past few weeks.—*Woodstock, Ont., Sentinel*.

Mr. J. W. Mony, the foreman of the Chatham *Tribune*, while at work on the steam press in that office, had his hand drawn under the im-

pression cylinder while in motion. Mr. Mony's hand was completely crushed and the cylinder shaft broken.

Mr. Thos. A. Anderson, who has edited and managed the Prescott, Ont., *Plaindealer* for the past two years, has lately bought an interest in the Strathroy *Western Dispatch*. The *Plaindealer* has been bought out by Dr. McMonagle, who has dispensed with the patent outside.

The *Progress* (French) and *News* (English) published at Sherbrooke, Que., by the Belanger Bros., have both ceased publication. The type, press, etc., was purchased for the *Weekly Pioneer*, recently managed by Mr. H. C. Cavanagh, Advocate. Mr. C. Gilinas has taken the latter's office for a company.

L. F. Morison, assignee, etc., St. Hyacinthe, Que., has recently bought *L'Union* office from the former proprietor, A. Denis. The latter is now administrator and Mr. Morison, editor and proprietor. A new "Campbell" press has lately been purchased for this office, through the Campbell agent, Normandin, of Montreal, late editor and proprietor of the defunct *Pressman*.

A printer in Montreal, named John Gibson, has succeeded to a fortune of £75,000 in Scotland. Will some of our friends in Montreal send us particulars respecting Mr. Gibson? We know two by that name, one a Scotchman and the other an Englishman. Which got the fortune? To what part of Scotland has he gone? What is his address? Any information concerning the above will be thankfully received.

A Western Ontario correspondent writes:—Petrolia is to have a newspaper with Mr. Martin, a shoemaker, proprietor. Rumor says that W. M. Lowery & Bros., general printers, of Toronto, intend starting an office in the same place. The *Advertiser* will no longer have its own way. The latter firm are well known in the town, and will, no doubt, take the lead. McVicar & McAdams, of the Sarnia *Canadian*, have purchased the Thunder Bay *Sentinel*. They intend running both institutions.—FURNITURE.

On Monday, 15th July, the printers on the Ottawa, Ont., *Morning Herald* refused to accept a reduction of 3½ cents per 1,000 ems and struck. Other hands were immediately engaged at the reduced rates. The next day the city was flooded with posters and dodgers, containing an address from the typographical union, stating

that they had determined not to patronize any place of business where the *Morning Herald* was supported or encouraged, and calling on all other workmen to co-operate with them to bear against this reduction of their daily bread.

A type-setting match took place recently in the office of the *Galt, Ont., Reformer*, between two of the comps. of that office — S. M. Campbell and E. A. W. Simmers. The *Reformer* says of it: "Mr. Campbell, in ten hours, 'set up' 12,901 ems of solid bourgeois; in the same time Mr. Simmers 'set-up' 11,172 ems. The proof sheets, notwithstanding the speed at which the matter was set up, were particularly free from errors. . . . If there are any 'type-slingers' who can show a more creditable record than this, we would like to hear from them."

Parmenas McDonald, one of the employes of Messrs. Graves & Co., of the *Journal*, Summerside, on the eve of his leaving his old employers, was presented by them with a valuable silver watch, guard and locket, as a token of their appreciation of his faithfulness and diligence. Mr. McDonald is a young man of sterling integrity and honesty, and his general and unassuming disposition made him a general favorite with his fellow-workmen. Mr. McDonald is now employed in the *Patriot* office, Charlottetown. We hope he may meet with that success he so evidently deserves in his new sphere of labor. — *Pioneer*, Alberton, P. E. I.

Joseph V. Thompson, formerly of Toronto, died recently at Chicago, Ill., of consumption. For some years Mr. Thompson was employed on the *Chicago Tribune* as a compositor, and was well liked by all those who knew him. The remains were taken to Toronto by his brother, Mr. Wm. Thompson. The deceased served his apprenticeship in the *Leader* office at the time when it was the first paper in Canada. Subsequently he was employed on the *Daily Telegraph*, and when it suspended publication he went to Chicago, where he resided until the time of his death. Well known and respected by the members of the printing fraternity of Toronto, as well as of Hamilton, where he had many warm friends, he leaves behind him many who regret his too early death. The deceased was a member of Covenant Lodge, No. 526, A. F. & A. M., Chicago, and at the request of his mother lodge the members of King Solomon Lodge, of Toronto, interred the remains with Masonic honors.

From our Stratford, Ont., Correspondent.

Business is pretty slack in most of the offices at present.

"Geordie," the noted tramp, was in town a short time ago, looking as happy as a king.

A strike for higher wages occurred at the *Herald* office, amongst three or four of the boys, but did not amount to much.

Mr. Shirer is making preparations to start his paper in the upper story of the *Herald* office. It is to be a German conservative. Mr. Shirer is an old newspaper man, being at one time partner in the *Colonist* office.

Mr. T. J. Thompson and S. C. Vivian, have both left here for to take a sit. in Toronto; Mr. G. W. Day has left to take a sit. in a job office in London; Mr. W. R. Raffey has quit the "biz." and gone hostlering. All belonged to the *Herald* office.

I noticed, in a recent number of the *Miscellany*, a very sensible article on the Union question, written by "Granger." I think myself, although I am not an old hand at the business yet, if some of the older "prints" would take the matter in hand, and organize a union, it must prove a success. I trust some steps will be soon taken to form the same.

SKAUL-D.

From our Ingersoll, Ont., Correspondent.

There has not been any "tramps" around for the past three months.

The newspaper business has been very good here this season, as also job work and advertising.

The editor of the *St. Thomas Item* was lodged in jail a few weeks ago, for publishing a criminal article against a prominent resident in Simcoe.

A new paper will be started in Embro, a small village ten miles from Ingersoll, in a few days. The business men of the village have given a bonus, and Mr. Robertson, late of Tiverton, will watch the interests of the place in future.

Mr. William Cavanagh, the oldest printer in town, died suddenly at his residence here. He learned his trade in this place where he remained nearly all his time. Although not taking any very active part in his profession for a number of years, he will be missed by many who have worked with him.

HYPHEN.

From our Chicago, Ill., Correspondent.

The *Orange Advocate* has appeared in Montreal.

A Joint Stock Company has been formed to run the Toronto *Leader*.

Mr. Geo. H. Fox, of the Ottawa *Free Press*, recently made a balloon ascension.

The *Free Press* and *Standard*, both published in Shelburne, have been amalgamated.

Mr. Creighton, of the Ocean Sound *Times*, has issued a political almanac, for the Dominion elections.

The *Poultry Herald*, published at Toronto, has made its appearance. 50 cents a year. Dr. Merry, publisher.

The death is announced of Mr. Christopher Tyner, late editor-in-chief of the Hamilton *Times*. The deceased gentleman was born in Toronto in 1840. In 1857 he contributed articles to the Brantford *Expositor*, and afterwards became connected with the press in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto, and, finally, the *Times*, on which he has acted as editor-in-chief for several years.

NON PAR L.

From our Truro, N. S., Correspondent.

Henry McKnight, a veteran typo, holds a "sit." on the *Colchester Sun*.

"Sydney" Weeks is working on the *Truro Times*. He's got a "fat" job.

Henry Fisher, formerly editor of the *Truro Times*, has "trotted about."

L. D. Mulloney, of the *Sun*, holds a great primer case and is doing a good thing.

"Billy" Jordan, Colchester, having served his time on the *Sun*, has gone to be a missionary.

Richard Stevens, who has been some time on the *Sun*, has retired in favor of the carpenter's trade.

Robt. P. Grant, who held a "sit." on the *Colchester Times* has gone at more remunerative employment.

A. G. McGillivray, formerly in the employ of the *Sun* proprietor, as agent, etc., will soon appear as a lecturer.

Robt. Cogswell, of the *Western Chronicle*, Kentville, N. S., has been enjoying a holiday trip. He deserves it. He is a good "print." and a fine fellow.

Robt. Pyke, of the *Truro Times*, with Messrs.

McKnight and Hitchings, of the *Sun*, have returned from a successful tour with "Starr & Fox's minstrels." C. RAFT.

#### UNITED STATES.

Galveston, Texas, has but one daily paper.

The Boston *Hotel Reporter* has failed to report.

The Detroit *Daily News* excursion party visited Montreal on the 18th July.

John Dowling, a venerable and well-known printer, died in Washington, D. C., on the 20th June.

A new literary paper, to be called the *Stonewall Gazette*, has made its appearance in Richmond, Va.

It is stated that the most successful business firm in Boston paid the *Herald* of that city over \$20,000 last year.

Edward S. Sears, formerly of the Boston *Traveler*, is said to have purchased the *Advertiser*, St. Albans, Vt.

The Scientific Publishing Company, of New York, have increased their capital stock from \$50,000 to \$75,000.

Robert Bonner, of New York, has spent over a million of dollars in advertising, and is now said to be worth \$10,000,000.

The Richmond, Va., *Evening Telegram* has suspended. It had a good chance for success; but lacked a business manager.

A printer in Vermont has invented a new folding machine which, it is said, bids fair to revolutionize the operation of folding.

William Stewart, past grand lecturer of the Masonic body of Illinois, and formerly an editor, died recently at Binghamton, N. Y.

Texas has 3 Baptist, 2 Bible Christian, 1 Methodist, 1 Spiritual, and 170 Democratic newspapers. We should say the Dems. have it.

E. D. Taylor ("Jenkins") of the Rome, N. Y., *Sentinel*, has gone to Stillwater, Washington County, Minnesota, to take charge of the *Lumberman*.

There are nine type founderies in the United States, affording employment to 700 persons, and 20,000 printing offices employing 120,000 persons.

Thomas Mason, a humorous writer for the St. Louis *Republican*, under the pseudonym of "I. X. Peck," succumbed to sunstroke at Elliston, Mo., on the 11th July.

Cecil W. Carr, a young journalist, who was arrested in New York, recently, on the complaint of a Boston lady, who loaned him a thousand dollars, is said to be Lord Ogilvy, son of the Earl of Aarlie.

The death of the mother of the late H. J. Raymond, founder of the *N. Y. Times*, and of Samuel B. Raymond, of Rochester, N. Y., took place at Jackson, Mich., on the 5th July, at the advanced age of eighty years.

The death of Geo. S. Appleton, of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., publishers, of New York, is announced as having taken place on the 8th July. Deceased was born in Boston, Mass., and was in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

The Massachusetts Press Association was organized in September, 1869, and has now 104 members, located in all parts of the State and representing the principal journals. The annual excursion this year was to have begun on the first day of July and took in a visit to the White Mountains.

New York has a "National Association of Bill Posters," embracing over 2,000 members and representing a capital of about \$1,500,000. One firm is said to do an annual business of \$80,000 a year. This method of advertising is principally adopted by theatres, circuses and patent medicine concerns.

Typographical Union, No. 5, Columbus, Ohio, on the 1st July elected the following as office-bearers for the ensuing half-yearly term:—D. P. Boyea, president; W. M. Clancy, vice-president; J. A. Shields, fin. sec.; G. E. Coffroth, rec. sec.; J. F. Turney, treasurer; L. R. Williams, sergt.-at-arms; Horace Dean, librarian; Wm. Bradford, trustee.

The composing room of the *New York Times* is to be lighted with electricity instead of gas. It is said the electric light will effect a saving of about \$400 a month in the cost of lighting the whole establishment. The first cost is put at \$1000 for the electric machine and about twenty cents an hour after that, which covers the cost of steam power and carbon points.

Florence Sullivan, formerly of Richmond, Va., but recently employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, was recently killed by cars on the B. & O. R. R., near the latter city. Florence served his time on the *Richmond Whig*, but left that city soon after be-

coming a "jour."; and, though not generally known among the craft, was quite a favorite with those who knew him.

Recently, at the annual supper of the Richmond College Alumni Association, the following toast was offered: "The Press of Virginia—Under the leadership of Ritchie and Pleasants, it became the third estate of the Union. May the journalism of the present equal that of the past for ability, independence, and the sustenance of the honor of the State. *Nous verrons.*"

Conrad Kahler, foreman of the Chicago *Tribune* press-room, has invented a folding attachment for perfecting presses. He has been in charge of the *Tribune* presses for 23 years. At that time he and one boy did all the printing and mailing, using a single cylinder "Hoe." Now two "Bullocks" and one "Hoe" (perfecting presses) are used, and the press and stereotyping room employs eighteen hands and the mailing-room eight.—REX.

