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THE PRINTERS' MISCELLANY

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND PUBLICATION IN CANADA

Vol. V.

ST. JOHN, N. B., CANADA, APRIL, 1881.

No. 10.

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., CANADA, APRIL, 1881.

NOTES AND NEWS.

The Cosmopolite, Sioux City, Iowa, has suspended.

The Charlottetown, P. E. I., *Patriot* has made its appearance as a daily.

Archibald Forbes is going to Melbourne, Australia, to give a series of lectures.

Walter Barss, proprietor of the *Star*, Wolfville, N. S., has sold out to A. J. Steele.

The printers on the Chicago papers have received an advance of two cents per thousand.

Newspaper reporters in Canada and the United States receive from \$8 to \$70 per week.

The compositors employed on the Cleveland, Ohio, *Leader* asked for and received an advance of wages.

T. Nesbitt Robinson, one of the proprietors of the *Globe*, has been elected Councillor for Queen's Ward.

A. Hignall is foreman of the Guelph *Herald* office, vice John Godfrey, in Detroit. Robert T. Simpson is sub-foreman.

The libel suit brought by Mr. Grace, of Lindsay, Ont., against Mr. Barr, of the *Canadian Post*, has been decided in favor of the defendant.

Laidlaw, Patullo & Co., printers and publishers, Woodstock, Ont., have dissolved partnership. Patullo & Co. succeed.

Mr. McDonald, late of the Charlottetown, P. E. I., *Argus*, has been appointed Secretary to the Superintendent of the Island Railway.

Mr. Thomas M. Halpin, formerly associated with the late Hon. D'Arcy McGee in the publication of the *New York Nation*, died in Chicago lately.

Some union men in Toronto are complaining that striking trades unions have their printing and advertising done in "rat" or non-union offices.

James W. Hogg, son of the late editor of the *Fredericton Reporter*, has started for Dakota Territory. He goes to the vicinity of the town of Sanborn.

J. G. Lorimer, Grand Manan, has purchased the plant of the *St. Andrews Standard*, and expects to issue the first number of *The Island News* early in May.

Richard J. Stapleton, printer, of Halifax, N. S., died recently in that city. He was formerly connected with the *Evening Express*, then went to Montreal, and afterwards back to Halifax.

John Spear Godsoe, printer, who served his apprenticeship in the *New Brunswick* office, and who left St. John nearly forty years ago, died in San Francisco, Cal., on the 22d March. Mr. Godsoe, during his life in California, contributed to the press of San Francisco many thoughtful letters and articles under the *nom de plume* of "Siempre Vive."

The veteran editor of Canada, familiarly termed the "Father of the Canadian Press," Colonel Wylie, has once more donned the harness and again entered public life as editor of the *Daily Recorder*, of Brockville, the journal which he so many years edited and owned.

We would direct particular attention to Mr. Edward W. Blackhall's advertisement, to be found at page 159. The remarkably cheap, simple, and effective inventions of this gentleman bid fair to revolutionize the business of paper ruling. Send for illustrated circulars.

The Typographical Union of Toronto have issued a circular in regard to the injury done to the craft by reason of the great increase of unfledged printers—young men and boys “having some knowledge of the printing business.” The remedy proposed is a uniform apprenticeship of five years and an indenture system.

In the Island of Ceylon, India, twenty-six newspapers are published, including two dailies (one of which has a circulation of 1450 copies per day), eight weeklies, two semi-weeklies, ten monthlies, two semi-monthlies, and two quarterlies. There are also in Ceylon six important banks.—*Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory.*

There has never been such a demand for Easter cards as this year, and there has never been so many beautiful designs offered to purchasers. The designs are all new, and many of them are fine works of art. Among the many beautiful ones we noticed quite a selection of hand-painted cards, the work of a lady artist of this city.

The *Daily News* has been changed from a morning to an evening paper, the first number of the new series being issued on Easter Monday, 18th April instant. We wish the new departure every success. This city has now, in addition to a number of weeklies, monthlies, etc., two morning and two evening papers, the *Sun* and *Evening News* being Government papers, while the *Telegraph* and *Evening Globe* are in the Opposition.

The case of Lawson, of the London *Telegraph*, against Labouchere, of the *Truth*, for libel, has been finished, and resulted in the disagreement of the jury. Lord Coleridge informed the court that seven of the jurors stood for Lawson and five for Labouchere. It is said the defendant had the advantage, although the battle was seemingly a drawn one.

A New York typographical union, composed of German compositors, decided to demand, on and after April 18th, an advance from 48 to 52 cents a thousand ems for night work, from 42 to 43 cents for day work, and a raise of 10 per

cent. on job and book work, where men receive less than \$15 per week, and 5 per cent. if obtaining above that sum.

A bill has been recently passed by the Nova Scotia House of Assembly incorporating a company to erect a Wood Pulp and Paper Mill, at Milton, in Queens County. Among the incorporators are Messrs. Henry Mack, E. H. Freeman, I. N. Mack, J. Mitchell, W. H. Owen, And. Gow, E. D. Davison, Jas. Eisenhaur, L. Houlette and Emil Vossnack.

Messrs. Barber & Ellis's branch in Montreal has been removed to 370 St. Paul street, where they will have more extended accommodation for their rapidly increasing business. Mr. P. T. Perrott, the manager of this branch, and also eastern traveller for the house, is very well and favorably known in this section, and those who have ever done business with him are always pleased to see his genial countenance.

Toronto printers, as a rule, are working on the schedule of prices furnished by the typographical union, which fixes the rate at \$10 per week of fifty-four hours. News hands by hard work average about \$14 per week, but have generally to stand by the case for at least thirteen hours a day. Both numerically and financially their union is strong. The price per 1,000 ems, morning newspaper, is 30c.; evening papers, 25c. Business is dull, and “subs” are plenty.—*Com.*

G. S. Fisher & Co. have erected buildings and have gone into the manufacture of tarred paper for roofing purposes. The paper used is made by the New Brunswick Paper Company, at the Penobsquis mill, and is pronounced a superior article. The process used for saturating the paper is the same as that of the New England Felt Roofing Company. At present the establishment turns out about two tons of paper a day, and so far the demand has more than equalled the supply.

At a regular meeting of the London (Ont.) typographical union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, John Dalton; vice-president, A. Davidson, jr.; recording secretary, H. Seymour; financial secretary, J. W. Thorpe; treasurer, H. Thompson; board of directors, E. A. Post, W. Glennon, A. Marshall, J. Kelly, P. McGill; sergeant-at-arms, H. Smart. J. Dalton was chosen representative to the International Convention, to be held at Toronto, in June next.

We have been shown a sample of mill board made at the New Brunswick Paper Company's mill at Penobscus. It was of a superior quality, being very solid and hard, with a beautiful smooth and glossy surface. They have a large quantity in process of manufacture and expect to receive orders enough to enable them to run the mill constantly day and night. The proprietors, Messrs. Harris & Breeze, are to be commended for their enterprise in entering on the manufacture of this article, and, as we understand there is but one other mill of the kind in Canada, it is to be hoped they may find it highly remunerative.

