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THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDS OF ARTS

VOL. VI. ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, FEB. & MARCH, 1882. Nos. 8 & 9.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

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

The Printer's Miscellany.

ST. JOHN, N. B., FEB. & MARCH, 1882.

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

Important Notice.

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

Special Notice.

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

Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World.

We acknowledge the receipt from the author and publisher, H. P. Hubbard, New Haven, Conn., of the "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World," a most wonderful production. The work is in two volumes of convenient size and handsomely bound; in fact, the mechanical execution of these volumes is something to be proud of. The publisher states that it has taken a large force of correspondents, copyists, translators and writers fully seventeen months to collect, arrange, revise, prepare for the press, and supervise the printing of the material required to fill the 2,593 pages in these two volumes.

The first volume is devoted chiefly to United States and Canadian matters. It opens with polyglot title pages, a page dedicated to Queen Victoria and President Arthur, and a memorial page to President Garfield. The preface is in four languages, and is followed by a pen-portrait of the author and publisher. Then we have the following instructive and entertaining articles: "News Gathering of the World," "What's in a Name," "Maps of the World," with statistics of areas and population, and a brief description of New Haven, Conn., the "City of Elms." Next follows a series of illus-

trations, including portraits, with brief biographical pen-etchings of distinguished American editors and publishers, views of celebrated printing houses and *fac-similes* of ancient and modern newspapers. A brief history of the rise and progress of printing and journalism comes next, and is followed by the lists of newspapers in the United States and British American Provinces, which have been prepared with unusual care and thoroughness. Then follows a series of maps of the States, etc., of North America; specimens of the typography of about 160 different languages; a unique and curious collection of *fac-similes* of English, French, Spanish, Italian, Egyptian, South American and Australasian newspapers; a series of articles descriptive of the United States as a whole, and of its various States and Territories separately, closing with complete statistics of the Press of the United States and British American Provinces.

The second volume opens with the polyglot title-pages, a view of the publication office, and an introduction in English, German, French and Spanish, reviewing the press of the world, and referring to the summary tables at the conclusion of the work. Immediately following this are unique and interesting diagrams, illustrating by zones the latitudinal distribution of the press. A few pages are here devoted to showing how the information for the Directory was collected and to returning thanks to contributors and helpers. Then comes the lists of newspapers of foreign lands, the list of each country being prefaced by a brief explanatory introduction in three or more languages, and the names of publications are not only given in their own vernacular, but their significations appear in English. Following the foreign lists, we have a series of gazetteer articles descriptive of all foreign countries, in which the names of the various countries of the world are given in all the leading modern languages. Next come maps of all foreign nations and a condensed and convenient table of coins and currencies of all nations. "The Responsible Banks of the World" is the caption of a list embracing about twenty thousand banks. This is the first time the banks of all countries have been so fully and so methodically catalogued. A comparative table, showing the growth of the press of the United States during the three decades from 1850 to 1880, and a large amount of statistical information

concerning journalism in the United States in 1879-80 follows, with an "Exhibit of the Newspaper Publications of All Nations," and a "Summary of the Publications of the Globe by Grand Divisions." These are given in English, German, French and Spanish. Carefully prepared indexes of both volumes are given at the close, by means of which every desired point or subject within the work may be easily found. An addenda follows, containing names of publications received too late for incorporation in the body of the work.

The task of H. P. Hubbard, Esq., in the production of this Directory, has surely not been a light one, and we are satisfied that it has been performed with a conscientious thoroughness, ability and success that deserve high praise, and ensure the success of the Directory—for it has no competitor, and it is an indispensable source of information for all.

We tender the author and publisher our hearty congratulations.

Fire Escapes.

Printing offices, especially composing-rooms, are generally placed in the upper stories of buildings for many good reasons. This being the case, means of escape should be provided for the employés in cases of fire. In witness of the truth of this statement see the large loss of life at the burning of the old *World* building, in New York, as recently published in these pages. Had proper means of escape been furnished or on hand, it is safe to assert that not one life would have been sacrificed on that occasion. There is no excuse for their absence excepting parsimony on the part of the employers, and why should human life be put in the scales with dollars and cents? If, in case a workman lost his life in a burning building, the employer was tried for manslaughter, at least, more appliances would be furnished, and, as a consequence, the danger to life in burning buildings would be reduced in proportion. We notice that the New York *Herald* has taken the matter up and recommends the employment of rope for ladders as fire escapes, these being less expensive and more easily managed than wire, which is in use in many places. The Boston Fire Commissioners have ordered the owners or occupants of buildings to provide rope ladders wherever five or more operatives are employed above the second story. There can be no doubt

that good rope ladders, with proper arrangements for attachment to a building, are the cheapest and most effective of simple fire escapes, for they can be kept under cover until needed for use, they can be quickly dropped, their lower ends can be steadied from the ground or drawn from the wall of a building, as no fixed iron ladder can; being movable they can also be shifted from window to window as the exigencies of the occupants may demand. They also can be saturated with certain chemicals to resist any flame through which a human being could pass.

"Walking in the Dark."

The eleventh annual report of the Board of Managers of the Halifax (N. S.) Institution for the Blind has been received. We might mention for the information of those who may not have previously heard of this institution that it was founded by the late William Murdoch, Esq., who died in London in 1863, having a few years previously taken up his residence there, after a long, useful and successful life as a merchant in Halifax. In his will he bequeathed, in addition to the various other charities, the munificent sum of £5,000 N. S. currency, toward the endowment of an Asylum for the Blind, on condition that a suitable building would be secured at a cost of not less than £3,000. An amount was raised by subscription shortly after his decease, sufficient for this purpose, and an eligible site having been procured gratuitously from the city of Halifax, arrangements were made, and a suitable brick building was erected, capable of accommodating about forty pupils. There are at present in the institution twenty-two inmates—nine girls and thirteen boys. Of the girls, five belong to Nova Scotia, three to New Brunswick, and one to Prince Edward Island. Of the boys, nine belong to Nova Scotia, two to New Brunswick, one to Prince Edward Island and one to Cape Breton. The cost of each pupil is put down at \$160 per annum. The province of Nova Scotia grants \$1000 yearly to the institution, this province pays \$120 yearly for each of its pupils, while Prince Edward Island contributes nothing at all. The treasurer's report shows the income from all sources to have been \$4,660 and the expenditure \$4,740.44. The payment of \$5 yearly constitutes a member, while the donation of \$50 at one time constitutes a life member. A circular

accompanies the report asking for the names, ages and post office addresses of blind persons under twenty-one years of age in the Maritime Provinces.

It is almost impossible for one blessed with good eyesight to realize at all fully the startling disproportion between the number of books printed for the seeing and for the blind; the greater dependence of the blind than the seeing upon books for education and entertainment; the vastly greater bulk and cost of a book printed to be read with the fingers over one printed to be read with the eyes. But when one reflects on the number of resources for earning a livelihood which blindness cuts off, and that many of these resources are rescued and restored by the knowledge which comes only through books, one feels as if no other word need be spoken to awaken benevolence in this direction and to stimulate it to munificence.

Paper Statistics.

Of the 1,300,000,000 human beings inhabiting the globe, 360,000,000 have no paper nor writing material of any kind; 500,000,000 of the Mongolian race use a paper made from the stalks and leaves of plants; 10,000,000 use for graphic purposes tablets of wood; 130,000,000—the Persians, the Hindoos, Armenians and Syrians—have paper made from cotton, while the remaining 300,000,000 use the ordinary staple. The annual consumption by this latter number is estimated at 1,800,000,000 pounds, an average of six pounds to the person, which has increased from two and a half pounds during the last fifty years. To produce this amount of paper, 200,000,000 pounds of woolen rags, besides great quantities of linen rags, straw, wood, and other materials, are yearly consumed. The paper is manufactured in 3,960 paper mills, employing 90,000 male and 180,000 female laborers. The amounts, proportionately, of the different kinds of paper are stated to be: Of writing paper, 300,000,000 pounds; of printing paper, 900,000,000 pounds; of wall paper, 400,000,000, and 200,000,000 pounds of cartoons, blotting-paper, etc.

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

Volume I, No. 2.

“ II, Nos. 6 and 7.

“ IV, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 12.

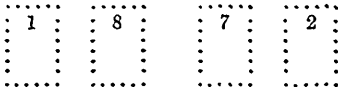
We are willing to give two current numbers for every one of the above sent to this office.

Imposing from Memory.

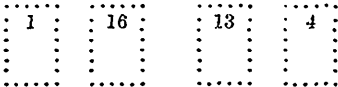
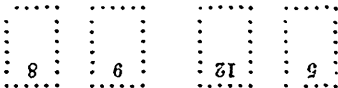
A correspondent of the *Paper & Printing Trades Journal* claims to have discovered an easy plan of dealing with a sheet of 8vo., which, he says, has never before been published. We have no wish to detract any credit from this correspondent, but would say that, as far back as 1863, we knew a workman in a *New Orleans* job office who practised the same plan, and who exhaustively explained to us, by diagram and otherwise, the self-same mode of dealing with this matter. The correspondent above referred to says :

Having learnt the order in which a half-sheet of 8vo., is imposed, it occurred to me to apply that order to a whole sheet, and to see if the numbers would resolve themselves into any kind of system. The result was an agreeable surprise. The outer form, as compared with the imposition of a half-sheet, and gone round in the same order, resolves itself into plus 3, plus 1, alternately, all the way round. This will be readily seen by comparing the two forms here given :

A HALF-SHEET 8VO.



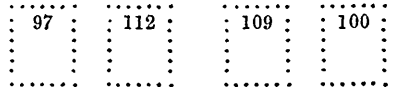
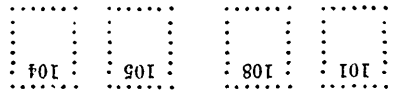
OUTER FORM OF WHOLE SHEET.