John Hodnett sues the St. Louis *Times* Company and Stittson Hutchins, the present proprietor of the *Washington City Post*, to recover his share of profits of the *Times* during 1870, 1871, 1872, alleged in the petition to be fraudulently concealed by Hutchins, who was managing editor and had financial control of the paper at the time. The sum claimed is about \$70,000. Hodnett owned a third of the *Times*. The suit does not concern the present proprietors of the *Times*.

L. Connolly, formerly employed upon the *Boston Advertiser*, in the ship news department of that journal, died on Wednesday, 10th ult., at South Boston, aged about 50 years. Mr. Connolly met with an accident two and a-half years since, slipping upon a piece of ice when going from work in the early morning, which resulted in paralysis of his left side and softening of the brain, the result of injury to his spinal column. His funeral was attended by the members of the Franklin Typographical Society and printers generally.

The venerable Dr. McCanoney, editor of the *Christian Advocate*, St. Louis, Mo., was among those stricken by the intense heat on the 13th ult. He revived shortly after, but is said to have remained in a critical condition for some time. In addition to the above the following newspaper men are reported as having also succumbed to the heat of the 17th, Walter B. Stevens, editor

of the *Times*; Wm. H. Spink, of the *Telegraph*; the editor of the *Globe* and *Democrat*; Henry L. Davis, of the *Telegraph*; and the editor of the *Dispatch*.

Scranton, Pa., Typographical Union, No. 112, in a semi-annual circular, dated May '78, announce the following as the list of officers;—Geo. R. Suydam, president; John Morris, vice-president; R. M. Looney, fin. sec.; James O'Connor, rec. and cor. sec.; John T. Howe, treasurer; L. H. Caslerlin, sergt.-at-arms. The names of twenty-two active and nine honorary members are on the roll; ten withdrew and four were admitted by card during the term, and four are reported in arrears. This union has one apprentice member.

Wm. Cullen Bryant ended a well-spent life on the 12th June, at his home in New York, at the advanced age of 84 years. He was one of the oldest and most scholarly and polished journalists the United States ever produced, and was regarded as the Nestor of American literature. Besides, he was a most eloquent and finished orator as well as a ready writer. Almost up to the time of his death he retained in a large degree all the freshness and vigor of youth, notwithstanding the heavy drain upon his constitution by his incessant labors as chief editorial writer and managing editor of the *New York Evening Post* for nearly half a century.

At a game of base ball between a club from the Providence, R. I., *Journal* office, and one from the Boston *Globe* office, played recently in Boston, it seems the Providence club "slightly" laid over their opponents, the score being Providence, 33; Boston, 6. The *Globe*, however, comes to the rescue of its representative, and makes the following explanation, which, to our mind, contains a slight vein of acidity:—

"A club in Providence, composed principally of reporters and compositors connected with the *Providence Journal*, has long been trying to get up a match game with a similar club here, but without success, and rather than have them disappointed a nine sallied out of the *Globe* composing room yesterday afternoon and faced the Providence heroes on the South End grounds, not expecting to get a run. The *Journal* club was uniformed in striped stockings, linen pants and gray caps, and were experienced players, while the *Globe* nine hardly knew the rules of the game. 'The Globes' started out with a solid paragraph of errors, giving the *Journal* eleven unearned runs in the first innings, making a sort of comprehensive head-piece for their comedy of errors, and continued it with every

conceivable kind of an error, some describable and others indescribable, no spacing, everything solid except their heels, which appeared to be double-leaded. The *Journal* men showed no excellence, but having no opposition to speak of they made about as many runs as they pleased, and went home as proud as peacocks. It is expected that the Providence papers will come out with the roosters for a week or two, in order to impress the country with the gallant victory of their typos, etc."

From our Webster, Mass., Correspondent.

There are quite a number of amateur printers here.

The *Miscellany* is eagerly waited for every month.

Business was very brisk here last spring, but is now very quiet.

Tramps seem to be very scarce here. We have not seen one for nearly six months.

Mr. Chas. R. Stobbs, formerly of the *Times*, is now running a job office in Worcester, Mass.

Since the Boston *Daily Globe* has become a two-cent Democratic paper it seems to be very popular in town.

J. A. Spaulding, formerly of the Worcester *Press* and Webster *Times*, we hear, has started a paper in Worcester devoted to agriculture, called *The New England Agriculturist*.

Webster is quite a lively little town, with a population of about 5,500. There is but one paper published here—the Webster *Times*—which is well established. John Cort is editor and proprietor.

A few months ago your Norwich correspondent stated that the Webster *Times* office was one of the handsomest in New England, which, at that time, was doubted, but it has just removed into its new office—in Eddy's Mechanics Block, one of the finest buildings in town—and feels confident that it now occupies a position in that rank.

Mr. Edwin F. Richardson, formerly a compositor in the *Times* office, is now running a job office in Worcester, Mass., and publishing a monthly magazine of eight pages, called *The New England Checker Player*, exclusively devoted to the game of draughts or checkers. It is a neat little specimen of typographical beauty, and proves to be a success. It is published at 50 cts. a year, and is claimed to have a circulation of from 300 to 400 copies per month. Ed. takes quite an interest in the game and is a "crack" player. M. J. T.

From Chicago, Ill., Correspondent.

The Iroquois County (Ill.) *Times* has been sold.

A Press Association has been formed in San Francisco.

The Tennessee Press Association met at Knoxville lately.

The printers of Portland, Oregon, picked "nicked" last month.

The Crook City *Tribune* was the first paper published in the Black Hills.

Maj. Will Woodson, agent of the Associated Press in Memphis, Tenn., was recently killed by being run over by street cars.

The Ohio Editorial Association held their annual meeting in Cleveland on the 12th of July. They "excurted" to Philadelphia and Cape May by special train.

The following are the officers of the Columbia, Ohio, Typographical Union: D. P. Boyea, president; W. M. Clancy, vice-president; John A. Shields, finan. secretary; Geo. E. Coffroth, rec. secretary; Jas. F. Turney, treasurer.

NON PAR L.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

Of 5,095 books published in England in 1877, 2,046 were new editions of old books.

A small press is still preserved at Mentz, bearing date 1440, on which Gutenberg used to draw off his proofs in printing.

The number of works deposited in the English libraries entitled to copyrighted issues was, in 1877, 3,279 books, in 3,874 volumes; 1,920 pamphlets; 6,877 parts of periodicals, and 1,439 pieces of music.

Dr. Julius Fancher, a native of Berlin, Germany, exiled during the insurrection of 1848, and for many years a resident of London, England, where he acted as foreign editor of the *Morning Star*, died at Rome, Italy, recently, aged fifty-eight.

The death of Napoleon Roussel is announced from Geneva, Switzerland, on the 8th June. While editor of *L'Esperance*, a Paris religious paper, he was correspondent of *The New York Evangelist*. He was born in France in 1805 and educated in Switzerland, being designed for the ministry. Before taking up his residence in Paris, he occupied pulpits in St. Etienne and Marseilles, and helped to found, in Africa, the Church of Algiers.

#### Oldest Newspapers in the World.

The following list includes all the newspapers in the world known to be one hundred years and over old. The oldest paper in the United States is the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Gazette*, whose first issue appeared on Oct. 27th, 1756:

	Established.
Frankfort <i>Gazette</i> .....	1615
Leipsic <i>Gazette</i> .....	1660
London <i>Gazette</i> .....	1665
Stanford (Eng.) <i>Mercury</i> .....	1695
Edinburgh <i>Courant</i> .....	1705
Rostock <i>Gazette</i> .....	1710
Newcastle (Eng.) <i>Courant</i> .....	1711
Leeds (Eng.) <i>Mercury</i> .....	1718
Berlin <i>Gazette</i> .....	1722
Leicester (Eng.) <i>Journal</i> .....	1752
Dublin <i>Freeman's Journal</i> .....	1755
Portsmouth (N. H.) <i>Gazette</i> .....	1756
Newport (R. I.) <i>Mercury</i> .....	1758
New London (Ct.) <i>Gazette</i> .....	1763
Hartford (Ct.) <i>Courant</i> .....	1764
New Haven (Ct.) <i>Journal</i> .....	1767
Salem (Mass.) <i>Gazette</i> .....	1768
Worcester (Mass.) <i>Spy</i> .....	1770
Baltimore (Md.) <i>American</i> .....	1773

*The Dominion Press*, of Oakland, California, of which but one number appeared and was noticed in these pages some months ago, has again come upon the scene. Its salutatory explains matters thus:—

"Some six months since we undertook the publication of *The Dominion Press*, relying on promises. Before the first number was fairly issued, however, we found to our sorrow and disgust, that we were the victim of misplaced confidence. We at once suspended, thinking it better to do so, than to go on hampered as we were; but believing that a paper properly conducted in the interests of British Americans residing on this coast could be made a paying enterprise, and of great value to such residents, we set about preparing anew for the undertaking, with a fixed determination to give the matter a fair trial. And now, depending more on our own resources, than when we made our former attempt, we present the first number of *The Dominion Press*, and ask for it a careful perusal and a warm welcome."

It is a newsy little paper and should take well with Canadians abroad. It is published every Thursday by the Dominion Publishing Company, G. J. Graham, general agent.

"W. L. C."—Your letter is too long for the pages of the *Miscellany*; besides, the matters therein mentioned have already been fully dealt with.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## A Glimpse at the Typographical Sections of the Paris Exhibition.

From our Regular Correspondent.

PARIS, FRANCE, June 14, 1878.

The French have the largest display, the next to a monopoly, of Printing *matériel* at the Exhibition, and from a general point of view, it is most creditable. Respecting all the exhibits, there is not much of actual novelty, and relatively speaking, the same may be observed in the matter of practical improvements. England, in Class 60, in the way of machinery, may be said to be represented by the Ingram rotary printing machine, solid and serviceable, striking off 6,000 copies per hour. It prints a special edition of the *Illustrated London News*, the stereo and electro-plates for which are forwarded from London, and, I believe, the paper also. Messrs. Squintani & Co. have specimens of their presses, and Messrs. Neusum & Co. exhibit some small letter-press machines. I shall later treat the subject of lithographic presses. The United States are represented by Mr. Wm. J. Kelly, of New York.

Naturally one asks, "What about the composing machine and the glass type?" The latter, contrary to expectations, is conspicuous by its absence: Messrs. Dumas & Montcharmont do not put in an appearance, so it is to be presumed they allow judgment to go by default. I have spoken to several working and master printers, of various nationalities, respecting toughened glass type: for several of them it was an "old discovery," never ranked higher than a curiosity, not to be thought of seriously, and capable of being employed in the fattest of poster work, if the class of type employed for such, stands in need of sharpness or size. I have been informed it has been abandoned in America, as possessing no practical superiority.

There are virtually but two composing machines; the "Fraser," shown by Adie, the manufacturer, and the "Kastenbein"—Scotch and German patents respectively. The "Delcambre," a Belgian machine, is not yet ready. It looks like the old "Young" revised and corrected. The "Fraser" and the "Kastenbein" are sufficient to test the question of composing by machinery; the first presents specimens of book, and the second of newspaper work, that is to say, work executed under slow and hasty condi-

tions. The name "types" is applied to small and capital letters, points, figures, and spaces, and which are ranged in line-grooves on a tray, on the upper part of the machine, each type lodging in a distinct groove. There is a kind of harmonium key-board, each knob, in bone or brass, having a corresponding mark with the type on the tray. Pressing a key, a type descends into a long line, which represents the composing stick. It is when in the long line that the corrections are most conveniently made; the line being afterwards divided into the required lengths. The width can be effected at once, but this would consume more time for spacing out. The letters, etc., differ in thickness, but by the aid of springs and regulated pushers, only one type can drop to the face-plate on each touch of a key, and a glass screen prevents a type from tumbling over or wandering out of its own furrow. As all the types, irrespective of thickness, must pass through a common orifice, the latter is kept open by a movable tongue, till each letter, etc., arrives in line. In the composing machine the types start from various to a common point; in the distributing machine the contrary occurs, each letter has to return from a single line to its place on one of the hundred channels on the corduroy tray. A machine cannot deal with more than 100 types, and can set up or distribute five different sizes of types, and, it may be added, from no matter what foundry. After being washed and dried, no difficulty is experienced in sorting the type; the form is placed in position, a key is pressed and a spring switches up each type out of the line and runs it down a face-plate into its own rut on the corduroy tray for future use. The distributing is the complement of the composing machine.