John H. Fleigher, a printer, formerly on the *Daily Telegraph*, died recently in Philadelphia. In 1874 he came here from P. E. Island, and after remaining in the *Telegraph* office about a year proceeded to the United States, finally settling in Philadelphia. Owing to illness he was compelled to give up work about a year ago and went back to his home in Charlottetown. After a short stay there he returned to St. John, remaining here a month or so, and then proceeded to Philadelphia. He was well known to the craft in this city and was universally esteemed by his associates. Mr. Fleigher was 27 years of age at the time of his death.

It is stated that Whitelaw Reid, editor of the *New York Tribune*, will shortly marry Miss Mills, the only daughter of a California banker and millionaire. Miss Mills is a lady of twenty-seven, not strikingly beautiful or oppressively clever, but bright, well read, scientifically disposed, and domesticated. The fortune her father will settle on her at her marriage will be one million sterling. Mr. Mills has one of the most beautiful houses in New York; he has gold mines and silver mines in the Rocky Mountains, and is building the British Columbia section of the Canada Pacific Railway. Mr. Reid will take his bride to England immediately after the marriage.

The Attleboro, Mass., *Advocate* has recently been purchased by Messrs. Everett H. and Newton J. Sweet, late of Providence, R. I., and is now an ably-edited, well-managed, handsome and very readable family newspaper, devoted to the local interests of that thriving place, as well as the surrounding towns, and we trust receives the practical support it deserves from all who have the welfare and prosperity of the commu-

nity at heart. The new owners are both industrious practical printers, fully up with the times in the matter of enterprise and energy, are not afraid of "elbow grease," or hard work, and the patrons of the concern may rely on their courtesy, fidelity, and promptness in filling any orders, either in the news or job department.

Charles Scribner's Sons have sold to Mr. Roswell Smith the 200 shares of stock which they held in the corporation of Scribner & Co., and hereafter the business of Scribner & Co. and Scribner's Sons will be entirely distinct. The name of *St. Nicholas* is to be changed by the omission of the sub-title, *Scribner's Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls*. The name of *Scribner's Monthly* will not be altered until next November, and it is intended even then to retain the present name as a sub-title for a year. The name of the corporation is also to be changed at an early day, but the editorial and business management is to continue as hitherto, Dr. Holland remaining as editor in chief of *Scribner's Monthly*, and Mrs. Dodge continuing to conduct *St. Nicholas*.

The craft in this city will be pleased to learn that on the 6th of May, Mr. William White was taken into partnership by his employer, Mr. T. S. Pratt, of Mansfield, Mass. Mr. White, who will be remembered as having served his apprenticeship in H. Chubb & Co.'s office, left this city some few years ago for the United States. He gained employment on the *Mansfield News*, where he rose gradually to the first position in the office, and in a short time succeeded in securing a life-partner as well as a business-partner—having married the sister of his former employer and present partner. Mr. White, with his kind, genial and gentlemanly disposition and manner, could not but make friends wherever he went. His old and warm friends in this city, among whom may be classed the writer, send their congratulations to the old and new firms.

A highly important question has just been settled by the Legislature of Arkansas which might, some time or other, have led to a civil war if it had not been grappled with. The people of the State were divided into two factions as to how the name of the State should be pronounced; one faction insisted that the true pronunciation was Ar-kan-sass, another as stoutly insisted that it was Ar-kan-saw. Now the

State Legislature has stepped in and declared that Ar-kan-saw is the true pronunciation. Any man who dares to pronounce it otherwise may expect to be shot on sight by the first Arkan-sawyer he meets. Now, will the Legislature of Manitoba please to enlighten the world as to how the name of that Province shall be pronounced?

It is our sad duty to announce the death, in this city, of Mr. John L. Bellingham, which took place on May 11th, after a short and severe illness of a week. Mr. Bellingham learned the printing business in Messrs. J. & A. McMillan's and the *Daily News* office, and worked in the *Telegraph* composing-room for about two years immediately after the great fire of '77, after which he visited and worked in New York city for some months, whence he was called home by the death of his brother. Since his arrival home, about three months ago, he has been working in the *Sun* newspaper office. The deceased was quite a young man, being only 24 years of age. He was a member of the St. John Typographical Union No. 85, and was quite a favorite among his associates and fellow-workmen, who received a heavy shock at his sudden death. The funeral took place on the 13th May, his remains being followed to the grave by a large number of printers and others.

Messrs. Toker & Co., Peterborough, Ont., have become proprietors of *The Canada Lumberman*, the first nine numbers of which were published in Toronto by Mr. Alexander Begg. The *Lumberman* will be purely a trade organ, and is the only newspaper published in Canada devoted to the interests of the lumber and timber interests of the Dominion. It will contain trade statistics, the markets, articles bearing on the important interests it represents, and must prove itself a most excellent and trustworthy medium through which lumbermen, millers, miners, etc., may elucidate and set forth their ideas, either individually or collectively, for the benefit of the trade at large. It is a large semi-monthly 16-page newspaper, and is printed from fine clear type, and the workmanship is in Messrs. Toker & Co.'s usual excellent style. The subscription price is only \$2 per annum.

Robert Hadfield, commercial editor of the *Buffalo Courier*, who committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity, was born at Sheffield, England, and was a son of the Hon. George

Hadfield, who represented the West Riding of Yorkshire in Parliament. Robert Hadfield, graduated from Glasgow University, came to America and settled in Buffalo. He was private secretary of Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, and rendered that gentleman valuable aid in preparing his report on reciprocity with Canada. He was secretary to Congressman Elijah Ward, was local editor of the *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, contributed to the *New York World*, *Albany Argus*, and other journals, and was editor of the *Buffalo Courier*. He was an ardent free trader, and did much for the prevention of frauds on emigrants, for cheap postal service, for low tolls on canals and for liberation of Fenian prisoners in Canada. On his father's death, he inherited a handsome fortune. He was a man of solid facts, had a marvellous memory, was a vigorous writer, and in private life distinguished for his blunt sincerity. He had a fondness for agriculture, and invested in land on Grand Island, in the Niagara River.

The Printer's Miscellany for March is received. This is one of the most ably conducted special journals devoted to printing and the kindred arts that is printed anywhere. It is a compendium of practical matters, good advice from able advisers, a little fun, and a good deal that is valuable. Our good friend, T. William Bell, conducts the phonographic department, and in this issue he makes an item upon "playing smart," which refers to the Christmas number of the ricketty "organ" (self-constituted), which is published in New York city. It will be remembered by some of our readers, that a few weeks since, we gave a little of the inside of the venom with which the New York "organ" illustrated a man supposed to be our good friend Bell, and whom Mr. Bell says now did not bear the resemblance of a forty-fourth cousin. Mr. Bell, in his conduct of the phonographic department, does not depart at all from the real gentleman, and does not forget himself, even when he treats "playing smart" from a somewhat caustic, really richly deserved point of view. Published by Hugh Finlay, St. John, N. B., Canada. Price \$1.00 per year.—*Boston Journal of Commerce*, April 16, 1881.