First go around the half-sheet from page 1 to page 8; then, *in the same order*, go round the outer form of whole sheet, and it will be found to rise in number by three's and one's alternately, in the most regular manner. For the outer form, then, I start with the lowest number I have to impose, and the simple rule, plus 3, plus 1, going round the form in half-sheet fash-

ion, brings the imposition right with the utmost certainty. Many a man can impose the first sheet of a work correctly without referring to any table, who nevertheless gets "bothered" when dealing with higher numbers. The simple rule I have given entirely obviates the difficulty. For instance, if I start imposing a sheet that begins with 97, I know that the opposite corner wants 97 plus 3, which is of course 100, the next corner takes plus 1 (101); the third corner is plus 3 (104); and so on, with the result here shown—

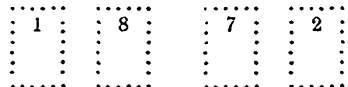
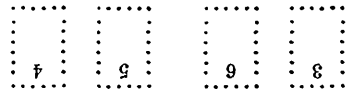
OUTER FORM.



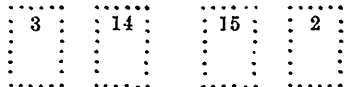
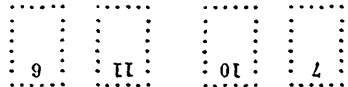
It will be seen that all the above quartos "prove" right, each pair of pages when added coming to 209. At the same time they have only been laid down in accordance with the simple formula "plus 3, plus 1."

Now for the inner form compare—

HALF-SHEET OF 8VO.



INNER FORM OF SHEET.

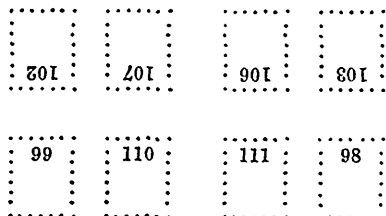


Going from 3 to 2, in the inner form we have—minus 1, next plus 5; then minus 1 again, and then plus 5, and so on alternately all the way round in what I must call "half-sheet

order." It will be found to be simply a matter of minus 1, plus 5.

So, if the outer form began with page 97, the corresponding corner of the inner form of course begins with two pages higher than that, viz; 99. The rule of minus 1, plus 5, will then place the pages as follows:—

INNER FORM.



The quarters of this form, when added, agree with the outer form given above, being 209 each, and they have been arrived at by the simple rule of minus 1, plus 5.

To sum up, then—

The outer form, when laid down in what I may call "half-sheet order," is plus 3, plus 1 all round.

The inner form is minus 1, plus 5, all round.

The outer form of course begins with the lowest number; the inner form with the page that is 2 higher than that.

The Public Printing of New Brunswick.

In the House of Assembly, on March 21st, during the passage of Supply, the following debate took place on the item for Public Printing:

"Mr. Willis said the public printing should be kept within the items. The report of public works, with 106 pages, cost \$615, which was an outrageous figure. He found \$100 paid for preparing the report of public works, which he considered improper. There was also \$100 for dispensing the stationery. If it is necessary to increase the salary of the officer it should be done.

"Mr. Blair said if the report cost twice what it should have for printing, the Chief Commissioner should explain if he assisted his political friends at the cost of the Province.

"Mr. Landry said if his friend (Mr. Willis) had been given the job, he would not have said the work was only worth half the amount. He had not paid the amount to help a friend, and would make a point of inquiring about the mat-

ter and see if he was not imposed on before the amount was paid. Some years it was done for less than \$600, but this year extra numbers had been ordered. The engineer of the department, who has the stationery in charge, has had his work increasing every year. He is there before hours and after hours, and the additional labor should be paid for.

"Mr. Hanington spoke of the integrity of the gentleman who printed the report, and said he believed the offices in the country should have a fair share of the work.

"Mr. White complained that the returns moved for in regard to printing had not been forthcoming. He thought more economy could be exercised in the matter. From 1867 down the expenditure for printing has averaged \$10,000. If put out by contract it would cost thousands of dollars less."

Remark upon the above is reserved for some future occasion. We merely wish, at present, to put the matter on record.

The following are the amounts expended on Government Printing and Advertising for thirteen years, from 1867:

1867 Printing and Advertising...	\$	8,319	10
1868	"	14,054	55
1869	"	8,220	76
1870	"	6,232	22
1871	"	7,748	31
1872	"	12,801	61
1873	"	9,470	11
1874	"	14,835	51
1875	"	10,961	24
1876	"	10,742	03
1877	"	10,270	00
1878	"	13,165	06
1879	"	12,118	57

\$135,939 07

Photographs in Moonlight.

According to the *Cleveland Leader*, Richard Jahr, a young German photographer, lately residing in that city, has accomplished the unique feat of photographing an object by moonlight. This object was the Lake View Cemetery, where Garfield lies buried. The method employed was the gelatine-bromide process, the dry plates of which are well known to be exceedingly sensitive. The night was clear, and the time of exposure lasted for five hours. The photograph is described as peculiar. The sky is very white; the trees are black. The vault is well taken, but the shadows falling in two different directions produce a singular effect. It is claimed that this is the first picture ever taken by moonlight.

The Newspaper History of Quebec.

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

Gazette de Quebec, political and commercial, founded June 21, 1764, by Messrs. Brown & Gilmore, at their printing office, St. Louis st., in the Upper Town, Quebec, in small folio size, was published, half-French, half-English, once a week, on Thursday, from 1764 to 1818, at three dollars a year; twice a week, Monday and Thursday (English and French), 1818-1832, at four dollars a year.

May 2, 1832, the journal began to appear three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for the English part, and three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, for the French part, and this mode of publication continued till October 29, 1842, on which day the *Gazette* ceased to be published in French. The price for each journal, separately, was twenty shillings a year: for the two together, thirty shillings, exclusive of postage.

The *Gazette* appeared three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (English only), from 1842 to 1848, and the price four dollars a year; it appeared daily 1848-1859, and the price five dollars a year; at length it was published three times a week, Monday, Wednesday and Friday (English only), from 1859 to October 30, 1874, on which day the *Gazette* terminated its existence, more than a hundred years old. During its last five or six years the subscription was reduced from four dollars to ten shillings a year, to secure an increase of country subscribers.

Proprietors—1764-1774, Brown & Gilmore; 1775-1789, William Brown; 1789-1793, Samuel Neilson, brother of John; 1793-1796, Rev. Dr. Sparks, for John Neilson, minor; 1796-1822, John Neilson; 1822-1836, Samuel Neilson, son of John and Cowan; 1836-1837, Samuel Neilson; 1837-1849, William Neilson & Co.; and during the twenty-five last years, Robert Middleton. But from 1856-1874, he was associated with M. Dawson, under the name of Middleton & Dawson.

Editors—1764-1808, without known editor; John Neilson, 1808-1822; Samuel Neilson, jr., 1822-1836; John Neilson, 1836-1848; Ronald McDonald, French part, 1842-1848; Ronald McDonald, English, 1848-1849; Robert Middleton, 1849-1874.

From its appearance to 1808, exclusively, the *Gazette* was small folio size; afterwards it was, folio.

In the course of its long career, the journal suffered two suspensions: one, eighteen months after its birth, and the other some years later. It was customary to call the *Gazette de Quebec* Neilson's *Gazette*, because the Messrs. Neilson have been proprietors and editors of it for a great number of years.

Le Courier de Quebec, or French Herald, (Prospectus, Jan. 1, 1788), founded Monday, November 24th, 1788, was intended to appear once a week, and to contain correspondence, remarkable events, essays, poetry; but, through lack of a sufficient number of subscribers, only a single number appeared. M. Tansell was editor and it was printed by William Moore. The subscription was a half-guinea, or fourteen francs, a year, payable on delivery of the first paper. Size, quarto.

The *Quebec Herald*, containing news, essays, poetry, founded November 24th, 1788, appeared on Monday with eight pages and existed at least two years. It was printed by William Moore and the subscription was a guinea a year. Size, quarto.

November 26, 1789, the aforesaid William Moore published another *Quebec Herald*, treating of subjects analogous to those of the preceding journal, but appearing on Thursday, with eight pages, and continuing at least a year, if not more. The subscription price and size were the same as the former *Herald*.

The *Quebec Daily Mercury* (Prospectus, November 9, 1804), a political, commercial and industrial journal, was founded January 5, 1805, by Mr. Thomas Cary, who published it till 1823. At that date, he conveyed the establishment to his son George, who continued the publication till 1855. Ever since, the grandson of the founder had the administration of the journal. However, we must remark that from the month of January, 1863, to April, 1864, a person named Blackburn published the *Mercury* in the name of the government.

At its origin, the journal was published at No. 21 cote Lamontague, in quarto size, eight pages per number. Subscription, a guinea a year. The *Mercury* was at first published on Saturday; but on October 5, 1805, it appeared on Monday; on June 2, 1812, on Tuesday; on Friday, May 17, 1816, it appeared twice a week,

Tuesday and Friday; the number of Friday was the supplement which was published till January 3, 1824. In 1824 the *Mercury* was published Tuesday and Saturday till 1832, when it commenced to appear three times a week, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Since January 12, 1863, the journal was daily, and the subscription six dollars a year.

The *Mercury* contained eight pages till 1828, and after 1832 it was published in folio size. Mr. Willan, advocate, was editor in 1875.

Le Canadien, "Nos Institutions, notre Langue et nos Loix," a political, commercial, industrial and agricultural journal, was founded November 22, 1806, by Messrs. Bedard, Panet, Blanchet and other liberal members of the House of Assembly. The paper appeared on Saturday, in quarto size. Subscription, ten shillings a year. Printed and published by Charles Roi, St. Francois street.