Allowing a compositor to set up 1,000 or 1,500 types per hour, the "Fraser" boasts of setting from 10 to 12,000 in the same time, following the ability of the machinist. I consider this calculation excessive, not in the sense that types cannot be whisked into line at that rate, but that too much correction must follow. Fraser shows no first-proof, but all finished work. Kastenbein's machine sets up from 6 to 7,000 types per hour, and it and the "Fraser" are both worked by females—as the labor not only is thus cheapened, but is of a nature requiring patient and unfaltering attention. Fraser is represented by two very intelligent young ladies,



Miles. Munroe and Morrison, who deserve the honor to be named, as they alone have set up, by the machine, the current edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*—work which those who run can read and judge. In Messrs. Neill & Co's. office at Edinburgh, the printers of the *Encyclopædia*, 40 girls are employed; the forms, etc., being lifted by the foremen. In the "Fraser" the key board is knee-high, necessitating a sitting on a stool or a stooping posture: in the "Kastenbein" the board is breast high, and appears to give the operator greater command or freedom at work. The "Fraser" strikes you as being a complicated machine, and has a drawing-room, a toy-like, look. I could not ascertain either its cost or the number manufactured.

Mr. Kastenbein is a German gentleman, and about 50 years of age; he views his invention rather from the business than the marvellous point of view. Since seven years his machine has been employed in the office of the London *Times*, and since fifteen months in the offices of the Havas Agency in this city. I have some of its work, set up a few hours ago, now before me, where five different kinds of type have been employed; it is a sheet of general news, of six columns, each  $15 \times 2\frac{1}{2}$  in., stereotyped, and as supplied each evening by the Agency, for  $7\frac{1}{2}$  fr., to the provincial press. I see no difference between this machine-set and ordinary hand-set newspaper stereotype matter. Bear in mind, the work of the Agency must be rapidly executed, so as to stereotype the latest news and deliver the plates at the railway termini for the seven p. m. mail trains. *En passant*, the plates are so mathematically marked that they can be divided to any size, to suit a journal—even to a single line. There are no patent insides or outsides in France: the form of the papers are as varied as the houses in the city of Cork, where Thackeray says no two have an architecture alike—proof of independence. Of course there is no difficulty under the head of cuts or blocks. The cost of the machine is 3,000 fr.; up to the present Mr. Kastenbein tells me he has sold about 40, and has terrible up-hill work. The machine is intended for a female operator. As regards the composing machine, he estimates it as equal to three printers, and specially suited for newspaper and railway literature work; he considers an expert workman would sort the type as quickly as any distributing machine.

Facts must be looked in the face. It pays then to set up the *Encyclopædia Britannica* by the "Fraser," and by females; and it pays the Agence Havas to set up six columns of news, every evening, by the "Kastenbein," and by a girl. However, it not the less remains a fact, that for special, superior, and varied type-setting, for intelligent and artistic work, the printers' fingers cannot be superseded.

There is only one type-setting office in the Exhibition, that by Mr. William J. Kelly, a prominent printer from New York, and a representative of whom the craft at large may well be proud, for his great intelligence, original talent, and cultivated taste. Forms, made up in city offices, are sent to the Palace to be machined by manual or steam presses. *Le Petit Journal* and the London *Weekly Dispatch* forward cylindrical stereotype plates for printing on a 20,000 copy per-hour Marinoni. Mr. Kelly's enterprise has been deservedly rewarded; at first he feared he would find no work to do: at present, several nationalities implore him to print circulars, pamphlets, etc., and he has to refuse orders. Everything connected with his *atelier* is American, save his extra hands, who are English. He is printing the American catalogue: the proofs are very superior, the type is sharp, bold and clear, speaking to the eye agreeably and without effort. The paper is positively luxurious; the machining is done by Gally's "Universal"—of which he has four of the six sizes; this manual press is very effective. Mr. Kelly has shown me new specimens of his artistic printing, marked by originality and style, united to clearness of coloring, and purity of taste. It is a pity he keeps all this light under a bushel; he should have a *vitrine* to expose the perfection attained by patient and practical intelligence: his work is out of place in a drawer.

The French printing machinery is not yet quite ready. A glance shows that Marinoni musters strong in machines for cylindrical stereotype and presses of various models; but he has competitors not to be despised in point of price—the heel of Achilles—still less in solidity of workmanship. I signal for special notice a hand-press by Leboyer of Riom. The specimens of type are few. M. Ninger exhibits some in tempered steel prepared by a special process: he promises information as to its wear and tear. The collection of small presses is extensive, and equally so what may be called the accessories

of a printing office. The specimens of typographical work are very numerous and really beautiful, and a cursory view compels the conclusion that Paris has many sturdy rivals in the Departments. The colonies also enter the lists: from Algeria, Senegal and Cochin China, there are samples of the Oriental languages printed under varying difficulties. These subjects shall be in due course examined.

#### Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., July 19, 1878.

Frank Aldrich is now at work on the new greenback paper.

We learn that Mr. T. W. Greenslitt, of Danielsonville, has a brother at work in this city; it is said, for Mr. Cooley.

Guess we're all getting a little mixed on that tramp printer item. The original blunder belongs here, so the beer is up.

Mr. George F. Fowler, one of Hartford's printers, made an excursion to this city, with the Hillyer Guards, on the 17th of last month.

Several strangers are now at work in this city. It is rumored that they have laid in a good supply of cotton wool, as an "ear-ache" remedy. Keep up your courage, boys!

Our judicial sweat-box is in full blast at the present writing, and quite a number of local and out-town reporters are engaged in noting down the proceedings in the poisoning cases.

Your engravers, Mr. Editor, certainly deserve a word of praise for the very fine likeness of the late Mr. Hoyt which appeared in the June issue. "Tis good!" was the verdict of all who saw it.

The Odd Fellows Mutual Aid Association have passed over to the widow of the late Jas. H. Hoyt the snug little sum of \$2,000. Good for the O. F.'s, but better for the family of our old friend.

Quite a number of footsore and hungry typos have passed through here recently. Steer clear, boys; the seminary is full, and the principal has issued a card stating that he has no more work for you. "Sir Intelligence!" Ha, ha! Come again.

There was quite a demand for the June number of the *Miscellany*, and nearly one hundred copies of it were put in circulation in this neighborhood. The demand exceeded the supply. The "popular printer" can paste this item on his nose.

The mixing up of the Danielsonville Representative with tramp printers was an error on our part, and as "Brevier" has directed our attention to the matter, of course we take it all back. Still, a little shad is good even for a boss printer.

The Rev. Hugh Montgomery says "one can't expect to find fur on a hog's back." Just so. But because we admit the truthfulness of the preacher's statement, "The Printer" needn't get *his* back up. We are convinced the search would prove a failure.

Our trip across to the Paris Exposition will account for the non-appearance of our letter in the last issue. A large crowd witnessed our departure from that city, principally policemen, and we make a note of it for the benefit of the fellow who is so inquisitive concerning the affairs of the other offices. This item entitles us to a postal card.

Mr. William C. Ramsdell, one of the night operators in the Western Union Telegraph office, this city, has quietly stepped over on to the other side of the house, and is now whiling away the happy hours in humming—

"Wedlock joys are soft and sweet,  
Hi merrily heigh and hi merrily ho;  
When two fond hearts in union meet,  
Hi merrily heigh, hi ho!"

The Greenbackers have gone into business: that is to say, they have issued a new weekly paper, *The Banner*; two numbers of which have already appeared upon the streets. It is a good looking sheet and retails for the small sum of three cents per copy. The outside is printed at—well, we give it up; the inside is "composed" at the *Aurora* office. Their reading-room, which is open to the public, is located in the Uncas Hall building. The paper bears not the names of its editors, but we notice that "Shears" holds a "sit." on it.

"Who in h—l has been altering my copy?" asked the editor of a country weekly, as, boiling over with rage, he bounced into the composing-room among the compositors. "What is the matter? Let me see the proof," answered one of the female compositors. "Did you set that article?" "Yes, sir." "And you spell business, b-u-s-i-n-e-s-s?" "Yes, sir." "Well, by G—d," said he, "I don't want you or any one else to interfere with my copy. I want you to understand that b-i-z-i-n-e-s-s spells business every day in the year, all the year round!" It is for-

tunate for the Colonel that the stock for his new daily could not find a market.

"Kelo" wants us to "out with it." Well, that's the course we've been endeavoring, for some time past, to persuade "The Printer" to pursue. But he don't persuade worth a cent; instead, he gets mad, seizes a roller, rushes for the trough, and then you just ov 't to see the ink and molasses fly! It has been told us that he is no longer "The Printer," simply "printer" (lower case "p" at that, mind you), and that in conversation with customers he dubs himself "master printer." Personally, we bear him no malice, although he naturally dislikes anyone knowing more than himself; therefore, cherishing a kindly feeling and not wishing to say or call him anything that would grate harshly upon his delicate and sensitive ear, he shall hereafter be known as "the master printer." Very likely our partner will take up this subject at some future time, and then — "Lights out!"

A postal card, bearing the signature of one "G. Wilcox," and designed for "Stick and Rule," quite recently came into our hands; not, however, until nearly all the printers of the city had read and enjoyed it. None appreciated it, however, more than your correspondent, who proposes to have it framed and preserved as a sample of the new style of orthography. This "G. Wilcox" appears to have taken up the quarrel between "The Printer" and "Stick and Rule," and comes down upon us in his most "sarkastic" manner, but why he should do so is perhaps best known to himself. He is a decidedly funny fellow, but we can't just now place him. "G. Wilcox!" Let's think. It can't be possible that he is the little country urchin who served a two years apprenticeship on a cylinder press and at the expiration of that time was hoisted out upon the cold charities of the world to eke out a living as best he could. Poor little Buckwheat! No, no; it can't be him. It must be some fellow who lives upon a peanut diet, and one whose heart it would take a "magniscope" to discover. We have felt extremely bad since the reception of his postal, and would most gladly, were it not too much, offer a reward of one cent to have his identity proven to our satisfaction. Whether the "G." stands for Gumhead or Greeny, those who know him best must determine for themselves. "G. Wilcox!" "G. Wilcox!" Who and what is he, any way?

STICK AND RULE.

From the "Golden Gate."

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., June 10, 1878.

There are times in the life of the "jour. print," which calls forth his latent energies, and causes him to vent his feelings oftentimes more forcible than polite, on account of one of the many wrongs inflicted upon him, viz.: unfair manuscript. Such was the case of an intimate friend of mine, who was subbing a short time since on a leading daily morning paper located at the Capital of this State. The editor of that paper has a peculiar way of his own, by which he would fain endeavor to impress upon the minds of the "comps." his great and indomitable genius, as also his immense talent in the art of chirography, by simply adopting a style only known to himself, which but few can decipher, much less understand. My friend was so unfortunate as to have a take of this editor's copy come to his hand, (he having to commence and end even), consequently, knew not of what the subject concerned. On first sight, he thought the boys had put up a job on him, but, on inquiry, was informed that was Parson's style, and being determined not to be outdone, attacked the hieroglyphic monster, wrestling with it as only one will when it is either conquer or die. The harder he labored the more confused became his ideas, great drops of perspiration gathered on his brow, coursing down his face, following each other in rapid succession, saturating his paper collar, until it was as limp as a wet dish-cloth, his eyeballs protruding until they were almost ready to burst, yet, the copy before him was as unintelligible to his mental vision as was the handwriting of old upon the wall; when being driven almost to a state of phrensy, he composed and set up the following, emptied it under his slug, threw down his "stick," put on his coat, and went out into the dark night to collect his thoughts and cool his fevered brow, and, mayhap, to partake of that which would refresh his parched lips and bid his troubled spirit rest from its labors.