The foremen of printing offices are respectfully asked to canvass their offices for subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

An Exaltation Which Exalteth Not.

The exaltation of the compositor and the proof-reader and the foreman commingled are poured down on the editor in a stream as soothing as the gentle dripping of hot axle-grease. For instance, the paragraph about the decline of the Churches appeared in this shape:—

"The divines are discussing 'the decline of the churches.' Dr. Gray read a paper at the last Chicago Presbyterian ministers' meeting, on the 'Untruthfulness of the Churches, its Cause and the Remedies.'"

The topic referred to was, of course, "the unfruitfulness of the Churches."

Again, in the minion editorial, "De Mortuis," there is a double-barrelled horror.

The title is conceived by the compositor and proof-reader to be "Dr. Mortius," and with a plethora of fearlessness which only the compositor and proof-reader can combine, it so appeared. Supplementary to that, in the first sentence appeared:

This is brief and well said and we submit it without addition as an indication of the approval which all honorable men must feel, etc., etc.

The "approval" was in the the manuscript "disapproval." These differences between the matter-of-fact editor and the ideal compositor will occur, but it seems a trifle unfair that the m. e. should always get the worst of it.—*N. O. Times.*

All we have got to say at present is, that he is a mean man who will put the blame upon his employes instead of shouldering it himself. Let editors and reporters write a decent hand, and we will guarantee there will be fewer mistakes for which to apologize and throw blame on the compositor and proof-reader. The only wonder, to one who has "been there" himself, is that there is not three or four times the number of blunders. Of course, we do not say that these men make no mistakes, but it is just this: the editor writes his article, and he has three or four chances of having any error detected—the person who gives out the copy, the compositor, the proof-readers, himself, or sub-editor and the "make-up"—whereas the compositor has no one but the public to detect any error he may make in correcting his proof. We can safely assert that the intelligent compositor corrects more blunders in manuscript than he makes in print. The public, however, know nothing about these; all that comes to light is the few slips he makes when he is on the "dead rush" to "close up," or for a "fat take," perhaps when his eye-balls are fit to burst, or his eyes almost refuse to stay open, from long and weary labor under the glaring white light of

the gas or the yellow flicker and choking smell of the dirty oil lamp. There are other aspects to this question—insufficient pay, driving, etc.,—which might be touched upon in favor of the compositor and proof-reader; but we will reserve our remarks on these for another time, in the hope that the foregoing hints may blossom and bring forth fruit.

Old Landmarks.

We have been favored by a friend with a perusal of some rare old publications, and, did space permit, would much like to make copious extracts from the same, in order to show, to a small extent, how people got along and what they thought in those early days. The first to hand is 242 years old, and the title page reads as follows:

"The Mirrour Which Flatters Not. Dedicated to their Majesties of Great Britaine, by Le Sieur de la Serre, Historiographer of France. Enriched with Faire Figures. Transcrib'd English from the French, by T. C., and devoted to the well-disposed readers. Horat. *Omnem crede Diem tibi diluxisse supremum.* London, printed by E. P. for R. Thrale, and are to be sold at his shop at the Signe of the Crosse-Keyes, at Paul's Gate. 1639." The pages, of which there are 230, are $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{3}{4}$, with side notes. The type of the text is pica and the side notes brevier. There is a single rule around the pages and under the running titles, which are set in small caps and italic alternately, on the right hand page "THE MIRROR," and on the left hand page "*which flatters not.*" Of the illustrations only two remain, and they are wonderful examples of the perfection of the art of engraving at that early period. One represents "Adrian, Emperor of Rome, Celebrates himself his Funerals, and causes his Coffin to be carried in Triumph before him." The other represents "Alexander and Diogenes discoursing among the Sepulchres of the Dead, the Cynick tells the King, That in the Grave, Monarchs and Men are all alike." The paper and ink are in a remarkably good state of preservation, while the binding is in a somewhat dilapidated state.

The next in point of age is "An Astronomical Diary; or, an Almanack for the year of our Lord Christ 1758. By Nathaniel Ames. Boston; New-England. Printed by J. Draper for the booksellers." 16 pp. The last two pages

are filled with an article entitled "A Thought upon the past, present and future State of North America," from which, did space permit, we would like to make an extract or two.

Then we have "A Two-Fold Essay, displaying the doctrines of Partial Grace and those of Impartial Justice; by John Fletcher, London: Printed by R. Hawes, and sold at the Foundry in Moorfield; and at the Rev. Mr. Wesley's Preaching Houses, in Town and Country, 1787." 114 pp. The two essays are carried along simultaneously for twenty-eight pages, when the first essay ends. The text is set in long primer, while the foot notes are in nonpareil.

Next comes a copy of "*The St. John Gazette and Weekly Advertiser*. Vol. III. Friday, January 10, 1794." Published every Friday by John Ryan at his printing office No. 58 Prince William street."

Then follows "Hutchins Improved: being an Almanack and Ephemeris of the Motion of the Sun and Moon: The true places and aspects of the Planets; the rising and setting of the Sun, and the rising, setting and southing of the Moon, for the year of our Lord 1805. By John Nathan Hutchins Philom. New York: Printed and sold by Ming and Young (successors to Hugh Gaine), No. 102 Water street. Where may be found the New York Pocket Almanac." 36 pp.

The New Brunswick Courier. Vol. III. No. 114. Friday, July 9, 1813. Published every Friday by Henry Chubb & Co., Prince William street. Price 12s. 6d. per annum (half in advance).

A novelty has been introduced in the printing offices of the *Neue Freie Presse* which deserves imitation. In order to economize time, the rotary machines have been placed in direct communication with the publishing office, in such a manner that the folded copies of the papers, as they leave the machines, travel direct to the counters of the office. Much time and labor are thus saved.

Two new stuffs for book-binding were introduced, last year, in England—chintz, first used by Chatto & Windus for one of Ouida's novels, and plush. Plush is being used for all classes and conditions of books, and with excellent effect.

We want a reliable correspondent and agent at St. John's, Newfoundland.

An Interprovincial Institution for the Blind.

We acknowledge the receipt of the tenth annual report of the Board of Managers of the Halifax, N. S., Asylum for the Blind, for 1881. The Managers congratulate the subscribers and friends on the continued prosperity of the institution, but wish to bring to notice the great necessity for further aid and say: "Would that the public generally could see as the Managers do, the wonderful results to many of both sexes, who, now educated and refined, earning comfortable livelihoods, were it not for the education received at the institution, would have been in ignorance and idleness, a burden to themselves and those who cared for them, surely more active sympathy would be elicited and facilities given for more extended work."

The payment of \$500 at one time constitutes a patron, of whom there are two, William Anand and Sir W. F. Williams. A payment of \$50 at one time makes a life member, while the annual payment of \$5 entitles to membership on motion at a regular meeting.

There are seven girls and thirteen boys now in the institution. Four of the former belong to Nova Scotia, and one each to New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton. Of the thirteen boys, nine belong to Nova Scotia, two to New Brunswick, and one each to Prince Edward Island and Cape Breton.

Advertising "Squares."