On Saturday, February 7th, 1807, the paper was published at the Canadian Printing Office, St. Francois street, No. 10, having M. Jean Antoine Bouthillier as editor. In 1809, M. Jean Antoine Panet appears to have acted as editor.

March 12, 1810, the *Canadien* appeared on Wednesday; it was the last number. Three days afterward the paper was destroyed—on account of an article, due, it seems to the pen of M. Bedard, and having at its head this bizarre title: "Tenons-nous par le bout du nez,"—(Let us hold ourselves by the point of the nose)—under the administration of the Governor, Sir James Craig, the government destroying the materials of the press and imprisoning both its editor and printer (Mr. Charles Lefrancois), for pretexts so futile that it constantly refused to prosecute those gentlemen when they demanded that justice as a favor.

The arrest was made under the command of Captain Allison of the regular army.

"Bringing together again," says M. Benjamin Sulte, "the remains of the office sacked by the soldiers of the savage Craig, some politicians tried to set the *Canadien* on foot again, which re-appeared June 14, 1817, opening thus a door for those who could hold a pen." As it was the fifth volume, the journal appeared by that to be the continuation of the *Canadien* of 1810. The edition was weekly, and appeared on Saturday, with eight pages, published by Laurent Bedard and printed by Francois Belanger, No. 3 St. John street; price of subscription, fifteen francs

a year, half payable in advance; size, medium folio. The paper existed till some time in the year 1819.

"At this date," says M. B. Sulte, "it killed itself by attacking Dr. Blanchet, an influential member, one of those who had been imprisoned for having founded and written for the old *Canadien*."

M. Blanchet determined the following year to re-establish the old *Canadien*, which appeared Wednesday, January 19, 1820, with eight pages, having M. Flavian Vallerand for printer, and, according to appearances, a committee to edit under the control of Dr. Blanchet. Etienne Charretier, aged 22 years, was the ostensible editor, curé of St. Benoit. The role he played in 1837 is well known. M. Parent, our celebrated publicist, (died December 22, 1874,) was also assistant editor, 1822-1825.

The printing of the *Canadien* ceased with M. Flavian Vallerand, March 12, 1825, and then the paper disappeared. The publication was weekly, appearing on Wednesday in quarto size, then in folio. Price, at first three dollars a year, then two dollars.

The *Canadien*, "notre culte et nos moeurs, notre langue et nos droits," re-appeared August 17, 1825, with volume 1st, was published on Wednesday, but disappeared some weeks after. Printed and published by Flavian Vallerand, No. 2 St. John street, Upper Town. Price of subscription, four dollars a year. Size, folio.

The *Canadien* was resuscitated on Saturday, May 7, 1831, at No. 11 Lamontague street, Lower Town, with M. Etienne Parent (whose name is mentioned above) as editor, and M. Jean Baptiste Frechette as printer. They entered into partnership. The paper appeared Wednesdays and Saturdays till May 9, 1832. Price, four dollars a year. Size, folio. At Vol. 2nd, May 9, 1832, the publication became tri-weekly, that is, appeared on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and the subscription was still twenty shillings a year.

From May 8, 1857, to November 6 of the same year, the journal appeared every day of the week, on account of the business season, then the publication became tri-weekly as formerly.

Since May 29, 1874, the *Canadien* had a daily publication, which appeared at six o'clock in the morning, at the price of six dollars a year. The tri-weekly edition appeared on Tuesdays,

Thursdays and Saturdays, and contained the résumé of the daily edition. Subscription price, four dollars a year.

The *Canadien* was published with eight pages in quarto size during the years 1857, '58, '59, '60, and to May 6, 1861.

Proprietors — Jean Baptiste Frechette and Etienne Parent from 1831-1843; J. B. Frechette, alone, 1843-1847; his successors were his sons Paul and Edouard; the latter kept the management of the journal till March 28, 1862; Joseph Norbert Duquet from 1862 till February 26, 1866; Frs. Evanturel from 1866 till the commencement of the year 1872; Louis Honoré Huot, 1872-1874; William E. Blumhart from 1874 till June 22, 1875; Israel Tarte and L. G. Desjardins were the proprietors from June 22d, 1875.

Editors—Etienne Parent, the founder, from 1831 to 1843; Ronald McDonald, 1843-1854; without known editor from 1854 to March 7, 1855; Francois Magloire Derome from 1855 to June 4, 1857; Joseph Guillaume Barthe from June 8, 1857, to June 6, 1860; a committee of co-editors, among whom was Etienne Parent for the second time, 1860-1862; J. G. Barthe, for the second time, from 1862 to the month of August, 1863; Hector Fabre from 1863 till the month of August, 1866; Frs. Evanturel from 1866-1872; Lucien Turcotte from the beginning of 1872 till March 14, 1873; L. H. Huot, 1873-1874; J. Israel Tarte and L. G. Desjardins were the editors since 1874.

Courier de Quebec, a journal containing foreign and political news, literary news, and researches concerning the history of our country, was founded the third of January, 1807, by Dr. James Labrie, appeared twice a week, Wednesdays and Saturdays, contained two columns on each page, and was published until 1809. In the prospectus, 29th October, 1806, the editors engaged to insert nothing in their paper contrary to religious principles, to the welfare of the state, or to the interests of private individuals. Printed and published by the editors at the New Printing Office, No. 19 Buade street, Upper City. Subscription, fifteen shillings a year and the size octavo.

Le Vrai Canadien—"Loyal ever to the King." Such was the title of a political journal which was published from Wednesday, 7th March, 1810, until the 6th of March, 1811, inclusive. Organ of Judge De Bonne and of

Chief Justice Jonathan Sewell. The *Vrai Canadien* appeared once a week, in quarto size. Editor, M. Perrault, Justice of the Peace. Printed for the editor at the New Printing Office, by C. E. Desbarats, Assistant Justice of the Assembly Chamber and Law Printer.

The *Commercial List*, founded May, 1816, in the interests of commerce, appeared every Thursday and existed for twenty years. At the beginning the journal was published for the proprietors at the New Printing Office, in the Free Masons' Hall, and laterly, for the proprietors, by Thos. Cary & Co., in the same place: Free Masons' Hall. Appeared first in quarto size; afterwards in small folio.

The *Telegraph* appeared in the years 1820-1821; founder, Robert Christie.

La Sentinelle was published only during the year 1822; founder, F. X. Tessier, M. D.

Gazette Patriotique, with motto, "*Pro bono publico*," founded 12th of July, 1823 was published on Saturday and existed at least four weeks. Subscription, twelve shillings a year for the city; for the country, same price, with postage added. The *Gazette* was printed and published by the Lemaitre Bros., No. 4 Ste. Famille Street. Size, small folio.

La Sentinelle de Quebec appeared on the 11th of May, 1826, promising to appear every Thursday morning, with a supplement which would be published every Monday morning. The Thursday morning copy contained only matters analogous to the plan and general aim of the publication; while the copy of Monday morning announced sheriff's sales, the arrivals, the state of importation and exportation,—in fine, all kinds of advertisements, commercial and otherwise, desired to be inserted. The subscription was twenty shillings a year, besides the cost of postage when sent that way, and payable in advance every quarter. The *Sentinelle* was printed by the Lemaitre Bros., Notre Dame street, No. 4, near the market, in the Lower City. Size, small folio. Only the first number has come to my hands.

L'Electeur, founded on the 16th of July, 1827, "for election purposes," was published in French and English. On one side was the French word *Electeur*, and on the other the English word *Elector*. This paper appeared several times a week and existed about a month and a half. Printed by Lemaitre Bros., No. 2 St. Joseph street; size, small folio.

The *Star*, a commercial journal, founded on Wednesday, December 5th, 1827, promised to appear with one sheet in English and the other in French. However, in the first number, may be seen at the top of the first page to the left the word *Star*, and to the right the word *Etoile*, and the paper was published half in English and half in French; but in the second number there was only a page and a half in French, while afterwards that language was afforded less and less space. Notwithstanding, this fact, the *Star* always contained writings and advertisements in French. During the first year of the existence of this journal the word *Etoile* is found on the first page of each number.

The paper was published once a week, on Wednesdays, until the first of May, 1828; from that time until the end of its existence, which took place on the 4th of December, 1830, the *Star* was published twice a week, viz., Wednesday and Saturday. The subscription was always four dollars a year.

From its foundation this journal announced its determination of wounding the feelings of neither English or French. The paper received the aid of eminent writers, who have, in its columns, treated divers subjects, such as education, science, early periods of Canadian history, law. The late Hon. Andrew Stuart (father of the present judge) and the late Judge Black, of the Court of Admiralty, were among the number of those who wrote articles for this paper. Printed by Lemaitre Bros., No. 11 Cote Lamontague, for David Wilkie, editor. Size, medium folio.

L'Abeille Canadienne, a literary publication, founded December 7, 1833, by F. X. Garneau (our national historian), who was editor of it, appeared once a week, on Saturday, and disappeared February 8, 1834. Printed by J. B. Frechette, 25 Cote Lamontague. Subscription price, ten shillings a year. Size, quarto.

Le Telegraph (The Telegraph), a political journal, founded March 7, 1837, by Messrs. Aubin and De Caspe, was published Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, in the morning, with one sheet in French and the other in English, and lived some months. Printed for the proprietors by Peter Ruthven, No. 6 Cote Lamontague. Price, two cents a number. Size, small folio.

The *Morning Herald*, a commercial journal, founded April 25, 1837, was published on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, in the morning

at 10 o'clock, and lived a little more than a year. In politics it was a constitutional paper. The first number contains an account of the fête of St. George, and local and industrial news. Proprietors, Messrs. Alfred Hawkins & Bean. Price, two cents a number. For sale at M. Cowan's, 9 la Fabrique street.