SIEMPRE VIVE.

This is the Valadictory of the Jour.

PROPOSED EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.

In a moment of despair I make the following confession: For ten nights I have wrestled with you—can't make anything out of you—am no candidate for a mad house. I have always thought it, and partly said it, and now I fully assert it, you are an illegitimate child of hell,

let loose on speculation (it's a d—d bad one), and before I would "yank" antimony from your manuscript, I would steal a jack knife and make shoe pegs at one cent a quart. Why you are not poisoned is a mystery—no twelve men would convict a man for fattening you on strychnine. I was doing well in the office, but you have crushed me—mercy of heaven on you. I have turned this piece of copy upside down, wrong side-up and side ways; on one side it's Greek, another Latin, and another Egyptian hieroglyphics from Cleopatra's Needle. If you are after a reputation, for C—t's sake stop right here. The recording angel is lost in a confusion of oaths against you, and there is not a devil in hell but will welcome you.

"Angels and ministers of grace defend us!  
Be thou a vision of health, or goblin damned!"

To-night I go forth—I know not where—any place to escape the horrible nightmare of your manuscript, and if I go to the "County House," why—Parson's is to blame. The Recording Angel forgives all who "cuss" you, and, therefore, I say G—D D—N you!!! Please do not have the river dragged, as I do not intend to "go off" that way. Good bye, and God—bless you. I hope you will re-write this article.

E—N.

#### Journalistic and Typographical Items.

Collected by Non Par L.

Mr. J. C. Phillips, editor of the Kokomo, Ind., *Tribune*, is in a precarious condition caused by a paralytic attack.

Col. Burleigh, senator for Michigan, announces the publication of a weekly newspaper, the *Democrat*, to be published in Ann Arbor.

The Wisconsin State editorial convention met on the 25th of last month in Madison. A free excursion to Lake Superior was tendered by the Wisconsin Central R. R., which was accepted.

Mr. Ralph Waldby recently died in Adrian, Mich., at the age of 78. In 1816, he took his novitiate as a printer in Albany, and was with Horace Greeley and Weed in the craft. He founded the Rome, N. Y., *Sentinel*.

The death of Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, at Springfield, Mass., is announced. He was at one time associate editor of the *Hawk-Eye*, and was Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* before the late war.

Our Elmira, N. Y., Letter.

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 24, 1878.

There is a dearth in fraternity news this month.

M. J. Wheeler, a compositor on the *Gazette*, has made quite a local reputation as a pedestrian. At a recent tournament in this city, in the one mile match, he won the race in the remarkable time of six minutes and 23 seconds. How'd he do to tramp?

What a fall was there, my countrymen! A seedy looking tramp, bearing the impress of hard luck on his travels, arrived in this city a few days ago, who was at one time city editor of the Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader*; and more recently a proof-reader on the Detroit, Mich., *Aerax*. Of late he has been working at the case and tramping the country.

Quite a discussion occurred a few days since in regard to the respective merits of the *Miscellany* and the *Printers' Circular*, in which it transpired that the *Miscellany* served a more legitimate purpose and withal was better adapted to the wants of the craft than the *Circular*, which goes to prove the truth of my former assertion, that your periodical is A No. 1.

D. S. Copeland, city editor of the *Advertiser*, is suffering from the effects of sun stroke, which came near proving fatal, and, at this writing, is yet low, though all danger, it is hoped, has passed. His position is ably and satisfactorily conducted by C. M. Bucher, senr., one of the compositors on the paper, who is also an editor, and a gentleman of ripe experience.

What's getting into the boys? In my last I recorded the happiness experienced by a *Gazette* comp. on being the pap of a fine bouncing boy, and here we are again confronted with another. Charley P—u has gone and done it—or did it—rather. He says it's a fine one, so we will take his word, the cigars, and say no more about it—excepting that the boys congratulate him, and wish him more power and long life to look over his little P's.

Four tramps arrived in town since my last, and to one of them I must pay my respects. The one to whom I allude "gulled" the boys badly. He came into the news-room and asked for work—there being no chance, he solicited a small contribution, which was freely given him. He next went to a cooper shop in the city, and asked for work there, saying he was a cooper.

He got twenty-five cents there, and started out and "soaked" himself in benzine, and brought up at the police station, when it was discovered he was a *stone-cutter*. His personal appearance did not favorably impress the Recorder, who fined him five dollars or ten days; and not having the wherewithal to liquidate, he was taken to durance vile, where he now languishes on a *menu* of bread and water. It is said that revenge is sweet, and I believe it is from the manner in which the generous donors who contributed towards this man's drunk exulted over his incarceration.

Yours fraternally,

JOHN, N. B.

#### A Veteran Typo.

CHICAGO, ILL., July 16, 1878.

Taking advantage of the dull season, I transformed myself into a "gentleman of leisure" for a few days, during the heated term. Amongst other things, a trip of some fifty miles in the country was down on the programme. The objective point was Oswego, Ill., where some friends resided. In conversation with an elderly gentleman there, Mr. Edward Mann, he mentioned the fact that he was a superannuated printer, and from him I elicited the following: He learned the trade over forty years ago, and served seven years in St. Catharines, Ont., Canada. During his apprenticeship he received his board and clothing only, and at the end of the seven years, a "send off" in the shape of \$50, a new suit of clothes and a Bible. Working hours were not confined to any specified time. Fourteen and fifteen hours work a day were more frequent than ten. Mr. Mann set type on the old *Brantford Courier*, when it was started and Henry Lemmon, jr., was proprietor, and he also worked on the first paper published in Hamilton, the *Gore Emporium*, when the city consisted of but four corners, and he subsequently was engaged on the *Canadian Wesleyan*, also published at Hamilton, Ont. Fathers Ryan and Jackson being the editors. Journeymen received 25 cts. per 1000 ems. The old "Rammage" press (wooden) was then in use, which was subsequently replaced by the "Hoe" press. Mr. Mann served in the Canadian rebellion of 1837, '8, and later, was captain in the American war. He points back with pleasure to the time when he worked at his profession, and still takes an active interest in anything pertaining to it.

NON PAR L.

#### Chips from Chicago.

Gathered by Non Par L.

154 newspapers are published in Chicago.

The Jewish *Advance*, a new weekly, has also appeared.

The *Volkszeitung* is a new daily German paper issued here.

The above company have just completed this year's edition of the Directory.

As the summer season has fully set in, work is very dull, and the typos are taking a holiday.

The Chicago Typographical Union was represented in a Labor Union Picnic, held last month.

"Shang" Andrews has been arrested for publishing an obscene paper called the *Sporting Life*.

A. Zeese & Co., electrotypers, have moved to an elegant five-story building on Dearborn street.

The *Daily News* issued 92,000 copies on the 21st of June, when Sherry and Connelley were hung.

Mrs. M. B. Willard, late of the defunct *Evening Post*, has been appointed to a position in the United States revenue office.

An apprentice in Clark & Edward's office was very badly hurt by being run over by a train of cars. He still lives.

Mr. Joseph Thompson, a compositor on the *Tribune*, recently died from consumption. He formerly worked on the *Toronto Leader* and *Telegraph*.

A dissatisfied typo in the employ of the Lakeside Printing Company recently tried to institute a strike, but was unsuccessful. They are paying 35 cts.

Another evening paper has gone under, the *Post*, of which Mrs. and Miss Willard were editors. The concern was owned by the Chicago Publishing Company. Victor Lawson & Co., of the *Daily News*, purchased the subscription list and stock for \$16,000.

Chicago has 120 printing offices, in which some 600 or 700 union printers are employed. Some of the largest offices in the city are as follows: *Tribune* 100 men (on an average); *Inter-Ocean* 75; *Journal* 45, job department 8; *Daily News* 11; Culver, Page, Hayne & Co. 20; J. M. W. Jones & Co. 26; Rand, McNally & Co. 20; Newspaper Union 15; A. N. Kellogg 15;

Knight & Leonard 18; Beach, Barnard & Co. 16. The above are all union offices. The *Times* is the largest rat office in the city.

From Quebec City.

QUEBEC, QUE., July 22, 1878.

Business dull, with a surplus of hands on the market.

The Union men of this city feel deeply mortified over the conduct of T. J. Finn, late delegate from Montreal to the I. T. U. meeting in Detroit,—also of Charles Corneil, a Quebecker. "Charley" was counted a blacksmith here years ago, so there is no wonder at 97 doing so now.

Might I ask your Charlottetown, P. E. I., correspondent if the Harry Harris he mentions in his last letter was ever in Quebec? The one known here left for the Island about two years ago, and has not been heard from since. He has a number of friends here who would like to hear from him.

Mr. Paul Dumas, an old and well-known compositor throughout the Dominion, and who worked for a number of years in Desbarat's Queen's Printing office in this city and Ottawa, sailed from New York on the 18th instant for France, his native land, after an absence of some twenty-five years.

Mr. Joseph Lamoutague, a compositor on the *Journal* newspaper, sailed for Paris, *via* the Allan's S. S. "Sardinian," on the 19th instant, to undergo medical treatment for a stroke of paralysis that he received while working on the *Courier des Etas Unis*, in New York, in the year 1862. He intends to visit London and other parts of England before returning. The comps. of the *Journal* presented him with an address previous to his departure.

The Maine Press Association, under the presidency of Mr. H. K. Morrell, paid this city a visit on the 17th inst., when they were met by a committee of local journalists, headed by John J. Foote, Esq., the popular proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and regaled with a trip around the harbor, after which they visited the many different places of interest about the city, which, by the way, abounds in relics of yore. They left for home that evening expressing themselves highly gratified with the city and all that they experienced therein.

STADACONA.

Toronto Jottings.

TORONTO, ONT., July 6, 1878.

The *Leader* now appears as an evening paper.

Mr. W. F. Maclean is making his mark as city editor of the *Globe*.

The *Evening Telegram* is building a handsome office at the corner of King and Bay streets.

The *Globe* Printing Company stock paid a four per cent. quarterly dividend the other day.

Mr. W. H. Williams, of the *Globe*, is following Hanlan, the oarsman, in his career of conquest.

Mr. Bunting, proprietor of the *Mail*, has a good prospect of election as M. P. for Welland County.

Mr. Geo. B. Bradley has gone on a recruiting tour to England, his health having been broken down by his labors on *Hansard* last session.

Mr. D. M. Martyne, commercial editor of the *Globe*, is off to the Western States on a holiday tour, and Mr. J. T. Boyd, marine editor, is filling his place *pro tempore*.

Mr. J. Gordon Brown, chief editor of the *Globe*, has returned from Europe, and has resumed his editorial duties to the great delight of his staff, with all of whom he is a favorite.

Mr. E. E. Horton, long connected with the Toronto press, and at present reporter to the Court of Error and Appeal, was married to Miss S. Smart, of Oakville, the other day, and has gone to Europe on his marriage tour.

*The Rose-Belford Monthly Magazine*—formed by the amalgamation of *Belford's Monthly* and the *Canadian Monthly*—is prospering under the editorship of Geo. Stewart, jr., late of St. John, N. B. The partizan-political character of *Belford's Monthly*, to which great objection was taken, does not appear under the new management.

Mr. Alex. F. Pirie, editor of the *Evening Telegram*, starts for an extended tour through Europe next Wednesday. He goes in company with Mr. A. H. Fuller, M. A., late editor of the Kingston *Whig*. They will spend a short time at the Paris Exposition, and crossing the channel, will visit the principal points of interest in Great Britain and Ireland. Recrossing to the continent they will travel through France, Germany and Italy. It is said "Alec" intends bringing home a wife.

NONPAREIL.

### Guelph Gleanings.

GUELPH, ONT., July 18, 1878.

Mr. Acton Burrows, manager of the *Herald*, was recently confined to his room for a few days through illness.

Mr. T. A. Moore is the sole proprietor and editor of the Acton *Free Press* since the resignation of Mr. Galbraith.

Somehow the typos in this vicinity don't take that interest in base ball they previously did. Financial depression and bashfulness has something to do with it, no doubt.