Selling advertising space in newspapers and other periodicals by the "square" is an antiquated practice which there is no sufficient reason for arbitrarily maintaining, and the sooner it is abolished the better. A good rule to adopt, is to sell space by the inch, as measured off perpendicularly with a tape line. A customer could then buy an inch and a half, or two inches and a quarter, or any other desired perpendicular length of space, just as he could a yard, and fractions of a yard, of cloth, in a dry goods store. Of course, however, just as it is reasonable that more money should be paid by the yard for double than single-width cloth, so an inch or more, measured up and down, of a more than ordinarily wide column, should be sold for a higher price than a corresponding length of space in a narrow column. Right here it is pertinent to remark that a column two inches and a quarter wide is not only almost

invariably the handsomest for use in newspapers, of both great and small size, but also the most economical as regards the utilization of space. This width of column, or very near it, appears in the majority of newspapers in this country, and its superior tastefulness and utility combined may be discovered at once by comparing a paper having such columns with one containing columns of a narrower, or wider width.—*Paper World.*

Iron Pyrites and Sulphur.

The mixture of iron pyrites and sulphur, lately discussed in the scientific journals, has just been applied to the production of *cliches* by Mr. Cotter, an engineer, who has taken out a patent. The mixture, which is very hard, but rather brittle, cannot be riveted to mounts, and so must be cast type-high. Corrections of these *cliches* will be even more difficult than of those of celluloid, perhaps even impossible, but the rapidity with which a block can be made renders replacing easy. The mould is obtained by putting the original block in a stereo press and pouring some of the mixture on it, whereby a negative is produced. A positive is produced by substituting the negative for the original and pouring on more of the mixture. These two operations can be performed in less than twenty minutes, and the plant required is next to nothing. The sulphur mixture melts at the low temperature of 120 to 130 degrees centigrade, so that the wood block cannot be burned by the heat. *Cliches* produced by this method retain all the fine lines of the original quite as well as those of celluloid. An illustrated paper is going to try them.—*Ex.*

Subscriptions.

Although the law respecting subscriptions to newspapers has been published time and again, it is wonderful how few subscribers understand their relation to the publisher, and how many, otherwise honest, newspaper readers, will take a journal regularly from the post-office, read it—thereby getting value for the price—and then endeavor to evade paying for it. The law states distinctly that a man is responsible for payment if he takes the paper from the post-office, no matter whether he ever subscribed for it or not, or whether he gave orders for it to be discontinued months before. The fashion of taking the paper until the subscriber thinks his time has expired, which is in reality from two weeks to six months past the date for which pay-

ment has been made, and then requesting the postmaster to return it "refused," "has left the place," "time's expired," etc., is considered a fraud by law, and treated accordingly. If a man wants to stop a newspaper, the proper way is to look up his dates, enclose in an envelope what arrearages there may be, whether five cents or five dollars, and direct the publisher to discontinue from that day. The *Welland Canal Telegraph* lately spruced up some of its delinquent subscribers, by bringing them before the Judge of the Division Court, and we copy its remarks anent the case. "In one of the defended suits brought by the proprietor of this paper against one in arrears for subscription, the defendant claimed that he had not subscribed to *them* for the *Telegraph*. He had paid Mr. Drewhurst one dollar to January, 1874, after which time he did not subscribe. The paper came along, however, and he took some out of the post-office. He afterwards moved his residence, and for over two years had not had it. The judge ruled that he was liable for the amount, \$1.50 per year, it not being paid in advance, and gave judgment accordingly. His Honor said 'the law is very plain on this point.'"—*East Lambton Advocate.*

A NEWSPAPER AND BANK DIRECTORY OF THE WORLD.—H. P. Hubbard, newspaper advertising agent, New Haven, Conn., has in hand and will soon issue a "Newspaper and Bank Directory of the World." Among the data collected for this work are carefully prepared and voluminous reports of Newspapers and Banks, from American Ministers, Consuls and others in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales, France, Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Russia, Turkey in both Europe and Asia, Algiers, Liberia, Sierra Leone, the Grand Canaries, India, China, Japan, Persia, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, the Hawaiian Islands, the West Indies, Mexico, Porto Rico, San Salvador, Nicaragua, the United States of Columbia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Brazil, Chile, and other South American States, and other parts of the world—saying nothing about the very complete statistical information gathered from the United States and Canada. The information to be gleaned from its pages is wonderful and very interesting. This work, the maps for which were engraved in Chicago, is destined to be the most complete work of its class ever published.

Leads--Their Use and Abuse.

If there is any one thing in a job printing office more conducive than all else to economy and general satisfactory results, it is plenty of leads and a place to keep them. This may sound strange to city workmen, who understand the necessity of order in all things, and to whom the paucity of material and the general disorder in an average "country" office is, perhaps, incomprehensible; but there are many offices, even in a large city, to which this hint of ours may be profitably addressed.

In our opinion, leads are the first need of any printing establishment; and money expended for them is a profitable investment. Who ever heard of the shop which contained an unnecessary surplus of these valuable assistants? Too often neglected and overshadowed by the type itself, they are seldom given so large a portion of esteem as they merit in the economy of the printing office.

It may be thought that the writer magnifies the value of job leads unduly but it is not so. We speak from conviction. We have seen—and what printer has not—an office with well-selected type, good machinery and fair workmen, in which, for want of such little necessities as leads, quads, rule and metal furniture, almost one man's wages was wasted weekly. This is economy which does not economize, and leads to bad results.

We advocate, then, plenty of leads in all printing establishments, but we also urge that they be properly classified and kept in order. We are aware that any amount of money can be thrown away for these things and nothing left to show for it. In incompetent hands a lead-cutter is the worst nuisance in the shop and the most expensive luxury. Nothing can be more execrable than the habit prevalent in some places of cutting leads for every second job, and amassing a vast collection of ill-assorted lengths, which are allowed to be strewn recklessly about, never at hand when needed, and with no uniformity in sizes. Where this system is in vogue, there is usually found a large accumulation of *debris* which delighteth the heart of the type-founder, but is of no earthly use as material, and which can be reckoned as so much value squandered, without the shadow of an equivalent. Another bad practice—because a time-destroying one—is that of using pieced leads. If any printer

will reflect on the trouble of matching these, of the bother and uncertainty of locking up a form containing them, we think he will coincide in our opinion that the practice does not pay.

A rack of some kind, containing a generous amount of leads cut to picas or nonpareils, as a person chooses (and carefully cut), and distributed back in their places as the jobs are "thrown in," will be found first, last and always to be a grand desideratum in every well-regulated printing office; and if some of our country friends will take our advice they will thank us.

Setting Advertisements.

Advertisements are the financial life of most newspapers and periodicals, and yet the manner in which advertisements are displayed in a majority of papers is a disgrace to both publishers and printers.

As a rule, in many country offices, where type becomes worn out for jobbing, it is put into the advertisements instead of being melted.