L. Liberal (The Liberal), founded June 17, 1837, was published half French and half English; the French part was edited by R. S. M. Bouchette, and the English part by Chas. Hunter. The paper was published in the interest of the ultra-radical party, appeared twice a week, Wednesday and Saturday, and lived five months. The first number contains only a single sheet. Subscription price, ten shillings a year. Size, small folio.

Le Fantasque, "a journal edited by a *flaneur*, (one who wastes time, seeing, hearing or doing foolish things,) printed as an amateur for those who might like to buy it," and having for its motto, "I neither obey nor command any person, I go where I like, I do what I please, I live as I can, and I die when I can't help it," was founded in August, 1837, by N. Aubin, who acted as editor. The journal appeared several times a month, without date and place of publication, or the day of the month, and that continued until June 1838. The first numbers were published partly in French and partly in English. Printed for the *flaneur-in-chief* by John Chamber-lent, *nippeur-in-chief*. Price, four cents a number. In June, 1838, the journal was published with eight pages on Saturday, till December 26 of the same year; what remained to close the first volume appeared on Monday, and the price was four cents a number. A. Jacquies, printer, 117 St. Valier street. The supplement to the *Fantasque* of 1838 commenced September 4 (1838), and ended December 20 of the same year. For the second volume, the journal appeared at first on Wednesday, then on Monday, with eight pages, and the price of the number was four cents. Volume third appeared on Monday with eight pages and on Thursday with four pages, and the subscription was ten shillings a year. Volume fourth was published at first on Monday and Thursday, then Wednesday and Saturday, with four pages, and the subscription was ten shillings a year. Volume fifth appeared on Saturday with eight pages and the subscription was seven shillings and six pence a year. Volume sixth was pub-

lished on Saturday, with eight pages, and the price of subscription was ten shillings a year. With this volume the journal disappeared, May 24, 1845.

The size of the *Fantastique* for the year 1837 was small quarto, with the exception of the first number, which was octavo. During the years 1838-41, and till April 7, 1842, the size was octavo. From April 7, 1842, to the end of August, 1843, the size was small folio. At length the form was changed again to octavo and so it remained to the end.

After an interruption of three years, the *Fantastique* was resuscitated, June 10, 1848, with eight pages, appeared on Saturday, and terminated its existence February 24, 1849. As it was the seventh volume, it was the continuation of the journal of M. Aubin. Printed and published for the editing committee by Frechette & Brother, No. 13 Lamontague street. Subscription price, seven shillings and six pence per annum. Size, octavo.

The *Literary Transcript*, a copy or reproduction of literature and intellectual works in general, was founded January 13, 1838, appeared three times a week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, and disappeared December 29 of the same year. Editor, Madame M. F. Kershaw, *nee* M. J. Donaghue. The journal was printed and published by Thomas J. Donaghue; office, No. 4 St. Antoine street, Lower Town. Subscription price, ten shillings a year, or two cents a number. Size, folio.

The *Quebec Transcript*, a political and commercial journal which succeeded the *Literary Transcript* with a variation in the title, was founded January 16, 1839, appeared on Wednesdays and Saturdays in the morning, then on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and lived for several years. Edited at first by Thomas J. Donaghue, then by M. Bean. The paper was published by the proprietors, William Cowan & Sons, No. 13 St. John street, opposite the Palace. Price of subscription, ten shillings per annum when the edition was semi-weekly, and three dollars when the publication became tri-weekly. Size, folio.

The *Canadian Colonist*, a political journal, founded July 2, 1839, appeared Monday and Thursday mornings, and existed a couple of years. Printed and published by A. Jacques, No. 28 Sault-au-Matelot street. Subscription price, fifteen shillings a year. Size, folio.

Coin du Feu, a collection of amusing and instructive readings, founded November 21, 1840, was published with a weekly edition, and the last number was November 13, 1841. The collection was composed of fragments of French literature, and there was nothing Canadian in all this volume except "*Les joies naïves*," of P. J. O. Chauveau. The *Coin du Feu* was printed and published by Etienne Parent, advocate, No. 1 La Porte street, and Jean Baptiste Frechette, printer, No. 6 Lamontague street, Lower Town. Subscription price, two dollars a year. Size, large octavo.

Journal des Etudiants, founded at the beginning of the year 1841, by V. Delorme, disappeared after a few numbers.

L'Institut (Journal des Etudiants), a scientific and literary publication, founded March 7, 1841, was published on Saturday and existed three months. Editors, D. Roy, advocate, and Frs. X. Garneau, notary. Subscription, fifteen cents a month, or seven shillings and six pence per annum, payable quarterly. Printed and published by J. V. Delorme, at No. 18 St. John street. Size, small folio.

To be Continued.

Death of Longfellow, the Poet.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, died at his residence in Cambridge, Mass., on the 24th of March, aged 75 years.

He was born in Portland, Me., on February 27, 1807. After preliminary studies he was sent to Bowdoin College, whence he graduated in 1825. He entered upon the professorship of modern languages and literature, at Harvard College, which position he held for seventeen years. Many of his best poems were published during this time. He visited Europe several times, being received with distinguished honors. Longfellow was twice married—the second time in 1843—to a daughter of Hon. Nathan Appleton, of Boston, who is now deceased.

The news of Longfellow's death will be read with deep regret wherever the English language is spoken. The death of no literary man could excite more universal and genuine sorrow than that of the much-loved author of *Evangeline* and *Hiwathia*.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of a newspaper office for sale on page 111.

Those in want of Cabinets should write to "J. M.," care of this office. See page 111.

The School Book Printing.

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. John Typographical Union, held on Saturday, April 8th, a resolution was submitted and unanimously passed to memorialize the Provincial Government with a view, if possible, to induce that body to get all necessary printing and publication of books etc., in connection with the Common Schools, done within this Province. A committee was appointed to co-operate with the proprietors of the various printing establishments in the city in order that the subject may be practically considered before the petition is forwarded.

Notes on Publications.

Wallace's Monthly continues to come with its usual regularity, and its useful and interesting epitome of illustrated domesticated animal nature. It entered upon its eighth volume in April, 1882. No one who loves the horse should be without this valued aid in understanding him. Subscription price \$3.00 per annum.

The *Edmonton Bulletin*, volume II, No. 13, published at Edmonton, N. W. T., "every Saturday morning from the 29th October until the 1st of May," by Oliver & Dunlop, is the most diminutive newspaper it has been our lot to come across for some time. It is on a sheet 10x13½ inches, four pages, three columns to a page. The columns are 11 ems pica in width and the matter is all set in nonpareil leaded and solid. The advertisements are neatly set up, nothing larger than nonpareil Roman caps being used for display.

We acknowledge the receipt of "Gun's Index to Advertisements which have appeared in the newspapers published in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland, United States of America, Canada, Australia, East and West Indies, France, Holland, Belgium, Germany, etc., etc., since 1600, for next of kin, heirs-at-law, legatees, and cases of unclaimed money." Part XII. contains upwards of 6,000 names of persons whose legal representatives, in many cases, are either known or supposed to have gone to America, or elsewhere abroad. Subscription price \$2.00. The only agents in America are Robert Beaty & Co., bankers and brokers, 61 King street East, Toronto, Canada.

"Sporting Notes in Newfoundland" is the title of a pamphlet we had the pleasure of re-

ceiving from the publisher, J. C. Withers, Esq., Queen's Printer of Newfoundland. This book is composed of letters which were previously written for *The Field* (London, Eng.) by Captain W. R. Kennedy, of H. M. S. "Druid," under the *nom de plume* of "Mariner," and subsequently reprinted in a local paper. They have been put into pamphlet form in the hope of proving of some little interest, as well as making known the progress and capabilities of this valuable dependency of the British crown. The first edition having been speedily exhausted, it was deemed proper to issue a second. This, we are glad to learn, is going off quite rapidly also, and we would advise such of our readers as may be interested in the welfare, etc., of Newfoundland, or sporting in general, to send to the publisher at once for a copy of this valuable contribution to the literature of the British North American Provinces.

LIST OF PATENTS

For Inventions Relating to Printing Materials, etc., Issued for the Month ending March 21, 1882.

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

- 254,792. Mold for Casting Printers' Leads. L. B. Benton, Milwaukee, Wis.
 254,925. Paper Bag Machine. W. C. Cross, Boston, Mass.
 254,826. Paper Machine. W. J. Keefe, Boston, Mass.
 254,827. Numbering Machine. W. P. Kidder, Boston, Mass.
 254,847. Paper File. J. S. Shannon, Chicago, Ill.
 254,700. Printers' Galley. E. K. Rudolph, McKinney, Texas.
 254,747. Paper Made from the Fibre of the Cotton Plant. F. Wheaton, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 254,327. Making Paper Pulp from straw, stalks and other fibrous material. G. L. Jacqer, New York, N. Y.
 254,168. Book Protector. O. F. Silcott, Felicity, Ohio.
 255,243. Perforating Attachment for Printing Presses. J. M. Bowman, Jersey City, N. J.
 255,181. A Gripper Attachment for Printing Presses. T. McIlroy, Boston, Mass.
 255,331. Removable Book Cover. T. D. Price, Carrollton, Ill.

Subscribers will remember that it is optional with the publisher to discontinue sending the publication or not until all arrearages are paid.

All those receiving bills with this number are particularly requested to liquidate at the very earliest opportunity, and remember that our terms are PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

NOTES AND NEWS.

150,000 of "Helen's Babies" have been sold.

J. D. Gaudet, formerly on the *Chignecto Post*, latterly on the I. C. R., is now on the *Sun*, this city.

The Charlottetown, P. E. I., *New Era* has been enlarged by the addition of a column to each page.

The Winnipeg, Ma., *Free Press* is to be owned by a joint stock company, with a capital of \$100,000.

Mr. Spink, formerly assistant foreman on the *Toronto Telegram*, is now foreman of the *Winnipeg Sun* office.