Mr. Robt. Murray, an old typo, but now a fruit dealer and oyster retailer, has the thanks of the printers of Guelph in not forgetting them thus far in the fruit season. Long may he live!

Mr. S. Galbraith, formerly of the *Mercury*, and for the past eight months a partner and editor of the Acton *Free Press*, has accepted a situation as reporter on the *Morning Post*, Montréal.

Business has been very little better the past month than previously reported, owing to the numerous failures which have recently taken place among business men. And thus the poor printer's agony is piled on again.

The body of the late Mr. James P. Dickson, who was accidentally drowned on the 5th June, was found on the 13th July. The deceased was at one time employed at the *Mercury* office, and for the last six years editor of the *Huron Signal*.

For the information of the readers of the *Miscellany*, in this vicinity, the staff of the *Mercury* wish it to be understood that they took no part in the ungentlemanly and insulting scenes enacted by a self-styled Calathumpian crew on the 1st July.

A typo and his sweetheart, one day last week, took a walk in the West Ward, and were watching the planet Mars, as it shone forth with dazzling brilliancy, and as they halted by the front gate of the abode of the fair one, a sharp shrill voice was heard to call: "Mariar, it's nigh onto ten o'clock; do you want to catch your death of cold standing out there, you and Jim, mooning like a couple of calves? Come right in the house this minnit." "Yes, ma," said the obedient Maria, and as Jim turned to go, he was heard to mutter, more in sorrow than in anger: "Mars are altogether too numerous around this here town."

The annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association was held in Guelph on the 9th July. Between forty and fifty members were present. James Innes, Esq., of the Guelph *Mercury*, occupied the chair, and delivered an excellent address, reviewing newspaper work during the past twenty-five years. Several new members were proposed and accepted, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:— President, Jas. Shannon, of the *Kingston News*; First Vice-President, Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Toronto; Second Vice-President, J. B. Traves, of the Port Hope *Times*; Sec'y-Treas., Wm. R. Climie, of the Bowmanville *Statesman*; Assistant Secretary, C. Blackett Robinson, of the Toronto *Presbyterian*; Executive Committee, E. D. Barr, of the *Lindsay Post*; N. King, of the *Barrie Gazette*; H. Hough, of the *Cobourg World*; E. Jackson, of the *Newmarket Era*; James Innes, of the *Guelph Mercury*.

The meeting then adjourned, and the members proceeded to the Model Farm, accompanied by the Town Council and many citizens and ladies. After inspecting the farm, under the guidance of the officials of the college, a sumptuous lunch was provided for the visitors. Some appropriate speeches were made by Mayor Howard, Prof. Goldwin Smith, James Innes, James Shannon, and Mr. Johnston,—the latter gentleman treating on the work of the Model Farm. Luncheon over, the party took a trip through the town, inspecting several of the important public buildings on the route. Later in the evening the Association were given a complimentary concert and banquet by the Corporation. An address was read by the Mayor, welcoming the visitors, which was replied to in a very happy manner by Mr. James Innes. During the evening other speeches were made by several newspaper men, thanking the citizens for their kind hospitality.

It was much to be regretted that there was such a slim attendance of the local typos on this auspicious occasion, when they were specially invited. It is to be hoped that at all such gatherings for the future a larger representation of the press—both editors and printers—will be present.

A number of the members of the Association proceeded to Detroit by the midnight train, and, on arriving at that city, were received by the proprietors of the principal papers there, and conducted through their establishments. The

party also visited the principal public institutions, and afterwards proceeded to Chicago. On Tuesday morning some of the excursionists returned home, by the various railways most convenient, highly pleased with their trip.

PARA.

#### Lines from Listowel.

LISTOWEL, ONT., July 10, 1878.

The *Norwich Gazette*, which has hitherto been published at home, now uses a "patent outside," and has been considerably enlarged.

F. J. Gissing and bride have sailed for Paris, France, where they intend spending the honeymoon. The customary notice will be found under the appropriate heading.

Harry D. Lee, the ever obliging foreman of the *Woodstock Review*, has been keeping "bach" for the past few weeks, while his estimable Mrs. was away on a pleasure visit.

The *Mitchell Advocate* has entered an action for libel against the *Recorder*, of the same place, for publishing falsehoods (as the *Advocate* says) and otherwise defaming the proprietors' character.

The *Galt Reporter* has signified its intention of entering an action for libel against its contemporary, the *Reformer*, for deceiving the advertising community, claiming to have the largest circulation.

Mr. William Irwin, one of the boys of the *Listowel Banner*, who has been absent on a pleasure trip for a few weeks, has returned home and is now at work. He looks well and says he enjoyed himself immensely.

The *Woodstock, Ont., Sentinel* relates the following:—"The astonishing manner in which some people misunderstand the wants of printers was illustrated by an incident in a neighboring printing office the other day. It goes to show what strange ideas are entertained regarding the wants of a well furnished office in some circles. Now, if there is anything which a printer can do without, it is a baby. In fact, even in the best appointed establishment there is no provision for such an interesting piece of furniture. This may arise either from the chronic impecuniosity of printers or from their conscientious objections to babies generally. In the office referred to, one of the typos, who was on leave of absence, had procured a 'sub.' One day last week a handsome lady entered the office and enquired

for this young man. On being told that he was at work she went back to him and presented him with a fine little child, remarking that as it was his own she proposed leaving it with him so that he would have the chance of caring for it tenderly. The young man was somewhat taken aback, not having any pressing need of such a plaything and having very little experience in the nurse business. He consequently declined the offered treasure and stoutly denied the lady's soft impeachment. After a few pleasantries between the gushing mother and the typo aforesaid, the baby was taken away on condition that the young man should meet her and arrange the matter. We believe that the woman has since been endeavoring to have the young man arrested, but he keeps out of trouble and stoutly denies being the father of the child. The case is a peculiar one."

#### Exeter and Vicinity.

EXETER, ONT., July 12, 1878.

Two newspapers in Exeter is too much of a good thing—just one too many, to secure proper support.

CHANGES.—The *Wingham Times* has changed hands ten times in six years. The present editor-in-chief is Thos. Holmes, J. P.

TRAMPS.—These gentry give this place a wide berth this season. The last who presented himself was "Geordie," the champion.

DROWNING ACCIDENT.—James F. Dickson, editor of the *Huron Signal*, Goderich, with a law student named Carey, was drowned in Lake Huron, on the 6th of June last. They were out boating on the lake, and, the water being rough, it is supposed the boat upset. STICK.

#### News from Newfoundland.

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., July 4, 1878.

Lionel T. Chansey, sub-sheriff for St. John's district, served his time as a printer on the *Morning Post*, then published by W. J. Ward.

Geo. Osborne, formerly foreman on the *Public Ledger*, is now working on the *Miramichi Advance*, Chatham, N. B. The change was made through an advertisement in the *Miscellany*.

Wm. S. Channing, landing-waiter, Custom House, is a printer by trade, having served his time in the *Morning Post* office, published



by W. J. Ward. Mr. C., after serving his time, worked in Washington.

F. W. Bowden, publisher of the *Public Ledger*, has recently purchased an extra-sized half medium "Peerless" press from the Globe Mfg. Company, through their agent for the Lower Provinces, G. W. Jones, Halifax, N. S.

W. D. Morison, general grocer, etc., 301 Water street, served his time as a printer in this city.

[We are happy to record him, as well as Messrs. Chansey and Channing, in our third volume as subscribers. Printers who have changed their avocations disgrace a good many printers of the present day, as far as subscribing to the *Miscellany* is concerned.—Ed. P. M.]

#### Prince Edward Island Items.

CHARLOTTETOWN, July 10, 1878.

Benjamin Keeping, is now foreman of the *Argus*, re L. Jackson, who was obliged to resign on account of bad health.

The *Tomahawk*, started by Francis Dougan, departed this life a few weeks ago. Frank thinks journalism will not pay in this country.

Thomas Crowley, who served his time in the *Herald* office, and who has been working on the *Daily Examiner*, has left for Montreal, to try and obtain a sit. there.

George Tanton, at present of the *Herald* office, is about to start a weekly newspaper in the interests of the Orange Association. It will make its appearance about the 1st of July.

Francis Clements, formerly foreman of the *Herald* office, who left here a few weeks ago for St. John, has returned, being unable to obtain a *frame*. He is at present "subbing" in the *Examiner* office.

#### Phonography.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—Having for some time past been reading the several articles which have appeared in your valuable journal, and having myself had some little experience in the study of phonographic shorthand, I thought that a few words would at least do no harm, and *might* be the means of doing a little good to some who have begun or are about to begin the study of this beautiful art.

That "W. H. F." is a man of more than ordinary intelligence is very evident from the

manner in which he has written his five papers on shorthand, and there are points in them that will be useful both to reporter and student; but I must humbly beg to differ from him in regard to the best system of shorthand, as I, with "T. W. B.," think that Graham's Standard Phonography is *the* work for beginners to study, as it is much more clear and simple, in my opinion, than either Pitman's or Munson's. Its system of exercises, both reading and writing, are so clearly explained that *any one* of ordinary intelligence and perseverance can learn it almost without the aid of a teacher.

Another writer, "American," attacks "T. W. B.'s" communication, and states that unless a person has "extraordinary abilities" he cannot master Graham. To him I would only say that if his "extraordinary abilities" would not admit of him becoming proficient in shorthand writing by Graham's system, I doubt very much if they would allow him to master Pitman.

Phonography is an art that *every one* ought to try and master. No matter what the position in life may be, there is absolutely none where it could not be used advantageously; and when *one hour* a day, for at most six or seven months, would make a person proficient in this art, the great wonder is that there are not far more striving to acquire it. As a printer, I would like to see the apprentices take a greater interest in the study of shorthand, and I am sure that if they only knew the benefits that would result from the knowledge of it, they would not lose an hour before they had made up their minds to act on the advice of a friend and seek to be thoroughly proficient in that which they will always be proud of having learned.

Now, my young brethren, if you wish to take the *easiest*, as well as the *best*, method of learning, take my advice and get a copy of Graham's Handbook of Standard Phonography. You can get it from any bookseller, and the cost is only \$2.00, less than many of the time-killing "devils" will spend in a week for cigars and tobacco. Don't mind what everybody says to you, but study every spare minute you have, and you will find that in the race of life you will come in far ahead of those who chose to idle away their time.

Trusting that I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space,

I remain, dear sir,  
Chatham, June 28th, 1878. T. L. PICA.

"Practical Matters."

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—I have read with much pleasure the articles which have appeared, under the above caption, in the two last numbers of the *Miscellany*, and if the many valuable suggestions contained therein were acted upon by those of your numerous readers, who have not yet put them in practice, they could not but be beneficial.

The "Improved Lower Case" and "Figure

Case" especially commend themselves, the great difficulty, however, will be to secure their manufacture. It will be a question of time, at all events; but it seems to me that some of Mr. Wright's suggestions might be carried out with the present style of lower-case by a transposition of a few of the boxes. The plan I have adopted for some years past, as shown in the accompanying diagram, is, in my judgment, better adapted to all kinds of work than the arrangement generally in vogue in the Provinces.

;	fi	ff	fi	j	k		r	z	3	4	5	6	7	8
'						e							ff	9
?	b	c		d			i		s	f	g		ff	o
!														
z	l	m		n		h	o	y	p	w	comma.		En Quads.	Em Quads.
x														
v		u		t		3-em spaces.	a	r			.	.		quadrats.
q											5-em spaces	4-em spaces		

It is particularly useful for jobbing, as it allows the compositor to place a job case over the lower case—when, by means of a quoin placed between the outer edge of the job case and inner ledge of the case beneath, he is enabled to use all the spaces without shifting the case. This obviates the necessity of having the spaces of a font scattered promiscuously through the job cases—one of the evils common where distribution is relegated to the "devil."