Complete series, from nonpareil up, of standard faces, such as light face gothic, doric or ionic, antique, clarendon, condensed antique, elzevir, Egyptian, etc., are preferable. These faces have no hair lines, and are durable. Entire series of faces present a uniform appearance. Duplicated fonts save room in cases and facilitate rapid composition. Some limit should be paid to size of type used, no matter how much space is taken, and patrons cannot then grumble because their announcement is overshadowed.

Add new sizes of a series, or duplicate fonts, rather than new styles.

In arranging cases in racks or cabinets, put the sizes together, rather than the series. Mixing two job fonts in one case is a waste of the compositor's time and patience.

Text, script and ornamental type is decidedly out of place in an ordinary newspaper.

Plenty of full face, or other heavy face, corresponding with body type, is especially desirable; as also plenty of quads, spaces, short dashes, slugs and leads. These enable the compositor to work rapidly and judiciously.

When the style of the paper dictates but one rule for setting advertisements, or the copy is to be set solid, the ingenuity and skill of the compositor is not required, but displayed advertising give nearly the same opportunities to the tasteful compositor that job printing does. Let neatness and harmony be the first requisites.

After determining what portions of the copy shall be displayed and what solid, the size of the display lines must be determined. The leading or principal line usually is either the article advertised or the firm name. A dry goods, clothing, or grocery house, advertising a score of articles, naturally prefer their name and location to be principally prominent, while a patent medicine proprietor, selling through retailers, cares little for the prominence of his name, but the title of the medicine and the diseases which it cures (?) must be the attraction. A leading theatrical star must love his name large and the play a secondary line; a leading play by a stock company must have the name of the play largest. Sometimes the price of an article is most conspicuous, etc.

All minor catch lines, as "manufacturers of," "dealer in," "also," "and," etc., should be small, and in capitals if convenient.

No display lines should be of the same length or size, unless there is a shorter line or dash between them. Two or more short display lines in close proximity, even with a short line or dash between, appear badly. Every prominent display line should be a full line if possible. Display lines and intersecting catch lines on either side, should not be of the same length.

Half pyramids may be used in numerations of articles.

Inverted pyramids are preferable to ordinary indentations, when the paragraphs are not too long.

Putting part of a display line at the left and the remainder in the next line at the right (when it is too long for a single line) is slovenly, but with very large type is sometimes allowable.

Hanging indentation is principally used as sub-headings, but may be used in short descriptions set in larger type than, or full face of, the body letter.

Familiarity with the proportionate size of type is desirable on the part of the compositor. If a line set in pica antique (for instance) is too long or too short, what other face will be larger or smaller, in proportion, to make a perfect line.

In double column advertisements economy of space is a necessity. Short display lines may be supplemented by one-half lines on either side; for instance:

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE GENUINE **Original Collar.** DEALERS & RETAILERS SUPPLIED.

The display line should be nearly in the centre in such instances. All display lines should be carefully and tightly spaced, and care taken against using leads or slugs of uneven length.

C. A. K.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., April 5.

Mr. John G. Cooley has been very ill for some time past, but it is now thought that he will recover. It seems to be generally conceded, however, that his newspaper labors are about at an end.

Stiles T. Stanton represented the town of Stonington in the general assembly the past winter.

Mr. Charles Earl, for the last five years a comp. on the *Bulletin*, has dropped into a "sit." at Buffalo, N. Y., whither he has removed his family.

Those who serve a year or eighteen months at the printing business, and then expect to have no difficulty in joining a typographical union, would do well to read what the general laws say upon that question: "Section 8. No subordinate union shall admit to membership any person who has not served an apprenticeship to the business of at least five years."

A subscriber to the *Miscellany*, while roaming through the woods, a few days since, in search of old Indian relics, came upon a skull, with hair adhering to it, which he thought would be quite a curiosity, and, placing it in a handkerchief, quietly toted it home for his worthy sire to inspect. It was sent to police headquarters, and an investigation led to the finding of the remains of a man who had been missing for three years. The "find" was quite a bonanza for the newspapers, but your subscriber loses his "curiosity."

Several new hands have arrived in the city and are at work on the *Star*.

The *News* is issued from the *Advertiser* office, now owned by Mr. Wm. Faulkner, the firm of Faulkner & Moore having been dissolved.

Burham's new plate glass windows are the finest in the city.

A new foreman is in charge of Burnham's bindery, Mr. Knight having gone to Boston.

In our chain eastward it is pleasing to note that the missing link has been replaced in the resurrection of No. 85. To give vitality to your organization, gentlemen, fail not in your representation in the International body. No. 100 has but a fourth of your membership, yet she never fails to answer "Here" at the annual roll-call of the I. T. U. A trip to California

might "get" the Norwich typos, and make 'em scratch their pates, but the opinion is ventured that the delegate would be found in his seat at the opening of the session.

Norwich being off the route, it is not expected that any of the returning delegates will drop along this way this year, as was the case in 1873, when, returning from Montreal, quite a number of them put in quite an enjoyable day in riding around and viewing the city and its institutions, closing with a beautiful sail down the river Thames to New London.

Another daily evening paper—the *Norwich Daily News*—made its appearance March 19th. The editorial department is in charge of Mr. John Rathbun, late of the *Star*. The paper is a co-operative affair, and is issued by seceders from the office of the *Star*. It is a newsy little sheet, its selections are good, and, what is better, it is meeting with a generous support from the reading public.

P. E. Island Notes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, March 28.

Benj. Keeping, late foreman of the *Argus*, left on Thursday last for Boston.

A young woman named Dingwell, employed in the *Presbyterian* office, recently swallowed a pin accidentally. After being confined to her room for over a week unable to eat or drink, and suffering the most intense agony, the pin worked its way out. She is now progressing as well as could be expected, under the circumstances.

Stephen G. Lawson, editor of the *Presbyterian*, has been appointed one of the Census Commissioners for Charlottetown Common and Royalty.

W. L. Cotton, Esq., editor of the *Examiner*, is one of the shorthand reporters in the House of Assembly.

Messrs. Isaac Pound and William Edmunds, formerly employed in the *Argus* office, are now at work on the *New Era*.

Robert Russell, formerly a regular on the *Halifax Herald*, and lately employed in the *New Era* office, is now subbing on the *Examiner*.

James H. Fletcher, Esq., late proprietor of the *Argus*, left on Thursday last for his adopted country, Colorado. On the evening previous he was banqueted at the "Rankin."

The *City Mercury* is the name of a new

semi-weekly, of a humorous character, lately started in this city. The imprint says it is published by the Mercury Publishing Company.

Miss Mary Harris, formerly employed in the *Argus*, is now at work in the *Patriot* office.

W. L. Cotton, Esq., of the *Examiner*, was recently presented with a "bouncing baby boy."

By reference to the proper column it will be seen that Mr. Joseph Carver, printer, formerly of this city, has taken to himself a wife. Our fondest hope is that he may float along pleasantly through the waters of life, and reach a happy haven at a ripe old age.

FRANKLIN.

The P. E. Island Press.