The Liberals are about to establish a newspaper in Moncton. And J. E. B. McCready is to be the editor.

Operations have been commenced on a new building for the *Sun* Publishing Company, adjoining their present premises.

A telegram from Pesth states that M. H. Oferer, correspondent of the *Paris Journal des Debats*, has been killed in a duel.

A newspaper wrapping and addressing machine has been patented in the United States by Luther C. Crowell, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Williams formerly connected with the *Boston Star*, was in this city a short time ago. He had been visiting Cape Breton on mining business.

It is rumored that James Fahey or D. C. R. Brown, assistant editor of the *Toronto Telegram*, will soon assume the editorial chair of the *Winnipeg Sun*.

Mr. Nash, editor and proprietor of the Lunenburg, N. S., *Progress*, has sold the plant, good will, etc., of that paper to the Lunenburg *Progress* Publishing Company, by whom it is now printed.

Luther S. Howlett, formerly of the South-bridge Mass., *Journal*, and for some years past editor of the *Louisville Commercial*, is now the Washington correspondent of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Gordon Livingston, some years ago accountant on the *Daily Telegraph*, this city, has published his card as a candidate to represent Kent County in the local legislature.

H. T. Stevens, Esq., proprietor of the *Moncton Times*, will, it is said, seek legislative honors. He is reported to have given up his claim to a seat in the Legislative Council.

Samuel P. Dinsmore, editor of the *New York Stockholder*, died on the 24th March, aged 50. He was a native of Bristol, Me., and was formerly editor of the *Bangor Mercury*.

Wm. J. Morgan, formerly proprietor of the *Liberty Register*, and inventor of the Hercules printing press, died at Middleton, N. Y., on the 14th of April, at the early age of 35 years.

F. J. York, job foreman of the *Gateway Express*, and formerly of the *Thorold Post* office, intends to start a weekly paper at Gladstone, one of the Northwest towns, the 1st of April.

It is rumored that John Livingston, editor of the *Sun*, this city, has been offered the editorship of the *Toronto Mail*, Mr. Griffin, the present editor, being booked for a government office.

Charles Lawson, late foreman of the job department of the *Globe*, has retired from that position and has accepted the foremanship of Messrs J. & A. McMillan's book and job office.

Edward Farrar, formerly of the *Mail*, and recently of the *New York World*, has been engaged as editor of the *Winnipeg Times* and campaign writer for the Conservative party in Manitoba, at \$80 per week.

W. Houston, L. A., on the editorial staff of the *Toronto Globe*, has resigned to take charge of the *Canada School Journal* and to edit the educational publications of the publishing house of W. J. Gage & Co., Toronto.

In Winnipeg, compositors receive \$16 per week, 40 cents per hour for overtime, and 37½ cents per 1000 ems; foremen receive \$18 per week with overtime; pressmen, \$16 per week; advertising canvassers get from 15 to 20 per cent. commission.

George E. Day, formerly of the *Sun* composing-room, and Amos Heatherington, of the *News*, are now both on the *Bangor Whig and Courier*. It seems a pity that this city cannot offer sufficient inducements to her workmen to have more of them remain here.

On account of the newspaper *Nvo Logos*, published at Constantinople, having charged the patriarchate with misapplying money raised for educational purposes in Macedonia, a mob of Greeks recently attacked the *Nvo Logos* office. The editor was killed after wounding several of the assailants.

A destructive fire broke out in the stenograph department of the *Inquirer* Publishing Co's. building in Lancaster, Pa., on the 26th January. The fire quickly spread though the entire building and it was completely destroyed. The loss on the building and contents is estimated at \$100,000.

There is great need of an electrotyper and stereotyper in this city. There is not much doubt but that a good workman located here would command all the work, in these lines, in the Maritime provinces and eventually work up a large and lucrative business. It would not require much capital.

The Warton, Ont., *Echo*, of the 24th March, says: "Mr. Race, of the *Mitchell Recorder*, sued James Dalling for five years' subscription at \$2 per annum, which he collected with interest. This will serve as a warning to all parties who think they can dead-beat newspaper men out of their pay."

It is announced that John S. Magee, Esq., of St. Andrews, editor of the *Bay Pilot*, will be a candidate at the approaching election to represent Charlotte County in the local legislature. It is rumored that Adam W. Smith, of St. Andrews, editor and proprietor of the late *Standard*, will also offer as a candidate for the same county.

John McMullin, for many years, at different intervals, in the *Telegraph* composing-room, has gone to Chatham as foreman of the *Miramichi Advance*. The proprietor, Mr. D. G. Smith, is to be congratulated upon having secured the services of such an excellent workman to preside over the mechanical department of his office.

Her Majesty the Queen, before her departure for Mentone, acknowledged, in a gracefully worded letter, the extreme pleasure it has given her to receive a special large-paper copy of Mr. Taer's "Bartolozzi and his Works." Both of these sumptuous volumes are enriched with duplicates in protective mounts of the principal illustrations on satin.

To make an excellent tracing paper steep sheets of suitable paper in a strong solution of gum arabic, and afterwards, press each sheet between two dry sheets of similar paper, to take off the superfluity of the liquid. This will convert three sheets of paper into a first-class tracing paper. It is indispensable that the solution be strong, about the consistency of boiled oil.

The annual dinner of the Press Gallery came off at Ottawa, on Saturday the 1st of April, and was, as usual, largely attended and a most enjoyable affair. The speeches showed much ability, wit and originality. As significant of the democratic tendencies among the gallery men, it may be mentioned that nothing excited more enthusiastic applause than when a speaker expressed his conviction that "we should grow our own Governor General."

Edward Clifton, a journalist, for a long time city editor of the Rochester, N. Y., *Union*, and during the last summer, news editor of the Niagara Falls *Gazette*, but more recently doing Bohemian work on the Buffalo *Express* and *Sunday World*, was recently arrested on a charge of having forged the name of Peter A. Porter, of the Niagara Falls *Gazette*, to a note for \$280 and cashing the same at a Rochester bank. He has been taken to Rochester.

A new and somewhat novel mode of preventing strikes has been adopted by a rich and influential firm in the State of New York. It is as follows: After ten years of continuous service their workmen receive a pension of fifty per cent. of their wages in case of sickness, accident or inability to labor; after thirteen years of continuous service they are entitled to sixty per cent.; after sixteen, to seventy; after eighteen, to eighty; after twenty-two, to ninety; after twenty-five, to full wages. Of course, "continuous service" would be broken by indulgence in a strike.

A deputation from the Ontario Press Association, consisting of Mr. Fense, of the Kingston *Whig*; Mr. Traves of the Port Hope *Times*, and Mr. Hough, of the Cobourg *World*, recently had an interview with Hon. Messrs. O'Connor, Tilley, Campbell and Bowell, and urged the propriety of abolishing the postage on newspapers within the counties where they are published. The ministers admitted the reasonableness of the request and the deputation are satisfied that their representations have not been

without effect. The revenue collected from newspapers is only \$47,000 in the whole Dominion.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* of April 8th has the following: "*The Printer's Miscellany* has just come to hand, and we regret the announcement that the phonographic department of this interesting little publication will be discontinued with that issue on account of the ill-health of our friend T. Wm. Bell. This department has for us always great interest; Bell has a funny way of putting things and making sharp hits, which are appreciated by his intimate friends. Meantime, we wish the *Printer's Miscellany* all the success it deserves, and it is one of the best organs for the fraternity that is printed in this or any other country."

The Western Union Telegraph Company, of which Jay Gould, the millionaire, is the present controller, and of which it is said that the "financial exhibits were never better—increased earnings and larger dividends being quarterly reported," proposed to cut down the wages of their messenger boys. The boys would not submit and the Company had to succumb. So much for one of our great monopolies. These rich corporated companies don't care who their dividends are wrung out of, even if it is, as in this case, from their hard-worked little boys. For shame on such grasping greed. But as a rule, it will be found that the richest companies and firms are the most grinding with their employés.

The best and most durable material for binding books is, on the whole, morocco. It is less subject to rot from dry heat (not necessarily gas) absorbing the moisture in the leather than either calf or Russia, and, though expensive, it is certainly much to be preferred to buckram. A weak point in most books is just where the covers join the backs. This is more particularly the case in heavy books, such as ledgers, etc., the leather cracking from constant bending backward and forward in opening and shutting. To obviate this defect, one joint should be made to extend some distance on to the cover. The durability of the binding is considerably increased by this process, the strain upon the "hinge" portion being correspondingly lessened.

Another multi color printing machine has been invented by a Leipzig printer, A. H. Payne, which will turn out 500 copies in three

colors in an hour. The only machine yet built will print a sheet 24 by 24 inches, but any desired size may be constructed. It is a rotary, and of course cannot print from type, but from electro or stereo plates attached to the cylinder by screws sliding in grooves. The machine has the appearance of being complicated, each color requiring eight rollers and distributing cylinders, but in reality it is of extremely simple construction, and can readily be attended to by any pressman of ordinary skill. It is thought that color printing will become more common by the use of this machine, especially for the illustration of children's books and weekly or other papers.

One of the most remarkable things about paper is its strength. As an illustration of this, a note of the Bank of England twisted into a kind of rope can suspend as much as 329 pounds upon one end of it, and not be injured in the least. There is an article made of paper in the shape of a small kitchen or house truck on wheels, used for wheeling loads around the house. The sides and bottom of this are made of finely compressed paper, and it is capable of bearing a weight of five tons. There are bathtubs and pots made in the same manner, by compressing the paper made out of linen fibres, which is painted over with a composition which becomes part of the paper and is fire-proof. The tubs never leak, or may be put on the fire and will not burn. It is almost impossible to break them, as you can beat on them with a hammer and not injure them in the least.