I do not think it possible to devise a rule-cutter, acting on the "shear" principle, that will cut rule without bending the face slightly. The type-founders use a diminutive and fine-toothed circular saw—an apparatus too expensive for ordinary use in a job office; but I have found the "Little Giant" Rule and Lead Cutter, manufactured by Golding & Co., 40 Fort-Hill Sq., Boston, Mass., used in connection with a "Hoe Upright Mitreing Machine," equal to everything required in the way of rule work. This little machine, costing only \$5 American currency, will cut thin or thick rule and leads down to the width of a nonpareil em without perceptible

bending—and so true that I have cut down ten to pica leads and used them for nonpareil spaces; and have also cut heavy brass rule up to the thickness of long primer body. The lead and rule cutters are separate, but both worked by the same handle. In cutting small pieces of rule from strips, the best plan is to square each end of the strip on the mitreing machine; set the gauge of the cutter to the width desired—allowing about a lead for trimming.—and cut from each end, until the requisite number of pieces are obtained; then set the gauge of the mitreing machine to the exact length, and trim off the rough edges. It is not advisable to cut the short pieces first, and then trim both sides, as it is almost impossible to square them afterwards. I have had the "Hoe" upright mitreing machine in constant use for five years; and could not do without it. If used for no other purpose, it would more than pay for itself in trimming old rule, and rule worn at the edges, as by its use a font of labor-saving rule can be kept in good working condition for years.

C. L.

St. John, N. B., July 23, 1878.

## Fast Folding, etc.

To the Editor of the *Miscellany* :

SIR,—In a paragraph, under the local head, in the June number of the *Miscellany*, you seem to think that to fold, jog, and count 750 sheets of eight pp. in an hour, is pretty quick work ; but there is a girl in a bookbinding and printing establishment on Prince William street, in this city, who has folded, jogged and counted 800 sheets of eight pp. in an hour. The same girl has also folded and jogged 6,000 sheets of eight pp. in nine hours. Now, Mr. Editor, I would ask, "Can this be beat?"

FOLDER.

St. John, N. B., July 9, 1878.

### The International Typographical Union.

#### SUMMARY OF THE PAST HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION.

This powerful organization, representing the executive body of the most accomplished class of craftsmen in the world, is of such importance and plays such a momentous part in the daily life and action of an eminently reading and reflecting public on this side the Atlantic, at least, that some brief outline of its origin and growth is apposite at present, and will be of interest to many members of the craft. We are indebted to the *Detroit News* for the facts :

The first attempt to organize a general union of the printers' craft in the United States was made in 1843, and the name adopted was "The Order of Faust." Its proceedings were secret and confined entirely to journeymen printers. The order embraced some of the best workers in New York. It made little headway, however, and not until 1849 was any further attempt made to unite the printers of the country on a well defined basis. In that year an editorial in the *Boston Guide*, edited and owned by Madigan & McGlennan, advocated the formation of an American Printers' Union, to be composed of accredited delegates from all parts of the United States, invested with power of granting charters to subordinate unions, to promote their formation, to act as a council of advice, to exercise a general control, while the subordinate unions should have control in their own districts and settle prices there. At that time it was felt that printers were not treated fairly ; that, acting segregately, they were oppressed ; that abuses had crept into the trade which required such correction as could only be

obtained by combination ; and, therefore, the appeal of the *Boston Guide* met with a hearty response.

In answer to a circular issued on Nov. 1, 1850, the first national convention of journeymen printers met at Stoneall's hotel, Fulton street, New York, on December 2nd in that year. John W. Gregory, of Baltimore, was the first president ; George E. Green, of Louisville, and M. C. Brown, of Philadelphia, vice-presidents ; F. J. Ottarson, of New York, and John Hartman, of Trenton, N. J., secretaries. Delegates were present representing New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Kentucky. The convention adopted resolutions recommending printers throughout the Union to form themselves into unions and establish connections with each other for the purpose of securing united action, recognizing a general travelling card entitling the bearer to membership in any union without the payment of an initiation fee, to keep a registry of disreputable persons in the trade, limiting the number of apprentices in each office, and requesting Congress to withhold the public printing from all persons not practical printers. The union of Boston was rather weak that year, owing to the great strike of 1849, which had crippled the resources of the members, so that she was not represented. At the next convention, however, which was held in Baltimore on September 12th, 1851, she was fully represented. John L. Gibbons, of Louisville, was elected president that year, and the convention organized itself into the "National Union of Printers" as the supreme legislative head of the craft in the union, with certain executive powers, and providing that thereafter all unions should be established by virtue of a charter from the National Union. Subsequently, at the same convention a constitution, substantially the same as that now in operation, was adopted, and the name chosen for it was "The National Typographical Union," a title proposed by M. L. Conway, of Baltimore.

The first meeting of the National Typographical Union in convention, properly speaking, was held at Cincinnati on May 3rd, 1852. Twenty-eight delegates were present and M. C. Browne was elected president. An important portion of the work of this convention was the agitation for the abolition of Sunday labor.

The reconstituted second convention was held at Pittsburg, Pa., in May, 1853, and the stand-

ing committees as they now exist were created. The third annual convention met at Buffalo, N. Y., in May, 1854, the fourth in Memphis, Tenn., in 1855, when there was a notable falling off, only fifteen delegates being present. The next meeting, in Philadelphia in 1856, was almost as slimly attended, and the same lack of interest marked the sixth and seventh conventions. From this time forward the union began to pick up additional strength. The members of the association saw the necessity for work, and spread their principles as widely as possible before the printers of the Union. The convention in Boston in 1859 marked an important turning point in its history, and from that time forward the union became a power in the land. Subordinate unions were everywhere formed, and by the time the ninth convention was held in Nashville, Tenn., in 1860, the organization was in a flourishing condition. The tenth, eleventh and twelfth conventions, during the war years, were held in New York, Cleveland and Louisville, respectively. The convulsions of the time shook the union somewhat, but it came out of the stormy time stronger and, if anything, better. Few crafts contributed better soldiers to the armies of the republic than did the printers, and when peace returned, and the fourteenth annual convention assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, June 5th, 1865, many faces were gone from among those accustomed to meet and deliberate in the interests of the craft.

At the eighteenth convention held at Albany, N. Y., in 1869, the constitution was amended so as to open the membership of the organization to representatives from the British Provinces, and the body took the name of the "International Typographical Union of North America." In a short time the principles of the union spread all over the Dominion, and the Canadians have the reputation of being even more sturdy unionists than most Americans themselves. Since the amalgamation of the British dominions in craft-annexation the union has been yearly increasing in strength, until now nearly every reputable printer in the Union belongs to it. It is the great representative body of the craft and before its decisions all other authority bows. It maintains the position and the privilege of the working printer by standing between him and abuse, and it stands between the employer and the dishonest or disreputable printer by insisting upon qualifications of ability and respectability as requisites to membership.

## Song of a Typo.

BY J. A. I.

Click, click,  
The type they pick  
Swiftly and with caution.  
Click, click,  
Out turns the nick  
And keeps them from commotion.  
Click, click,  
The rule and stick  
Kept in constant motion.  
Click, click,  
As wires tick  
Words from ocean to ocean.  
Click, click,  
The heart grows sick,  
And eyes grow dim and tired.  
Click, click,  
With angelic  
Patience by Job fired.  
Click, click,  
Typographic  
Art by Genius attired.  
Click, click,  
As the clocks tick,  
The typo's life's retired.

We publish the addresses of those connected with the art of printing at present visiting the Paris Exhibition, as given in *La Typologie-Tucker*, for the accommodation of those wishing to communicate with them:—

Cosnet, W., Birmingham, 9, rue Poncelet.  
Fuller, F., New York, 43 rue Vivienne.  
Green, E., New York, 11, rue de la Bienfaisance.  
Kelly, Wm. J., New York, Hot. de Paris, 51, av. du Maine.  
McCoy, M. P., New York, Hot. de Paris, 51, av. du Maine.  
Newsum, London, 8, rue S.-Hyacinthe-S.-Honoré.  
Ralston, J. H., Washington, 2, rue des Fossés-St-Jacques.  
Schrader, J. C., Cincinnati, Hotel de l'Europe.  
Smith, R., Philadelphia, Splendide Hotel.  
Smith, T. W., London, 35, rue Jacob.  
Squintani, C. G., London, 77, rue d'Amsterdam.  
Stephens, J. L., Boonville, 25 boulevard des Capucines.  
Stevens, H., London, 9, avenue du Trocadéro.  
Wyman, C. H. W., London, Versailles.

The book trade in Italy has been flourishing during the past year, nearly 8,000 new publications having been issued. In 1877, 5743 books were published, against 4323 in 1876. Minor publications in 1877 were 1880, while 1876 only had 1524. Only 194 new journals were issued in 1877, whereas the returns for 1876 shows 256.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

From the New York Sunday Times.

## HANDLERS OF THE STICK.

### THE MEN WHO SET UP TYPE.

VAGARIES AND ECCENTRICITIES OF COMPOSITORS—LIFE IN THE COMPOSING-ROOM OF A NEWSPAPER.—CYNICISM AND HUMOR OF MODERN GALLEY SLAVES.

In these days of facile intercommunication the world is growing so homogeneous that humorists are fast disappearing. Among the few left of the genuine sort are printers, especially those employed on the morning newspapers of the larger American cities; and even these are steadily yielding to the irresistible spirit of uniformity. They will be the last, however, to stand out, for something in their calling, and in their character, also, tinctures them with gypsism. They are unconventional, eccentric, whimsical, at least in part, because they are separated from their fellows, and are seldom subjected to social influences. But then there must be a typographical temperament; otherwise printers would not be so odd, with all their officinal isolation. Such temperament drives them upon their fate; before they are well aware they find themselves at the "cass," "stick" in hand, working familiarly at their preordained task. They are rarely able to tell how they get there. They are there by some influence apparently outside of themselves, and there, unless strong circumstance interfere, they are apt to remain. Thrown constantly together, they act and react upon one another; their peculiarities being thus increased and their angles sharpened. The composing-room, notably that of a morning newspaper, is a strange and generally a hard school, where hoys and young men have the nonsense and sensibility taken out of them simultaneously, and receive a severe, unsympathetic, unique education.

One of the first things a printer learns is not to admire, at least, not to express, admiration. If he shows the least enthusiasm for anybody or anything, his older and more experienced associates accuse him of "gushing" and "slopping over," and ridicule him so unmercifully that he very soon learns to hide any exalted opinion he may have, half believing that admiration is a composite of ignorance and weakness. He does not hesitate, however, to express admiration for any person who happens to be assail-

ed, for he loves to be on the opposite side of all questions, and he accepts, both on principle and instinct, the unpopular view. You can always count on him to espouse the cause of the man or character who is under a cloud, whether contemporaneously or historically. The much praised are the much condemned with him; his hero is the sufferer of many defeats. He enjoys being with the minority; he disesteems success. Fond of paradox, he delights to reverse popular judgments, to demonstrate what an enormous ass the world is, and how the qualities that should insure prosperity are very apt to beget failure. George Washington is no favorite with him; he takes pleasure in satirizing the Father of his Country; he has a stock of private information of a damaging sort concerning him to which chroniclers have never had access. He would not allow a foreigner to abuse him: but being an American, he deems himself privileged to say what he chooses. He does not really dislike Washington—quite the contrary; but he feels bound to censure what everybody commends. Cain, Judas Iscariot, Pontius Pilate, and Benedict Arnold he has many good words for, and if any one abuses them roundly he will become their eulogist. Not a little of this disposition is doubtless due to contrariety; but much of it comes from a rugged sense of justice and of chivalry. Upon the great names of the past and the present the printer is prone to be severe. He has a talent for unidealizing, for discovering flaws, and pointing out the general tendency to over-estimation, which he tries to correct by counter-exaggeration.