A correspondent in the *Miscellany* for February, in speaking of the *Islander*, says that after it came into possession of J. F. Brennan & Co. (in January 1, 1873) it was changed from a folio to a quarto, and adds that this was "the first quarto newspaper ever published in P. E. Island." Your correspondent states what is not correct. The following were issued in quarto form: *The Review*, an agricultural paper, published in the year 1852, by John J. Pippy; also, *Haszard's Gazette*, published by George T. Haszard, about the same time; and more recently, *The Presbyterian*, printed by J. W. Mitchell, for a committee of Presbyterian ministers; to say nothing about the *Argus Gazette*, which has been published in quarto form ever since the appointment of the late Hon. Edward Whelan to the office of Queen's printer—all the above-named gentlemen being practical printers. I trust that the above facts will convince your Island correspondent that he is in error.

TYPO.

In the Province of Punjab, India, are nine banks with large capital, and forty newspapers, thirty-four of which are weeklies, one daily, (with 2000 circulation,) one tri-weekly, one bi-weekly, one bi-monthly, and two monthlies. The interest attached to this fact is increased when we remember that Punjab forms the extreme north-west corner of the Indian Empire; is about 1500 miles N. N. W. from Madras, and lies adjacent to Afghanistan, the scene of recent exciting rebellion and war. On its west border is the famous Khyber Pass, over the Salaman Mountains, through which passes the road from Punjab to Cabool, used by the British forces in their late campaigns.—*Illustrated Newspaper and Bank Directory*.

Ideals.

MODEL HUSBANDS, WIVES, JOURNALISTS, POLITICIANS, BABIES AND CLERGYMEN.

The ideal husband is a kind-hearted, noble man, with the figure of an Apollo and the beauty of an Adonis, who pays the same delicate attention to his wife that he did before their troth was plighted; the real husband is a round-shouldered, grizzly looking fellow, who buys the second quality of butter for the table, eats his meals at a down-town restaurant, and only remembers that he is married when he is obliged to pay the household expenses.

The ideal housewife is a woman who keeps her home in the most delightful order, who cooks the most delicious dinners and presides at the tea-table with the grace of a queen; the real housewife is a woman whose face is red and blazed with cooking over a hot stove, whose voice is sharp and earnest, and who just "slats" things around anywhere, no matter where, in order to get her work done in season for a buzz over the backyard fence with the neighbors.

The ideal newspaper man is a man whose brain is crammed solid full of all things classical, social and political, whose pen can reel off poetry, sentiment and sense to order, and into whose presence we should come with feelings of awe inspired by overpowering genius; the real newspaper man is a worn out fragment of humanity, who carries a sickly smile significant of hope deferred and financial depression, and wears a seventy-five cent alpaca coat.

The ideal politician is a man whose breast is heaving full of patriotism, and whose interest in the welfare of the country is second only to his allegiance to divine power; the real politician is a man with his hands full of wires pulling in all directions, from the dram shop to the pulpit, to worm himself into an official position with big pay and lots of nothing to do.

The ideal baby is a little fellow with the dimmest tinted cheeks, curliest hair, sweetest rattle "coo," and with angel's wings just sprouting from his shoulders; the real baby is a young wad of humanity with open valves, screaming all the time, fuzz on his bald head like thistle-down, and as for angel's wings, well, they don't fasten them on with safety-pins.

The ideal clergyman is a man born too good for this world, with the virtues of Christianity beaming all over his character and shining forth

like the rays of the noon-day sun; the real clergyman is a man who preaches his best sermons "on an exchange," in the hope of getting a call with a bigger salary.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

BIRTH.

At Charlottetown, P. E. I., on the 25th March, the wife of W. L. Cotton, Esq., editor of the *Examiner*, of a son.

MARRIED.

In St. Stephen's parish, Boston, Mass., on Monday, the 21st February, by the Rev. Father Power, Mr. Joseph Carver, printer, formerly of Charlottetown, to Miss Maggie Finn, of Boston.

DIED.

At San Francisco, Cal., on the 22nd March, of dropsy, John Spear Godsoe, printer, a native of this city, in the 58th year of his age.

At Philadelphia, on the 5th April, John H. Fleigher, printer, aged 27 years, late of Charlottetown, P. E. I.

In this city, May 11th, John L. Bellingham, in the 24th year of his age.



CONDUCTED BY T. WILLIAM BELL.

Speed the Pen.

Several prominent members of the L. P. F. (Lead Pencil Fraternity) have, through the columns of the *Canadian Illustrated Shorthand Writer*, entered into a controversy on the question of speed. One of them, a Mr. Holland, expresses it as his belief that Mr. T. A. Reed, who claims as his utmost speed 185 words a minute, should no longer enjoy the title of champion ink-slinger of the world. In support of this assertion Mr. Holland mentions a couple of one-minute tests when the writers succeeded in capturing, respectively, 240 and 281 words out of a possible 918½, more or less.

One who subscribes himself "Outsider," says that "Mr. T. A. Reed is certainly not going to continue to be forever the fastest reporter in the world, but these one-minute tests, the matter of which a person might readily memorize, are not to be compared to his 185 words done in the course of his reporting practice." Continuing, he says: "Mr. Holland's statement, though brilliant, by no means settles the question. Who else, besides Mr. Reed, has reached to a certainty 185 words per minute by the half hour?"

The February number of the *Writer* contains a communication from Mr. T. J. Godfrey, which, were it put into our editorial kettle and allowed to remain there for about three quarters of an hour, would, when boiled down, read as follows: "Mr. Holland's statements are not even flavored with the truth. It is absurd in any one to claim a speed of anything in the neighborhood of two hundred words per minute, even though it be but a one-minute test."

While we think, with Mr. Holland, that it is about time Mr. T. A. Reed should be relieved of the "belt," yet we cannot but look upon his citation of one-minute tests as rather an unfair means of supporting his case. "Out-

sider" views the matter in the proper light, but confesses that he has yet to learn of livelier work than Mr. Reed's 185 performance. Mr. Godfrey, we are tempted to think, has never been upon the grand stand on a phonographic race course when the trotters were attending to business. That it is unjust to measure the working speed of one stenographer with the racing speed of another no fair-minded person will hesitate to admit, and we think that Mr. Holland should have confined himself to all-day reporting, one-minute exhibitions having, in our opinion, no bearing whatever on the matter. We are not acquainted with all the men of the lightning brigade, but we could without leaving our old arm chair give our readers the names of a baker's dozen of quick quillists who can propel their Fabers by the hour at the rate of two hundred words per minute, or thereabouts. As one who can distance Mr. Reed on all-day work we might mention our esteemed friend, Mr. Thos. Pray, jr., editor *Boston Journal of Commerce*, a gentleman who, though not now a professional reporter, can make his pen give a very good account of itself. Notwithstanding that the *Boston Journal of Commerce* has quite a large shorthand staff, Mr. Pray occasionally finds himself called upon to give personal attention to some of the many important cases that are phonographically reported for his widely known paper. The printed report of one of these cases—"Fall River Iron Works vs. Mechanics Mills"—we have before us. The volume is composed of 763 pages, octavo, and contains about three hundred thousand words! During this trial Mr. Pray wrote 14,300 words within seventy-three minutes, thus averaging 196 words per minute, and performing the work under circumstances not the most favorable. To use Mr. Pray's own words: "I took 14,300 words and was only inside of the court room seventy-eight minutes, from which you must deduct time to remove my coat, arrange reporting material and get to work. I wrote perhaps for seventy-three minutes. It was in a very poor light and with an inksand full of mud. I gave my notes to two amanuenses, who knew as little about the case as anybody could, and they transcribed them, with the exception of 80 or 81 words, which I readily supplied, they being technical."