Every printing-office in which job-work is carried on should preserve a record of each job, showing all the particulars connected with it. This would prove of great value in making estimates in the future, as well as afford means for determining the proper charge at the present. Every job, when entered on the book, should have a number assigned to it, which number should be attached to the copy by a label or in some other manner, and also entered upon a time-ticket. By such simple means, the job could be traced from the time of its first entry upon the books until it left the office, and referred to when occasion might require. It is an excellent plan, when a job in colored ink is done, to file away a sample of it, with a record on it of the amount of ink used of each color. By comparison between several different jobs in colored ink, one may form a tolerably accurate idea of how much will be required for a similar one.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Attleboro Etchings.

ATTLEBORO, MASS., APRIL, 1882.

Kronik! the compliments of the season : Says Barnes to Williams, "O pay me that bill." Says Williams to Barnes, "O you go to h-ll."

Thomas W. Turner, of Providence, and Wm. B. McCann, of Fall River, recently visited this place and tarried a few weeks in the *Advocate* office.

A printer's funeral motto : Always "wash" the bearers when you lay a dead form away.

Our Beelzebub wishes he had been born a coal artist instead of a printer's devil. The poor deluded soul doesn't realize what honors and distinctions await him in this appreciative world, where editors are overslaughed with the silver-headed medallions of Miss "Liberty" and printers are furnished by government with a new pair of brogans every month.

The great truths in the Bible and the teachings of theology all tend to elevate and enhance human happiness ; but let a single hornet deposit his business card with a man and that man's happiness will disappear quicker than a rail fence around a skating pound.

Stranger to waiter : "Where's your master?" Waiter : "Gone dead three weeks ago, sir." "Ah? What was the matter with him? Sick long?" "No, sir; a long-haired, pink-eyed, kitten-faced young fellow from a boarding school came along here one day and learned massa a lot of new fashions, and he took to eating soup with a fork and died of it shortly after."

We are not often attacked by vegetation in cold weather, but this has been a prolific winter ; and the little female eight-pounder who recently arrived at the Bean family mansion has already become "Her father's hope, her mother's joy."

Squib has a musical ear. He recently joined the "quire" of our chapel and undertook to utter a few notes, when a policeman gave him a quaver over the head with a wooden stave that sent his inverted harmonics over a countershaft five leger lines above the G clef and made it hotter for him than seven quarts of new rum. He thinks he won't warble any more till he gets out of town.

Jewelry, originally, was manufactured by Messrs Cain & Abel. Mr. Abel's hard solder worked best in the forge, but Cain's jewelry be-

came the most fashionable ; it was constructed of brass, made up into marcs, and affixed to the cheeks of the wearers—principally book agents and drummers.

Mr. C. M. Barrows, the talented editor of the *Advocate*, is the leader of the Hawthorne Class, the most prominent and flourishing literary organization in this town.

Among the many resident amateurs we may mention Frank B. Eldredge, Harry Carlisle, and Andrew C. Wrisley. If our young friends will subscribe for the *Miscellany* they will therein find many points that will be of great value to them in their investigations in the black art.

Edgar Perry, the popular local of the *Chronicle*, has been promoted to the editorship of that paper, *vice* Eliot Hunt, who retires on account of ill health. The latter gentleman goes to Florida.

Ezra G. Keene, jr., late of Knight & Howland's, New Bedford, Mass., is now jobbing in the *Advocate* office.

Wobbles has been studying the "reversed condition of the new Bible." He says he never heard of Sinbad the Sailor, but has known several members of a Dambad family. The original tribe resided somewhere in Syria, and at one time engaged in the construction of an immense elevator that proved an unfortunate speculation for the stockholders. The Dambads lived on government rations, principally tongue, over which they had a slight discrepancy one day, and the matter got into the royal sewing society and was referred to a select investigating committee who got along swifly until they tackled the Russian neuter verb dam-youoff, on which they disagreed, when the presidentess got mad, broke her bonnet strings, kicked the table over and declared the meeting adjourned *Sam die*.

NYLO.

P. E. Island Notes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, April 8.

Now that the *Miscellany* is "picking up" we are all happy.

W. L. Cotton, of the *Examiner*, is one of the official reporters in the House of Assembly.

Neither the *Patriot* or *Examiner* were issued on Good Friday.

S. G. Lawson, of the *Presbyterian*, has secured the printing of the Debates and Journals of the Upper and Lower Legislative Chambers.

The story of the many exploits of the "little man with the little gun," of nursery notoriety, has stirred up the martial fire which had hitherto lain dormant in one of our city comps., and caused him to invest some of his surplus capital in the wherewithal to go and do likewise. After a careful examination of the different kinds of firearms, he took a great fancy to the Zulu breech-loader, not on account of the cheap rate at which it is sold, for to him money is no object, but for several other reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate here. Suffice it to say that he bought the gun, together with all the necessary accessories. The "shooting iron" being secured, the next thing in order was game. The "Fish and Game Protection Association" laws were very strict, and our friend had to "break himself in" on the cat, which we are told is an animal of the tiger kind. The cat (our hero says) has nine lives. He has knocked eight out of several, but can never get a slap at the ninth, and he has consequently given that kind of game up in disgust. Then came a lull, which was, however, of short duration. The thirst for revenge which kept burning within him must be quenched. The suggestive "caw," "caw," of the crow had made itself painfully apparent during the past few days. This bird of prey must be exterminated, and the "great exterminator" lives right here. Every morning at day-break he can be seen scouting around the shores, in full war paint, with determination in his eye and his gun in his hand, and pity help the unlucky crow which comes within reach of his unerring aim.

FRANKLIN.

Huron Jottings.

Notes by a New Correspondent — What is Happening in Huron—The Goderich Papers—An Editors' Quarrel.

GODERICH, ONT., MARCH 29.

Three newspapers are published here, viz.: The *Huron Signal*, the *Goderich Star* and the *Goderich News*, all of which are published weekly. The *Signal* was established in 1848, and is the oldest paper in the place. It is edited with ability and receives a good support. It has in connection a fine job office which turns out some first class work. The proprietors McGillicuddy Bros., are both practical printers and the office gives employment to two journeymen and three apprentices.

The *Star*, which was established at a more

recent date, is trying the plan of paying its apprentices by the piece at the rate of 15 cents per 1000 ems. It employs three apprentices and the proprietors are Mitchell & Carey. Its facilities for doing job work are excellent, but the workmanship displayed is very inferior.

The *News*, which has a patent side, was only established last year and is a readable paper. It is published by Whitely & Todd, the latter being a job printer. It employs two apprentices, and although the facilities for job printing are not as good as those of the other offices, it makes the most of them.

The editor of the *Clinton Record* is a super-annuated school teacher, and the editor of the *Blyth Review* has picked his way up from the space-box: So much by way of an introduction. A Blyth compositor, who had previously worked for the *Record* man, found himself on the way to Winnipeg, and stepping in at the *Record* office asked for the balance of his wages, which amounted to the tidy little sum of \$50. The money was not forthcoming very promptly and the train left the disgusted typo behind. Full of wrath, he returned to Blyth and the *Review* published a lengthy account of the affair. Mr. Floody, the *Record* man, replied, and charged Mr. Mitchell of the *Review* with the same offence. A great deal of cross-firing was engaged in for several weeks, and finally the *Review* replied to a column and a half article in the *Record* in the following style:

"We used to think that story
Of Baalam and his beast
Was just a little doubtful
Or fishy at the least;
But since we've heard from Floody
In his editorial meek,
Even Ingersoll would own that
Most any ass could speak."

During the past few weeks a great many printers who were spending the winter in this section have left for foreign parts.

George Cithcart, formerly proprietor of the *News*, arrived in town last week, having spent a year working in London. He looked as well as usual.

OCEOLO.

Among the replies to an advertisement of a music committee for a "candidate as organist, music teacher," etc., was the following: "I notice your advertisement for an organist and music teacher, either lady or gentleman. Having been both for several years, I offer you my services."

A New Light.

Geo. M. Whitaker, proprietor of the South-bridge, Mass., *Journal*, has disposed of his job printing department (by lease) to Thos. Whitaker, jr. The present proprietor has had nine years experience in the business, during six of which he occupied the position of foreman of the establishment. The services of William J. Melvin, formerly the proprietor of the Warren *Herald* and a first-class workman, will be retained.

The change took place on the 24th of March, and the editorial remarks, in the columns of the *Journal*, puts the matter in such a new and unique light that we cannot forbear transferring them to our columns *en bloc*. We quote :

"The business change announced in another column, though occasioned by motives of health and personal comfort, is the outgrowth of a conviction which has been growing upon us for years—that there is no sense in supposing that the job printing and newspaper publishing business must be carried on together simply because types and presses are used in both; it would be as well to suppose that a bookkeeper ought to write stories because pen and ink are needed in both cases. It requires one kind of talent to do good job printing, it requires an entirely distinct kind of ability to make a good journalist; each kind of business is a dignified and honorable one, and each ought to stand on its own individual merits regardless of the other and managed by the man best adapted to his kind of business. Men do not sell codfish and silk in the same place because a counter is a part of store furniture; but if they did, the purchaser of the cured rover of the vasty deep wouldn't ask to have a yard of cloth thrown in, and yet it is too common to expect gratuitous advertising on account of patronage in the printing department. All our trouble with the local agricultural society arose from this. We were generous or foolish enough to give the society out of one pocket because they patronized the other. When the officers withdrew the business and we stopped the donations—using them simply as we would any business man in town—the charge was raised that we were trying to rule or ruin. It may be possible in theory to run an establishment in the country so that the editorial room shall know nothing about the job office, but it is very difficult in practice.