An individual the printer almost always is, and he is resolved, so far as in him lies, not to be mistaken for anything else. He does not look, nor does he act like any other craftsman. He is peculiar, like his trade. Not a mechanic nor a professionalist, he is a compound of both, but affiliates with neither. After you have made the acquaintance of any member of his guild you will have small difficulty in recognizing one of its members anywhere. They have something in common, something distinctive, which shows where they belong. Even those I have met in France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and Holland, notwithstanding difference of nationality, institutions, and traditions, reveal their brotherhood with the type-setters of Great Britain and the United States. The Europeans are naturally less singular, less intense, less radical

than the Americans, who fill all the eccentric conditions of typography. But in both hemispheres printers on newspapers are inclined to be queer, notional, radical, skeptical. Whether living in or out of a monarchy, they are for the most part republicans, democrats, believing in the rights of man, and disbelieving emphatically in the privileges of Princes. Authority, merely as such, whether of Church or State, they scout and detest. Some of the greatest radicals I have seen have been in Madrid, Naples, and Rome. Among the irreconcilables of France, printers can always be found. There has never been a revolution or an émeute in Paris in which the men at the case have not played a part. Some of the bitterest foes of kings, queens, titles, and entail are in the news-rooms of the London journals. In our own country no political measure can be too liberal for printers, who, being born on this side, can hardly understand why monarchies are allowed to exist, and whose faith is unshaken that they must soon pass away.

The simon-pure printer never breathes quite freely outside of the ocean-bound republic. He needs all its oxygen for perfect respiration. He is not contented here—contentment is expunged from his dictionary—but he wonders why any white man—he has a marked partiality for the Caucasian race—can be a subject of any government under the canopy. He is as intensely American as Walt Whitman—himself a printer—and seldom cares to see any other part of the globe. Of this continent, however, he is very fond, and before he is thirty he has usually seen a good deal of it. He is a migratory animal, the spirit of Ahasuerus is in him. He goes from New York to Cincinnati; from Cincinnati to Chicago; from Chicago to St. Louis; then to New Orleans, Mobile, Augusta, Charleston, Washington, Baltimore, and back to New York, whence, after a while, he sets out on another circuit of the country, ever longing for a new abode; never satisfied with the place he is in. He can travel light, for he is seldom incumbered with baggage or worldly goods of any kind. With two or three shirts and his "stick" his equipment is complete, and, under such circumstances, he defies baggage-smashers, and enjoys the muscular malevolence they display toward the property of others.

I remember a Cincinnati printer who became so enamored of this branch of high art that he

engaged himself as a baggage-handler to the Ohio and Mississippi Railway. He staid there for two months, and told me he had never asked for any money, considering himself well paid by the fun he had.

"How so?" I asked.

"Why, I helped to burst open on an average five trunks a day, and the pleasure I received from seeing the things roll out, helter-skelter, was beyond vulgar compensation. You wouldn't have me take money from the company when I was getting so much out of the public—would you?"

"It's a queer freak, anyhow."

"I don't think so. Besides, I wanted revenge. I lost some valuable baggage on that road two years ago, and as the company would not pay me for it, I determined its patrons should."

"I did not know you ever traveled with valuable baggage."

"I don't generally, but that time was an exception. I then had a pair of cotton drawers, a bottle of the worse-tasting medicine known to the pharmacopœia, and a tooth-brush. I felt comforted with the thought that the fellow who found the medicine might taste it. But the tooth-brush was precious from association."

Baggage is a standing subject of jest with the craft. A St. Louis typo came on here at the time of the National Democratic Convention in 1868. The weather was very hot, and, knowing an ex-printer, who was a clerk in a small hotel near Tammany Hall, the St. Louisian stepped into the office and asked to have his baggage put away, at the same time taking off a wilted paper collar and handing it to his acquaintance. The clerk received it with due gravity, saying, "You will need a check for it," and tearing the collar in two, wrote a number on one half, and gave it to his perspiring friend.

Some years ago a steamboat plying between Sacramento and San Francisco blew up opposite the latter city, killing a number of passengers, and making a complete wreck of the vessel. Among the passengers was Gov. Bigler, addicted to occasional pomposity, who escaped unhurt.

After the survivors had landed, a printer on the *Alta California*, who knew Bigler by sight, inquired if he had lost much.

"Lost everything but my honor," was the magniloquent response.

"Well, Governor, you've come ashore with

the lightest baggage that has been seen in Trisco since '49."

The compositor on a morning journal frequently has, in chronic form, Panurge's disease — want of money. He is glad to pay when he has the wherewithal; when he has not, he is ingenious in excuses and pretexes.

A *Herald* printer once bought of a tailor in the Bowery a fine suit of clothes on credit. When the bill was handed him by a collector, his pocket-book was empty. He looked at the bill, and at the \$60 charged, in apparent surprise, and then said: "This is a devil of a mistake! Moses & Son have got me down for a whole suit of clothes. All I ever had of them was a coat at \$30. Tell them so, and that I'll call up and settle."

The collector did as requested; but as the printer failed to keep his word he was dunned again. Once more he was amazed. "Moses & Son must have a queer book-keeper. He charges me with a suit of clothes, when I bought only a pair of trousers, price \$10. I'll drop in, in a day or two, and pay for them. Mention the error, please."

A third time the collector appeared. Then the compositor vowed he had bought nothing but a waistcoat, which was \$5, promising to discharge the debt the next day.

The bill having been presented the fourth time, the creditor expressed irritation, declaring the \$60 should be 60 cents, for a pair of socks. "They've put the figures in the dollar instead of the cent column—the stupid fellows. Call in to-morrow."

Several weeks after, having been again dunned, he asked, in rage: "Who are Moses & Son, No. — Bowery? Never was in their shop — never heard before of the swindling Jews. Tell them to go to the devil!"

## II.

The newspaper type-setter has his own opinions on all subjects, never sharing the opinions of his neighbours, unless they chance to agree with his own. You can get original ideas any day by talking with him, and you will find that he represents the minority, because he does his own thinking. With the history of his own country, with the character of politicians, with the peculiarities of journalists, with actors and the theatre in general, he is especially familiar. He is full of reminiscences of Horace Greeley, James Gordon Bennett, Henry J. Raymond,

Thurlow Weed, Major M. M. Noah, James Watson Webb, Thomas Ritchie, George D. Prentice, Duff Green, John M. Daniel, and a host of other editors, dead and alive. 'He may not have seen them himself — some of them, as he would express it, may have handed in their checks before he dreamed of sticking type—but he has heard plenty of anecdotes about them, and his memory is very retentive.

In the offices of the *Tribune*, *Herald*, or *Times* you can learn of the idiosyncrasies of the newspaper scribes of the past half century North, East, South, and West; in the *World*, *Sun*, or *Evening Post* all the fatuities of, and good things got off by or put upon printers are mentally recorded and reproduced with embellishment. Their foolishness, impudences, or mistakes are not permitted to die with the circumstances that give rise to them; lifted out of their surroundings, they are sharpened into ridiculous relief, and exploded, so to speak, upon their unlucky author when he is totally unprepared.

A typo who has made some absurd blunder in Savannah will learn, on entering an office in Milwaukee, that his blunder has preceded him. Some ludicrous incident of which he is the subject, or object, will cross the continent almost as rapidly as he can. A good thing on him, as it is styled, will take up its residence in the news-room of every large city, and refuse to be expelled. He cannot put a quietus upon his mistakes, either professional or personal. They will confront him again and again at unexpected seasons and in out-of-the-way places. In a printing office all days are judgment days; printers are condemned repeatedly for the same offence, and each time punished with new tortures. At first they are goaded nearly to frenzy by this worthless iteration; but they get used to it, as eels are presumed to get used to being skinned. At least they assume to be callous, and to seem callous is to cripple criticism. I have known sensitive youths to suffer terribly in their typographical initiation, and to be obliged, after heroic endurance, to relinquish an avocation in which the bed of Procrustes is so unremittingly employed.

I have an instance still vivid in my mind. A young printer had come to the city from an interior town, and a "take" of a critique I had written on Edwin Booth's *Hamlet* fell to his lot. The "melancholy Dane" occurring in a sentence, he set it the "melancholy Dave," and, by an oversight of the proof-reader, so it appeared

in the morning issue. The error, which had occurred by a *v* getting into the *n* box, was no indication of his unintelligence: but it was too ludicrous to pass unnoticed.

When the unfortunate wight entered the composing-room the next day, he was greeted with, "Here comes Dave Hamlet!"

"How are you, Dave?"

"I don't care much for Booth's *Hamlet*. Dave Hamlet is the man for my money."

"This evening will be presented the sublime tragedy of David Hamlet, Jr."

"Conundrum—Why did *Hamlet* kill his uncle? Because he called him Dave. Verdict of the jury, Served him right."

"Hamlet was the Prince of Dunkirk; Dave Hamlet was a bully boy with a glass eye."

"David, thou art the man!" etc.

The poor typo turned crimson, and then pale, and as the rallery went on he attempted to explain, which caused it to increase. Finally, some imp of the "stick" burst out into impromptu doggerel:

"Come tell us a story, or sing us a stave  
About the pensive, piping, princely Dave;  
Do not fret, nor swear; never rave,  
If you are, my boy, the melancholy Dave."

The persecuted could stand plain prose, but wretched rhyme was more than he could bear. He assaulted the rhymester, and an encounter ensued, in which "Dave" was worsted. During that week he had six fisticuffs; when he threw up his situation and left town, in hope of escaping the jeers at his expense.

He never did escape, poor fellow. The melancholy Dave proved to be the ghost of his father's son. It followed him from city to city, from news-room to news-room; it drove him to drink, delirium, and the grave.

His death was the immediate result of the wrong letter in the right box.

Printers do not mean to be cruel or harsh—far from it. They hide kind hearts behind rough manners; but they count it the first duty of each member of their craft to take a joke stoically. If he cannot he seems to them devoid of the proper typographical element. They have learned to do so themselves—not without repressed pain—why should not others? He who makes their acquaintance must accept their jests.

They have always been interesting to me, for they are so charmingly irreverent, so delightfully indifferent to public opinion. On any newspaper by which I have been engaged to

exercise my circulation-decreasing talent, I have usually lost little time in finding my way from the editorial to the composing-room. And at the witching hour—between 3 and 4 a. m.—after the typos had "knocked off," I have often been amused at their reminiscences of adventures and their rehearsals of droll experiences.

When I was in my teens I wrote a very florid, turgid sketch about somebody or something, and went into the news-room to read the proof. While so occupied the assistant foreman came to me and said: "You write like Carlyle."

"Of course I do," I replied, and he went away.

Having finished my task, he returned with the remark: "I forgot to say that Carlyle, in my opinion, is the worst writer and the biggest fool now living."

"I think so too," was my answer, "and for that reason I fully appreciate your compliment."

He looked at me admiringly for a moment, and announced: "You ought to be a printer."

"But if I turn journalist, won't that appease your revenge?"

"Yes; no man can do worse or get lower than that."

I had been but six hours on the first newspaper I attempted to kill (it still lives—I did not stay long) when a compositor asked me to write an obituary of his wife who had died that morning. I complied in as bombastic rhetoric as I could command. After the notice had been published he approached with a serio-comic air, and said: "I'm very much obliged, J—; I'll be happy to do the same thing for you, if you ever get married."

To be continued.

"Never hug a girl in tight-fitting corset," is the warning of the *Elmira Gazette*. Yes, to be sure, but then, you know—er—er—how is a fellow to know, just—er—well, how do *you* find out how they fit before you begin hugging, anyhow?—*Hatkeye*.

A compositor always "sets" at his work whether he has got a chair or not.—*Stamford Advocate*.

At the same time he must have a "stand."

Delightful weather for printer's rollers. Isn't it?—*Stamford Advocate*.

You'd think so if you were down in the fog for a fortnight.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.



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

### Bookbinding and Paper-ruling.

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

### Commercial Traveller.

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

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

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

### Paper Manufacturers.

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J. RIORDON, Merriton, Ontario. See advt.

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

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul Street, Quebec, Q. See advt.  
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BAYLIS, WILKES MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Nazareth street, Montreal, Q. See advt.

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

### Printing Press Manufacturers.

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.

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

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Hard Metal.—Accurately Finished Type.

### To Subscribers.

In the matter of subscriptions some of our friends have responded promptly but a great number are putting the matter off for a more convenient season. We would remind such that we have to pay sharply "on time" for everything which we supply, and consequently have need of all the amounts due us. We have a large number of accounts on our books—chiefly small amounts which the parties might easily pay if they would only consider the importance of so doing. Friend, put yourself in our place, in imagination, and kindly bear in mind that our charges are all at *cash* prices, leaving us no margin for expense of sending out an agent to collect; also please remember that subscriptions are due *in advance*, and are so low that promptness in paying is not only desirable but absolutely necessary.