Mr. Pray and his staff employ Graham's Standard system, and, like all good phonogra-

phers, don't think much of the inferior imitations. In a recent article he says: "We spent thirteen years in the underbrush of phonography; undertook to learn Isaac Pitman, but he was too many for us; we could not change systems twice in sixteen months, change books, word signs, etc. We gave him up for Benn Pitman, who never knew much about phonography anyhow. We then adopted Munson's by disinterested advice, and we knew less and less with each system. Finally we learned Graham, and we don't learn any more systems. Graham's is the only system that is sensible, practical or available for fast or accurate work."

Mr. Reed, as we all know, is not a writer of Graham's Standard Phonography, and this in some measure may account for his inability to attain an exceedingly high rate of speed. His 185 words per minute does not, however, reflect a great deal of credit on Isaac Pitman's system, owing to the fact that Mr. Reed found it impractical for rapid reporting, and was consequently obliged to make improvements of his own in order to secure the speed that gained for him the reputation of being the fastest shorthand writer in the world, a reputation, however, which these days of American or Standard Phonographic reporting say shall no longer belong to the "makers of magic stringlets," who dwell upon the shores of Merry England.

A Funnygraphic Innocent.

Continued.

Everything in that dingy old passage was so comfortably wrapt up in darkness that the surrounding objects failed to come within young Bucksaw's field of vision, and, of course, he wasn't aware of the presence of anything in the shape of a dilapidated coal-scuttle, which occupied a place in a corner within half a yard of the spot upon which Mr. Bucksaw was performing, and when Mr. B. thought it was about time to jump up into the inky air for a distance of about ten feet, and shout "rats!" "cats!" and "police!" he attempted and succeeded in accomplishing the feat as well as the height of the ceiling would permit; but, steering very wildly on the downward trip, he landed in such a way as to make a bull's eye into the muzzle of that rheumatic coal-scuttle, which was pretty well loaded with supernannated cups, saucers, and ink-bottles. The result was that the scuttle went off, firing its contents, including Bucksaw,

all over the floor and half-way down ricketies the second. Fortunately for Mr. B., he escaped almost uninjured; the only slight wounds received were the removal of two buttons, the result of wearing non-elastic suspenders. Even this little loss caused our hero to feel somewhat embarrassed, until he conceived the idea of supplying the missing links by substituting a pair of shingle nails, a thing which was done with a promptness that was remarkable, due very likely to the fact that the noise of approaching footsteps was heard, and Bucksaw didn't want to be caught with dislocated suspenders.

Nothing daunted, he went for the ricketies once more, and, keeping time with the music of his patent leathers, which had now struck up an air that sounded something like "Such a getting up stairs," he marched upward and onward until the College of Phonography was reached. On entering the room mentioned in Munson's guide as being 6x10, his attention was at once arrested by what at first sight looked to be an athlete endeavoring to stand on his ear in an arm chair, which appeared to have been recently re-seated with a package of the *Monthly*. The walking apparatus of the athletic artist extended at an angle of about sixty degrees from the horizontal line over a cheap table that might possibly accommodate four pupils, at the other end of which sat a young man who seemed very earnestly engaged in drawing spider legs. Mr. Bucksaw subsequently learned that the "sublunary" gymnast was the principal of the "College," and that he was giving the "sublunary" boy with the earnest expression seventy-five cents worth of dictation from the pages of the current number of the *Printer's Miscellany*.

To be continued.

An expeditious and usually satisfactory method of supplying manifold transcripts when carbon paper is not obtainable—Give the parties to the case a single longhand copy of the proceedings, accompanied with a pint flask of something that will make them see double or treble, according as the number of transcripts in demand may be.

About two years ago we asked our readers, "Why is a phonographer like a horse?" The answer given was: "Because he uses Hay." We would now ask: "Why is a phonographer like another horse?" Because he is an oat-taker.

Send a dollar to the *Miscellany*.

"SORTS."

A woman's belt is always waistful.

A slight of hand performance—Giving the mitten to a suitor.

A paper in New York is called the *Wheel*. It ought to circulate.

The sign "Beware of Dog" is stuck up that he who reads may run.

Some men's noses are like some books; the more immoral they are the more red they are.

Female economy—buying a half dollar straw hat, then putting \$11.50 worth of trimmings on it.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though the first in pity, he is the last in help.

Why is the letter R like the face of Hamlet's father? Because it's more in sorrow than in anger.

"Well, wife, you can't say I ever contracted bad habits." "No, sir, you generally expand them."

Solomon had seven hundred wives. That's the way the wisest man of his time Utah-lized women.

Why do girls kiss each other while men do not? Because girls have nothing better to kiss, and men have.

The Boston *Journal of Commerce* published a lot of dyeing recipes; but none of them beat the old way of fooling with an empty shot gun.

A young man sent sixty cents to a firm that advertised a recipe to prevent bad dreams. He received a slip of paper on which was written: "Don't go to sleep."

Mother: "Now, Gerty, be a good girl, and give Aunt Julia a kiss and say good night." Gerty: "No, no! If I kiss her she'll box my ears, like she did papa's last night."

At Ewalton, England, is the grave of Mrs. Freeland, who died 1741. Her epitaph reads: She drank good ale, good punch and wine, And lived to the age of ninety-nine.

A bashful young clergyman, recently rising to preach for the first time, announced his text in this wise: "And immediately the cock wept and Peter went out and crew bitterly."

Father Time is pictured as an old and bald-headed gentleman, but he manages to skip around quite lively, all the same, in spite of being handicapped by agricultural implements.

An exchange frantically asks: "Are blacksmiths who make a living by forging, or carpenters who do a little counterfitting, any worse than men who sell iron and steel for a living?"

A printer's imp who was hauled up before a magistrate, charged with playing pitch and toss, explained it to his worship, who highly appreciates a joke, that when caught he was only endeavoring to turn an honest penny. That boy got off with a reprimand.

Boy (to a lady teacher): "Teacher, there's a gal over there a-winkin' at me." Teacher: "Well, then, don't look at her." Boy: "But if I don't look at her she'll wink at somebody else."

A Down Easter, last fall, invented a new sled for coasting, which made it safe for the girls without being held on, as has been the ancient custom. It has proved to be the most unpopular invention ever brought before the public. The girls pronounce it "horrid."

He had just taken his seat in the street-car, in fact, had hardly got fairly down, when a lady entered. He immediately rose. "Don't rise, sir; I beg of you, don't!" she said. "Good Heavens, ma'am!" he yelled, "I must. There's a pin three inches long set up on that seat!" She made no further objection to his rising.