"Then again the quality of the work in both

departments is not unfrequently injured by changing the 'help' from one department to the other, or by slighting one department during a rush in the other. We believe there can be better work in both departments, better satisfaction to customers and fewer misunderstandings, by letting the printer mind his own business and the editor do likewise; and if any fellow has exceptional ability enough to carry on two kinds of business attending duly to the detail of each—as some men do have, we admit—then let him carry on printing and publishing, but let him do it as two distinct kinds of business, keeping the accounts entirely separate and not letting one know what the other is doing."

Hints to Young Printers Who Would Become Reporters.

Few youths in making their first start in life have a more promising future before them than they who elect to enter the ranks of the "Fourth Estate of the realm" from the printing office. But it is a career in which, after all, the chances of failure or success are pretty evenly balanced up to a certain point. Upon the surface a Reporter's life has a fair share of show and glitter. but beneath it is as rough and unadorned in its way as any other occupation. It would, indeed, be well if, before deciding upon its adoption, the would-be journalist regarded it very seriously from both points of view, and took careful account of its arduous duties as well as its pleasures, to say nothing of the numerous qualities of mind and body required to attain any degree of eminence. A youth succeeds, perhaps, in learning shorthand—a by no means difficult task now-a-days, thanks to [Andrew J. Graham]—and at once conceives the idea that the only occupation he can fittingly grace is that of a Reporter. This fancy, unfortunately, is only too often encouraged by the parents, who, naturally proud of what they consider their boy's cleverness, place him in a newspaper office, without for one moment endeavoring to ascertain whether he is fit for the profession or not, or considering what work that profession really means. He may or may not succeed. He may distinguish himself, or he may be forced to drudge along in a mechanical kind of way at juniors' duties, while his more brilliant colleague attains fame and position. This, of course, will mainly depend upon his own qualifications and the use he makes of them. This brings us again to the

primary point, that before making the start he should have some reasonable prospect of being able to satisfactorily perform the work required of him. Assuming, however, that the youth be really fitted for the position, he has unquestionably a promising career before him, if he only enters upon it in a proper and becoming manner. And here, perhaps, I may be excused if I venture a few general suggestions as to the conduct of young beginners. In the first place, let me enjoin with the utmost earnestness that they should cultivate the very desirable art of modesty: Nothing in this world can be more painful or disgusting than to see a flippant fledgling of the Press display a mixture of sauciness and impudence, which must be resented by every sensible person. It is quite a mistake to suppose that a connection with a newspaper carries with it some kind of influence and power, which should be paraded on every possible occasion. The Press, certainly, has both influence and power in a considerable degree, but it is hardly shared by the young junior whose most important duties may be to attend police courts and coroners' inquests, together with hunting up paragraphs. A modest demeanor on his part, therefore, instead of the pert, swaggering style one too often observes, would secure for him both approval and commendation. To this should be added a proper amount of self-respect also.

Necessarily in the course of his ordinary duties a newspaper Reporter is exposed to a good many temptations, and it requires a somewhat nice sense, of discrimination to know how to meet them. Of course temptations to act unbecoming his position or the straight forward character he should ever be zealous to maintain should be at once resisted, and the moral power of doing this cannot be too early acquired. As a parting word, I should strongly advise him to seek as much as possible the society of his elders. The company of those of one's own age may in some respects be more pleasant, but until at all events the age of maturity, there is but little intellectual benefit to be derived, except under very special circumstances. On the other hand, a great deal may be learned by the novice from the conversation of intelligent men, whose practical experience of the world entitle their remarks to respect and consideration, and with a little tact their opinions may be drawn out on a variety of general subjects which sooner or later

cannot fail to occupy the attention of a Pressman. The fact is, a Reporter's education will be worth anything must be practical rather than theoretical, but this opens up a separate branch of the subject, which may be hereafter treated by itself. It is sufficient for the present to give a gentle hint to young beginners as to the career they are entering upon, and their own conduct with reference thereto.—*Press News.*

Hints on Printing in Colors.

The qualities necessary in colored inks are numerous and various, according to the use they are to be put to and the habits of those who employ them. They should possess brightness and depth of tint, and should be of such consistency that they may pass from a comparatively soft material to a hard and dry substance; and this passage ought not to be too rapid or too slow: for if too quick, the printing rollers used to convey ink on the printing surface will be injured; and, on the other hand, if too tardy, the ink will be useless for printing purposes. This double condition is very difficult to fulfill, in consequence of the drying property of the oils. Not only does this property vary in different oils, in the same oil it varies according to the age and the degree of boiling. It requires close attention and numerous practical observations to gain this result in a satisfactory manner.

Another difficulty is the variation in the varnishes or burnt oils in their force and density, according to the temperature. The making of varnish does not properly come within the scope of these articles, but only the qualities they should possess; as varnishes are generally made and supplied to printers for mixing colors: Still, as it is such an essential to good color-printing, we have thought it right to be thus particular in our observations. It is seen, then, that the three principal qualities to be looked for in a good printing varnish for black or colored ink are—1st, not to nullify entirely the drying property that certain colors communicate to the varnish; 2nd, to be as near as possible to the density and force required as not to be changed by the weather; 3d, to resist the chemical reaction which is set up, in certain cases, between the color and the varnish, and which prevents their easy working.

All good varnishes are made from pure Baltic linseed oil, boiled and burnt (the latter operation

is necessary to get rid of all the grease of the oil), and if matured for a year, it will become stronger in its character, and be as soft as the thinnest varnish.

In grinding black or colored inks, you must bear in mind to what degree it is necessary to bring these colors so as to give them all the appearance of dissolved colors, which is simply the physical union between the colored powder and the varnish; but this union ought to be so intimate as to make it appear to be a chemical combination, which, however, does not exist. It is worthy of attention, however, that the grinding is not only a mechanical, but a chemical agent effecting considerable change in the color or constitution of the pigment, every chemical compound being more or less subject to decomposition by friction. But this is avoided to a very great extent by the addition of varnish when grinding, and the keeping of the mills cold during the operation. It seldom happens, nevertheless, that pigments suffer by excess of grinding. The grinding may provoke a reaction between the color and the varnish, but it is only proof that the operation has been badly performed, and the inks thus obtained cannot be used. Fineness of texture is obtained by grinding well, but it is only perfectly obtained by solution, and of this few colors admit. It should be noticed, however, that colors ground in water, in the state of a thick paste, can be mixed in varnish, and dry therein firmly; and in case of necessity, any water-color in cake can be rubbed off thick in water, and may then be diffused in oil, the gum of the cake acting as a chemical medium of union to the water and oil without injury; and colors which cannot otherwise be employed in oil or varnish may thus be pressed into the service of the printer.

With respect to dryers, the well-known additions of sugar of lead, litharge, and sulphate of zinc, or oils boiled upon litharge for lakes, may be made use of when the colors are *not* sufficiently good dryers alone; but this requires great attention, as an excess of dryers renders oil soapy. Some colors dry badly from not being sufficiently washed, but may be improved by passing through the fire, or by age. Sulphate of zinc, as a dryer, is less powerful than acetate of lead, and is preferable in use in some colors upon which it acts less injuriously; but it is supposed, erroneously, to set colors running, which is not positively the case, though it

will not retain those disposed to move, because it wants the property, which the acetate of lead possesses, of gelatinising the mixture of oil and varnish.—*Newspaper Reporter*.

How to Make a Successful Newspaper.

An Address read before the Illinois Press Association by Charles H. Whitaker, of the Macomb, Illinois, "Eagle."

To make the newspaper business successful, several important rules should be strictly observed by the publisher. He should make a good, live, reliable newspaper, always devoting a reasonable amount of space to matters of special local interest. He should see that matter for his columns is prepared with care, and that it is presented to the reader in an attractive style, being as correct as possible in all details. He should see that employes faithfully perform their duty; that the paper is printed clearly, and that its columns are free from ludicrous typographical blunders. He should always deal fairly with his patrons, and collect what he earns. It is folly to credit out your paper and leave the impression on the mind of the subscriber that he is doing you a favor by reading it. Such patrons are a positive injury to the profession. The subscriber who takes a newspaper because of its intrinsic value is always highly respected by the publisher, because he is reliable, and prompt pay. The publisher, to maintain an honorable business reputation, must not only collect what is due him, but he should be equally prompt in paying his own debts. He should have system in the columns of his paper as well as in his office, and he should have no favorite class on his books. He should not strive to get in debt to the merchant, or other business man, and then compel him to lose the debt or take it out in trade. He should hold his advertising columns at fair living prices, and, having fixed rates, he should adhere to them. He should not contract to let every patent medicine advertisement take the top of the column, and force his home customer to some obscure corner in the paper. He should demand reasonable rates from advertising agents, and he should consign to the waste basket all propositions from those parties who want advertising and ask the publisher to wait for his pay. Such parties, as a rule, never pay, and it is folly for the publisher to waste postage stamps on them. Parties unknown to the publisher, in any of the large cities, have no right to expect credit from

the country publisher, and the sooner we realize that this class of customers are genuine frauds, unworthy of credit, the better it will be for the fraternity. The few responsible advertising agents and prominent general advertisers are well known to all newspaper men, and with this class the publisher, after making the very best terms he can, is reasonably sure of getting his pay.

For Free Masons Only.

The following, from the *Adrian Times*, will be appreciated by the brethren of the mystic tie. It won't be worth while for any one else to attempt to extract the fun from it:—Saturday, Constable Brown found some boys in high glee over the sport they were having with a chap up on State street, who was making desperate efforts to prevent the road from flying up in his face. Marching him to jail, the officer waited until Monday morning, and then "Sev." came before Squire Stearns and took a chair. The following singular dialogue then occurred:—

"From whence came you?"

"Vell, I was bin from der city New York oder die New Jerusalem."

"What came you here to do?"

"I learn to subdue mine abbetites and imbroof myself in brinting."

"Then you are a printer, I presume?"

"O yes, I'm so daken by all der fellers."

"Where were you made a printer?"