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

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

### BIRTHS.

On the 4th July, the wife of Mr. John L. Seaward, compositor, Quebec, of a daughter.

On the 20th July, the wife of Mr. Patrick O'Rielly, foreman *Daily Mercury*, Quebec, of a daughter.

At Montreal, on the 28th July, the wife of Louis N. Parent, printer, of a daughter.

At Montreal, on the 28th July, the wife of Mr. Robert Murphy, of the *Evening Post*, of a son.

At Listowel, Ont., on the 8th July, the wife of Mr. R. Ferguson, of the *Banner*, of a son.

At Walkerton, Ont., on the 12th July, the wife of Mr. John A. Ritinger, of the *Glocke*, of a son.

At Perth, Ont., on the 18th June, the wife of A. D. May, printer, of a daughter.

At Stratford, Ont., on the 30th May, the wife

of James Fahey, Esq., editor of the *Herald*, of a son.

At Guelph, Ont., 24th June, the wife of Mr. A. Bessell, compositor, of the *Mercury* office, of a son.

### MARRIED.

At Quebec, on June 6th, by the Rev. D. Marsh, at the residence of J. Woodley, uncle of the bride, George A. Jackson, night foreman of the *Chronicle*, to Ada Harvey, both of that city.

At Princeton, Ont., on the 19th June, Mr. F. J. Gissing, formerly of the Woodstock *Review*, to Miss Mary Freeman, all of Princeton.

At St. Andrews, N. B., July 1st, by the Rev. T. W. Crawley, Charles Franklin Howe, of the *Courier* staff, St. Stephen, to Maggie A., third daughter of the late Alexander Watson, of St. Andrews.

At Simcoe, Ont., on the 4th June, by the Rev. D. G. Sutherland, B. D., Mr. Henry Johnson, foreman in the *Reporter* office, to Frances, daughter of Mr. Jos. Lemon, of Charlotteville.

At the residence of the bride's mother, Hamilton, Ont., on the 25th July, Mr. S. Frank Wilson, of the *New Dominion*, Toronto, to Minnie F., youngest daughter of the late W. G. Kerr, Esq.

### DIED.

In Montreal, on the 28th July, the infant daughter of Louis N. Parent, printer.

In Cobourg, Ont., on the 22nd July, Edward Robertshaw, printer, of St. Catharines, in the 27th year of his age.

In Ingersoll, Ont., on Sunday, 29th June, of consumption, William, second son of the late Charles Cavanagh of that place, compositor, and brother of Charles G. Cavanagh, of the *Herald* office, Georgetown, aged 34 years.

In Simcoe, Ont., on the 8th June, after a short illness, Mr. William F. Ransom, printer, in the 28th year of his age.

At his residence, 23rd June, Victoria-road, Barnsley, England, Thomas Lingard, senior proprietor of the *Barnsley Chronicle*.

### FOR SALE.

AT A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE.—A No. 6 "Washington" Hand-Press.

Also, an Eighth Medium "Gordon." Both of above will be sold cheap for cash if applied for at once. Address, "Press," care of this office. 3-2-1f

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Press, 4 years old; one Portable Ruling Machine, quite new. Both made by V. & J. Higgins, London, England. Address "G. W. H.," care this office.

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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*.

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Press. Size inside of chase—20x12½. In good order. Address "S. M. M.," care of this office.

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Press. Size of bed 27x29. Address W. F. H., care of this office.

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**FOR SALE.**—An old established Country Job

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**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.

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On Iron Cabinet.	{ 5x7 in. \$60 5x8 " 70 7x11 " 110	On wood Stand.	{ 5x7 in. \$50 5x8 " 60 7x11 " 100
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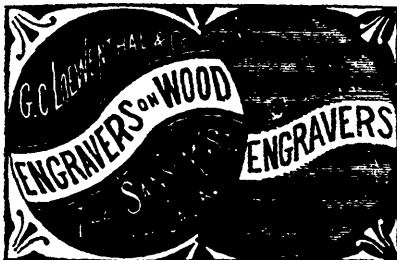
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 NO expense nor pains are spared in the manufacture of this press to make it the **LEADING JOB PRINTING PRESS.** It has every convenience required for doing the best of work in the shortest possible time. It has a compound power movement, by which the heaviest work can be done with ease. The improvements in our manufactory for the production of these presses enable us to offer them at the following reduced prices:  
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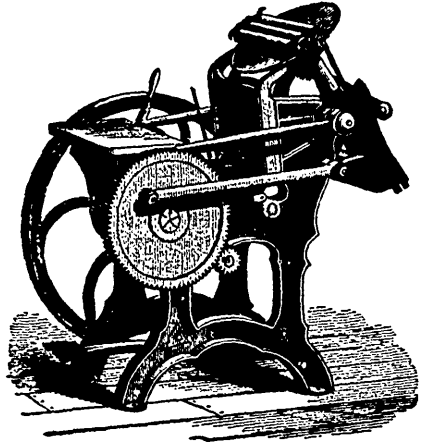
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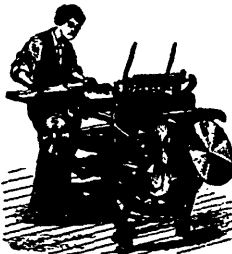
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**"LIBERTY" Treadle Job Printing Press!**



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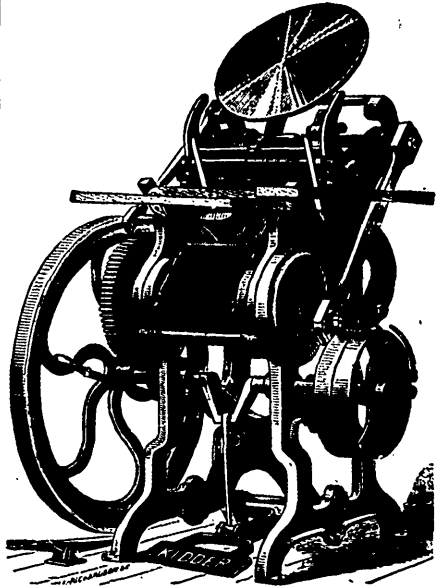
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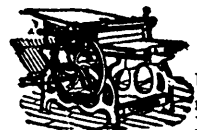
13 Place d'Armes Hill, near Craig St.,  
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HAVING dispensed with all assistance I beg to intimate that I will now devote my entire attention to the artistic production of the better class of work.

Orders for which is respectfully solicited.

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**R**ICHARD 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 attention at his hands. 2-1-12

## "SORTS."

A press of business—The printing press,  
How to acquire shorthand—Fool around a  
buzz saw.

"That's my impression," as the printer said  
when he kissed his sweetheart.

Printers never eat any of their own "pi;"  
they distribute it among the needy cases.

Anti-Fat is the name of a new medicine.  
Our compositors don't want any of that in their'n.

Talk about the sand blast, we'll put *our* towel  
against any kind of a blast. One sniff is a surfeit.

Our curiosity hunter is making a collection of  
old slippers and hats that have been used by  
printers.

A careless compositor who lost his "copy"  
called it a miss'd take.—*Stamford Advocate*.  
He must have been thinking of the galley loved.

An instructor asked a Freshman girl why beer  
in French was feminine. She replied that it was  
probably owing to the fact that the boys liked it  
so well.

The last poetical effort of the sweet singer of  
Michigan is a success. It is a boy.—*Turners  
Falls Reporter*. Bound in cloth we suppose.—  
*Bridgeport Standard*.

Saratoga trunks are now much oftener strap-  
ped than disobedient children.—*N. Y. Times*.  
But neither are strapped as often as an impecu-  
nious printer.—*Stamford Advocate*.

An American exchange has an elongated editorial  
about the "Awkwardness of gold as  
money." We cannot follow the argument nor  
see the point. Gold may be awkward, but it's  
rather more awkward to be without it.

"If we would have a free country, we must  
have a press," heroically exclaimed the devoted  
daughter of a rich Nevada miner, as she slid  
down a grape arbour at two o'clock in the morn-  
ing, and then cloped with a poor editor.

Fruit jar advertisements are beginning to  
sparkle in the newspapers, and between the first  
of June and the middle of September, a good  
natured porcelain kettle will travel more miles  
on a smaller circuit than a Methodist preacher.

A Chicago firm advertised for steady girls to  
help on pantaloons, and a woman—the mother  
of a family, no doubt—wrote in answer that a  
man who cannot help on his own pantaloons  
ought to be ashamed to advertise for girls to do  
it for him.

A country subscriber wants advice on the best  
way to raise his boys. It depends altogether on  
how high he wants to raise them. A number  
twelve boot might give them a moderate send-  
off. Keeping the jelly on the upper shelf is also  
a good idea.

Soon comes the time when the flies begin to  
contribute to the newspaper and other articles.  
The following is a small fly's last year's composi-

tion on "A Picture Frame;" at least it was on  
a picture frame until our better ½ washed it off:  
....., and so on.

A religious exchange bids us "beware of  
riches." From our earliest infancy we have  
been so closely following up this advice, that it  
is probable riches would not approach within  
several miles of us. We have sat up nights and  
spent long days bawaring them with the most  
gratifying results.

William Joseph, of Ackley, La., while drying  
his head with a towel rubbed off every hair, be-  
sides eye-brows, moustache and whiskers. It  
must have been a printing-office towel. The  
printing-office towel, it may be as well to ex-  
plain, is frequently used to rasp off a brass rule  
when a file can't be found.

"Learn to smile," urges a contemporary.  
This is pretty advice for an editor to give whose  
task it is to mould public opinion. Young men  
learn to "smile" soon enough without any  
newspaper instructions on the subject. It is  
suspected that the editor owns an interest in a  
large distillery.—*Norwich Bulletin*.

No one can fancy the feelings of a newspaper  
man when he hears a delinquent subscriber whom  
he has but twenty-four hours before vainly im-  
plored to "settle that little bill," yell out on  
Sunday, "put me down \$50 for the good of the  
cause," when they are "raising the church debt."  
—*Utason River Chronicle*.

The New York editorial association met in  
Syracuse a few days ago. While there they  
visited the Idiot Asylum, and got mixed up with  
the lunatics. The keepers had an awfully hard  
time to separate them, being unable to tell  
"toter from which. It was decidedly rough—  
on the lunatics.—*Norristown Herald*.

The following, clipped from an exchange, is  
too good to be lost: "A Toledo German, who  
has been keeping a saloon for the accommoda-  
tion of printers, has been obliged to suspend.  
On his books were found the following named  
members of the craft: "Der L im Brinter,"  
"Der Lectle," "Der Pen Putler Brinter," "Der  
Tivel," "Der Brinter mit der red hair," "Der  
Brinter mit hair not shoost so red."

Oh, he was a sweet, young, lithesome man

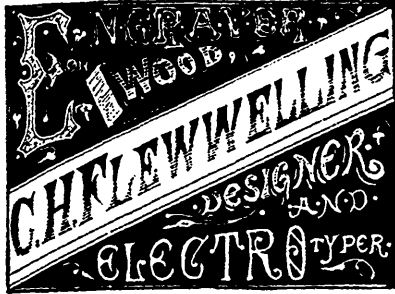
And he moved with a tender grace;  
And a smile like the sweep of an angel's wing  
Played over his fair young face.

"I bring," said he, and the editor bowed,  
For he loved the sweet young thing;  
"I bring," he murmured, "a poet's song,  
A lay of the balmy spring."

Then the editor gathered his cross-cut saw,  
And the nail grab, all the same;  
The big sledge-hammer, the long crow-bar,  
And the club with the terrible name.

He sawed him in two, and he flattened him out,

He tore out each quivering lung;  
He pinned them up to the sanctum wall,  
So scattered, and yet so young.



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SELECT LIST**

— OF —

**LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.**

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is \$635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are \$3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY. They are located in 823 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 3,000 population, and 444 County Seats. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWS-PAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, No. 10 Spruce st. (Printing House Sq.) N. Y. 2-10

**\$7** A DAY to Agents canvassing for the Fireside Visitor. Terms and outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. 2-10

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