"I want to see the villain who wrote this article. Where's the proprietor of this paper?" "He's out." "Where's the managing editor?" "He's out." "Where's the city editor?" "He's out." "Where's the reporter?" "He's out." "Where'm I?" (Rickety-slambang-jam! Two panes of glass broken.) "You're out." Man found on the sidewalk and carried to the hospital. Verdict: struck by lightning. Still, they will do it.

A brilliant correspondent of the Putman (Conn.) *Patriot*, who evidently cares little for agricultural matters, suggests the following themes for discussion by Farmers' Clubs: "Why do not cows sit down to rest the same as dogs? Why does a dog turn around a few times before he lies down? Why does a cow get up from the ground hind end first, and a horse fore end first? Why does a squirrel come down a tree head first, and a cat tail first? Why does a mule kick with its hind foot, and a sheep with its fore foot?"

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said:
I wonder why the Printer's head

Is bald? 'Tis very queer!

That man should stop, observe the line,
His last receipt reads: "Sevnty-nine,"
That's why it is he sees it shine

More prominent each year.

What man upon this earthly sphere,
Can gaze upon the wreck seen here,
And coolly drop a silent tear,

With hairy head encumbered?

The day of promise dawns at last,
The editors will sweetly pass
Beyond the want of interest cast

On promises unnumbered.

'Tis oft been said, and so it seems,
That hair will grow like summer greens
Upon a head that don't know beans,

But never on a poet.

So if you, by chance, should see
A hairless cuss—not meaning me—
Although the hat fits to a T,

Don't mark him down a go at.

THIS PERFORATOR

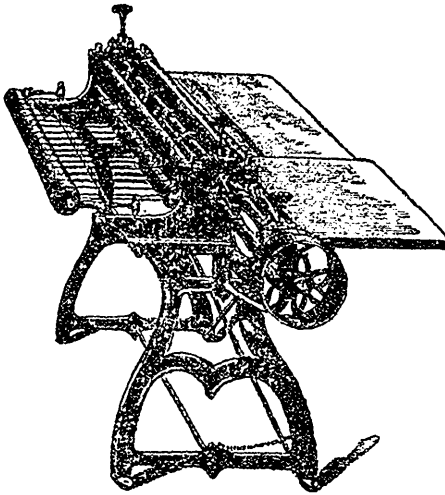
Will run off a ream (two lifts and four lines of Perforating) in six minutes.

BLACKHALL'S

PATENT ECLIPSE

ROTARY

Perforating Machine



THE ATTACHMENT

Gives two results where only one is now obtained. All that is saved by its use is clear gain to the employer.

BLACKHALL'S

Duplicating

RULING MACHINE

ATTACHMENTS.

THESE machines have only been before the trade for a short time and have, on their merits, won a reputation that stamps them as the most rapid and reliable labor-savers in the market. They are now in use in many leading houses, and the favor in which they are held may be inferred from

WHAT THE TRADE SAY ABOUT THEM:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March 11th, 1881.

We find your Perforator very satisfactory in speed and work; could not get along without it. Send another at once and we will send you a cheque when we receive Bill of Lading.

H. S. CROCKER & CO.

NEW YORK, March 8th, 1881.

Your Perforator does all you claim for it. We could not do without it.

NATIONAL BLANK FORM CO.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 27th, 1881.

For straight and stub work we find your Perforator entirely satisfactory.

LANE S. HART,
Hart Printing and Publishing House.

TORONTO, March 9th, 1881.

Your Perforator is up to the mark in every respect.

WM. WARWICK & SON, Gov't Binders, &c.

CINCINNATI, O., March 26th, 1881.

Your Perforating Machine is giving good satisfaction.

A. H. PUGH, President Pugh Printing Co.

COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 10, '80.

Your Perforator is the best machine we have ever used.

R. W. MEREDITH & CO.

TORONTO, January 4th, 1879.

Your Perforator does its work well and gives every satisfaction.

BROWN BROS., Manuf'g Stationers.

The foregoing are a few of the testimonials received in favor of the Perforating Machine. Concerning the Ruling Attachment read the following testimonials:—

ST. LOUIS, March 15th, 1881.

HUGH R. HILDRETH PRINTING CO.
We have every reason to be satisfied; it has saved us both time and money.

HUGH R. HILDRETH, President.

TORONTO, March 11th, 1881.

Your Attachment has been in use over a year. We could not dispense with it for twice its cost.

W. J. GAGE & CO.

WYFALO, December 30th, 1880.

Am using Attachment all the time; could not do without it now.

WM. H. BORK.

WYFALO, March 11th, 1881.

Your Attachment saves us one hundred per cent. on great many jobs that we do.

BARBER & ELLIS.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., February 26th, 1881.

Your Attachment is a great labor-saver. It gives great satisfaction. I could not do without one.

HENRY J. BARTLE.

ST. LOUIS, February 7th, 1881.

Your Attachment does all you claim. We consider one (at least) necessary in every ruling room.

GEO. D. BARNARD & CO.

NEW YORK, July 17th, 1880. [From the City Contractor]

Your Attachment saves fully one-half the labor and time.

MARTIN B. BROWN.

CHICAGO, March 12th, 1880.

Your Attachment is fully up to our expectation and gives every satisfaction.

CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.

The foregoing are fair samples of what I am receiving from the trade in all parts of the country. Circulars with full information will be forwarded on application.

I would also call attention to my new ruling inventions, comprising a Sheet Lapper, for one head work; a cap Striker and Regulator, for all classes of work, a Guide Piece, for the feed board; a Drop Box, and several other useful novelties. Illustrated circulars will be ready in a few days and will be forwarded to any address on application.

EWD. W. BLACKHALL,

83 Wood Street, Toronto, Ont.

PRINTING TRADES' DIRECTORY.

An Excellent Mode of Keeping Names and Addresses Constantly Before the Trade.

RATES FOR THE DIRECTORY.—Inserting Name and Address under one heading 25 cents per month, or \$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 when desired.

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

Gauge Pins and Feed Guides.

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

Paper Manufacturers.

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER COMPANY,
Napanea, Ont. See advt.

J. RIORDON, Merriton, Ont. 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, 30 Hawley street, Bos-
ton, Mass. See advt.

Press Manufacturers.

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS & MANU-
FACTURING 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 Engravers.

C. H. FLEWWELLING, 82 Prince William
street, St. John, N. B. See advt.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.—Two full
fonts [cases] of Small Pica, not more than
two years in use, in exchange for two full fonts
[cases] of Nonpareil. The latter is compara-
tively new, being in use for less than a year, is
from Miller & Richard's, Toronto, and is well
supplied with quads., leaders, caps., etc. Would
take Long Primer, but Small Pica preferable.
Address "Small Pica," *Miscellany* Office, St.
John, N. B.

SITUATION WANTED by an Experi-
enced Printer. Has had a very extensive
experience on all classes of work in the best
offices in Canada and the United States for the
past twenty years; is thoroughly competent to
manage any large establishment; can give the
best of references from Toronto, Buffalo, and
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BARBER & ELLIS,

Paper Makers, Bookbinders,

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—AND—

ENVELOPE MANUFACTURERS.

DEALERS IN

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