"Auf a regular Scandinavian's brinter's office."

"How gained you admittance to this city?"

"By good many long walks."

"How were you received?"

"By a Cherman frent, mit a glass of peer."

"How did your friend dispose of you?"

"Oh, he dook me doo, dree times the city round, mit saloons in der south and der west, and east, and don the ovvicer grooms."

"What did the officer do with you?"

"He dook me der way to der shail in der east until my steps was more upright unregular as pefore."

"Will you be off or from?"

"Vell, ofen you should blease, Shquare. I'll be right off away, quick."

"Why do you leave the east and go west?"

"In search of work."

"Work being the object of your search, you will descend a flight of dirty stairs, consisting of

some five or seven steps; turn square about; get on the level road, put out of the city, and make a plumb line for Chicago, where the wicked are always troublesome and the weary are as bad as the rest." And Sev. Yemong went on his way to Chicago.

A city clergyman in a recent sermon spoke of "the sad funeral procession" which followed Abel to the grave. An irreverent woman in the audience nudged her companion and whispered: "Not such a large procession, but very select. None but the first families."

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

Address "Dealer," care Printer's Miscellany.

A western paper announces the illness of its editor, piously adding: "All good paying subscribers are requested to mention him in their prayers. The others need not, as the prayers of the wicked avail nothing."

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

NOTICE.—Mr. Tuer's splendidly illustrated and recently published book "**Bartolozzi and his Works**," in two volumes quarto, being nearly out of print, the price is now raised from two guineas to three, and the last six copies will be charged at five guineas. The large paper edition, published at five guineas, is out of print, and a copy commands double the published price or more. Field & Tuer, ye Leadenhale Presse, 50, Leadenhall Street, E.C.—*Times*.

PRINTING TRADES' DIRECTORY.

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

Envelope Manufacturers.

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

Gauge Pins and Feed Guides.

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

Paper Manufacturers.

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

"Peerless" Presses and Paper Cutters.

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

Printers' Steel Composing Rules.

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

Printing Inks:

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

Press Manufacturers.

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

Printers' Machinist.

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

Type Founders, etc.

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

Wood Engraver.

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

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNIONS.

International Typographical Union--- 1881-2.

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

St. John Typographical Union, No. 85.

Regular meeting, second Saturday of each month.

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

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

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

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

APPRENTICES— Will be furnished with THE MISCELLANY, one year, for **\$0.50**

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

The Printer's Miscellany

—IS THE—

BEST AND ONLY MEDIUM

for introducing goods to the

notice of the Printing, Paper,

Lithographing, Book and Sta-

tionery Trades in Canada.

Hints as to Thriving.

Plod is the word.

Money has wings.

Cheats never thrive.

Take time by the forelock.

Stick-to-it is the conqueror.

Look most to your spending.

Keep your weather eye open.

Who watches not catches not.

Do not be above your business.

Never indulge in extravagance.

Brick by brick houses are built.

Don't expect to be rich in a jump.

Don't be afraid of soiling your hands.

Never try dirty dodges to make money.

He who can wait long enough will win.

Hard work is the grand secret of success.

Never ruin your soul for the sake of pelf.

Slow and sure is better than fast and flimsy.

Patience and attention will get on in the long run.

Elbow-grease is the only stuff to make gold with.

He who undertakes too much succeeds but little.

The art is not in making money, but in keeping it.

Every man must build up his own fortune nowadays.

A little trade with profit is better than a great concern at a loss.

A good article, full weight, and a fair price, brings customers.

If all you aim at is profit, still deal uprightly, for it is the most paying game.

Don't give up a small business till you see that a large one will pay you better.

A New, Durable and Cheap Carpet.

A new and desirable papier maché process for covering floors is described as follows: "The floor is thoroughly cleaned. The holes and cracks are then filled with 'paper putty' made by soaking newspaper in a paste, made of wheat-flour, water and ground alum, as follows: To one pound of wheat flour add three quarts of water and a tablespoonful of ground alum, and mix thoroughly. The floor is then coated with this paste, and then a thickness of manila or hardware paper is put on. If two layers are desired, a second covering of paste is put on the first layer of manila paper, and then the second thickness of manila paper is put on. This is

allowed to dry thoroughly. The manila paper is then covered with paste, and a layer of wall paper of any style or design desired is put on. After allowing this to thoroughly dry, it is covered with two or more coats of sizing made by dissolving one-half pound of white glue in two quarts of hot water. After allowing this to dry, the surface is given one coat of 'hard oil-finish varnish,' which comes and is bought already prepared. This is allowed to dry thoroughly, when the floor is ready for use." The process is represented to be durable and cheap, and besides taking the place of matting, carpet, oil-cloths or other like coverings, makes the floors air-tight, and can be washed or scrubbed.

Hating People.

Hate not. It is not worth while. Your life is not long enough to make it pay to cherish ill-will or hard thoughts against any one. What if that man has cheated you or that woman played you false? What if this friend has forsaken you in the time of need, or that one having won your utmost confidence, your warmest love, has concluded that he prefers to consider and treat you as a stranger? Let it all pass. What difference will it make to you in a few years, when you go hence to the "undiscovered country?" All who treat you wrong now will be more sorry for it *then than you, even in your deepest disappointment and grief*, can be. A few more smiles, a few more tears, some pleasure, much pain, a little longer hurrying and worrying in the world, some hasty greetings, and abrupt farewells, and life will be over, and the injurer and the injured will be laid away and ere long forgotten. Is it worth while to hate each other?

A Beautiful Sentiment.

Breathes there is a man with soul so dead who never to himself hath said, "I'll sell the hat from off my head, I'll go without my daily bread; I'll let my children go unfed, and starve the dog till he is dead, my hands of charity I'll spread, and up and down the street I'll tread; all avenues for aid I'll tread, and never pause till hope is fled; I'll work in constant fear and dread, I'll sell my clothing every shred; I'll sell my house and rent a shed; but what I'll pay up every red I owe unto the printer.

If Adam was the first person singular, Eve must have been the second person spoken to.

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"SORTS."

A cold dealer is always an ice man.

In Noah's ark it took two of a kind to beat a pair.

A Silent Party—An "unspeakably" happy man.

Rebecca — Yes, the marriage tie is a beautiful knot.

To make the best tooth powder—Grind your teeth.

A doctor's fees—Can you call them ill-gotten gains.

The tired man who lies abed in the morning is not attired man.

"Come, brace up!" as the suspenders said to the baggy trowsers.

The best thing in bonnets continues to be, as in the past—a pretty face.

Speaking of rude remarks, any remark is rued that gets you into trouble.

The bear is a temperance animal, and does not like to be called a bar.

If a man cannot be cured by smoking he is less susceptible than a ham.

Never write the word "finis" backwards. It will be a "sin if" you do.

Young men and corn always "pop" better when they get over being green.

A dog frequently worries a cat, but man, who is nobler than the dog, worries himself.

A North Shore woman has lost two husbands by lightning. She ought to marry a conductor.

Patience on a monument is all well enough for poets, but doctors plant their patients beneath.

"Cremation!" cried Mr. Demby; "not any. If we had no cemeteries, what would we do for parks?"

Base ball is as old as the world, as is proven by the very first line in Genesis; "In the big inning," etc.

"Teacher" writes to enquire who discovered America. Christopher Columbus! don't you know that yet?

Wendell Phillips advises: "Never call a man a liar." We never do. It is more polite to call him a gas metre.

Journeyman tailors at work on custom made trousers, are like jilted women—sewing for breeches of promise.

When one of our sportsmen returns from a day's hunt, you can "see his little game" by looking in the pouch.

What was the most honest bet that ever was made? The alpha bet. Its maker was evident by a man of letters, too.

There is a difference between the lips of a young man and a young lady—but sometimes it is a mighty small one.

We cannot all be saints, although none of us are so thoroughly demoralized but what we can close the door behind us.

Brilliant and impulsive people have black eyes. If they don't get them to begin with they get them sooner or later.

An old backeler may well be called a traveler on life's railroad, who has entirely failed to make the proper connections.

Fashionable mother: "Maria, I'm almost discouraged; how many times have I told you not to say tater, but pertater?"

"I ought to know," said an old sailor, "whether there's a man in the moon or not, for I've often been to sea. See?"

A young man who is given to athletic sports would like to know when the much-talked-of Anglo-Saxon race is to come off.

An Irishman recently expressed his admiration for a lady by the following remark: "I wish I was in prison for the staling ov ye."

An elderly lady, head nurse in an institution for children, is disposed to magnify her office. She calls herself "queen of the bawl room."

A chair has recently been invented which can be adjusted to 8,000 different positions. It is designed for a boy to sit in when having his hair cut.

A pupil in one of our public schools recently revised an old saying, found in his grammar, as follows: It is better to give than to receive—a thrashing.

The woman—and all of the sex do—who glances under the bed at night before retiring, evidently has in mind the proverb "Look before you sleep."

A man was taken up lately for robbing a fellow lodger. He said he commenced by cheating a printer, and, after that, everything rascally came easy to him.

Did you ever catch your clothes lyin'?—Exchange. No, but we've heard 'em rip and tear like anything. And there's no doubt they sometime s-wear awfully.

As a dentist was standing at the grave of his late partner, and as the corpse was lowered in, he soliloquized thusly: "Poor fellow, he has just filled his last cavity."

The meanest man has got around this way. Some boys were making a noise in his neighborhood, so he called in his boy and then made complaint of the rest of the crowd.

A boy started to school and before he was five blocks from home he had lamed a dog, lost his geography, scared a horse, broke his slate and had three fights. Times are looking up.

Amateur Printer—There is no regular pastry cook connected with a printing office, although sometimes when one of the hands makes a little pie he makes the foreman a little tart, and then, perhaps, the latter complains of being out of sorts.