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The Printer's Miscellany.

VOL. II.

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

No. 12.

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PRACTICAL MATTERS.

BY JUL. L. WRIGHT.

The Apprentice.

The legitimate results of the loose system of apprenticeship now in vogue behoves the typographical fraternity to make some decided effort for remedying this crying evil; nor should the movement be confined to the gentlemen at ease, as it is obvious that the employers would reap the earliest benefit of the change: the application of the remedy would be of incalculable good to the apprentice, thus improving the *morale* of the craft and strengthening its efficiency by constant additions of better material than heretofore.

How can these ends be secured? I answer, by the revival and strict enforcement of *indenture*. This system meets with objection alike from master and servant, but they are more the outcroppings of prejudice than the practical application of principle. It obtained in the times of our fathers; hence the intellectual, mechanical, and artistic superiority of the typo of the old *regime* over him who has graduated under the modern innovation. I hardly think this assertion can be successfully controverted when the limited material, conveniences, and opportunities of those days are borne in mind.

Under the articles of indenture the employer was bound to properly instruct his apprentice "in the art and mysteries" of typography. Failing to so carry out his part of the compact, he was liable to a suit. On the other hand, the apprentice was bound to "faithfully and well serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands gladly do," etc. Is there any unusual hardship imposed on the master in the articles of agreement that is not offset by equally restrictive demands upon the apprentice? Should the master be subjected to the vexation of a suit, if the apprentice failed of becoming a competent workman through lack of *capacity* and not because his time was employed in *other pursuits* by direction of the master, he will have the legitimate remedy of so pleading. Even in case he should be nonsuited in his defence, would he not be

The *Tomahawk* is the title of a new comic weekly in Charlottetown, P. E. I. Wm. F. Dougan is editor and proprietor.

more than reimbursed the damages by the diligence and application of his remaining apprentices?

Actions at law would be infrequent—the master, having a due regard for his own interests, and knowing that *all* other employers are similarly situated, would, in the selection of his apprentices, call into play that discrimination which now apparently lies dormant.

This system would tend to diminish the number of incompetents annually manufactured and set adrift, many of whom become “buzzards” of the filthiest order, their foulness poisoning the atmosphere in which upright men are earning a precarious livelihood. The uninitiated are easily gulled by such birds—the mere representation of having served an apprenticeship, and the offer to take a “sit.” at a reduced figure, acting like a charm. The sequel comes rather late: the “uninitiated” learns, to his cost, that it would have been better to have paid more and rewarded “competency,” than to have been allured by the tempter.

It is common experience to meet with apprentices who can barely read the plainest manuscript, know nothing of punctuation, (not even the names of the marks,) spell entirely by sound, and divide with less consistency than is displayed by deaf mutes, while marks of reference are beyond their comprehension. I have heard parentheses called *curves*, by a boy who had been four years at the business; others have described semicolons as *dots with tails under them*, interrogation points as *hooks with dots*, called *reglet scantling*, and divided hearse on the *r* and nave on the *a*.

These examples cannot be claimed to be entirely the fault of the apprentices, for in many offices there is no one whose particular business it is to instruct them. When in doubt they ask anyone for information; in many cases misunderstand and are led into error.

A boy may have set the concluding pages of a hurried work, the copy being advanced, in order to avoid delay at the finish. Lo! his proof-sheet is so foul that the short time remaining will not admit of his “fuming” over it, and the swiftest corrector in the establishment is put on the “rack,” the boy thus losing the benefit of the knowledge conveyed by the proof-reader’s pen.

In this progressive (?) age everything goes with a “rush.” The piece hands do not con-

sider themselves the ones to instruct their employer’s *special hands* (and indeed, owing to the lowness of wages, every minute is valuable, and thirty seconds’ delay with an apprentice may cause the loss of a fat take—so they should not be annoyed by apprentices). The weekly hands and the foreman should be consulted on all occasions. Yet the apprentice is apt to meet with drawbacks even here. In many offices those who are so fortunate (?) as to be engaged by the week are expected to get up a certain quantity of matter every week—in no case under wages, but as much above as possible. Some good hands find this impossible on plain matter, while on complicated tables, music, algebra, etc., they can more than double wages. They are much annoyed when the end of the week arrives and the “count” shows them a few thousands behind. Thus uncomfortably circumstanced, close application to case becomes a second nature, and the apprentice meets with a rebuff, where, under more pleasant circumstances, he would have been clearly and judiciously instructed. Thus the apprentice is thrown upon his own resources unless the foreman is one of those exceptions so rarely met with, who takes as much interest in the development of the boy as if he were his own son.

Under the indenture system imperfections would gradually give way to permanent improvements—the number of apprentices reduced, the journeyman more expert and better qualified for the responsibilities of life, and strikes less numerous.

Page-Cord.

A great diversity of opinion exists as to the most suitable material for page-cord. The type-founders use a wiry, ragged hemp twine which retains the shape of the matter when taken from a page of type in a dry condition, and becomes altogether worthless after being wet two or three times. The Government Printing Office at Washington, D. C., uses a rather heavy, closely-twisted cotton twine, slightly waxed and very elastic. It is admirable for the purpose, resisting the sharp edges of new type and brass rule.

In the hurry of business it sometimes happens that the maker-up has the under joints of his fingers cut by the cord as he unwinds it from the ball or gathers it in his hands to break off. Some have the foresight to avoid the possibility of such mishaps by measuring the cord and cutting to proper lengths one at a time before com-

mencing to make-up. A simple and expeditious mode is to drive two nails in the wall distant from each other one-half the desired length, wind the cord around them, and cut it all at once by a single clip of the shears.

Instead of *wrapping* the cord, after taking from pages in the form, hang it over your shoulders; after you have finished your work at the stone hang it over a nail—it will not become tangled if a little care is observed, and will save both time and patience expended in untaangling cord that has been wrapped.

Making-up.

To secure a perfect imposition, it is absolutely necessary that the make-up of the pages should be uniform to the degree of exactness. This requisite can be accomplished readily by proper care and as expeditiously as inferior work executed in a slovenly or neglectful manner.

The first essential is to have a well-protected, thick brass-rimmed galley, not more than five-eighths of an inch high, firmly fastened to the make-up stand, which should be set perfectly level on its legs. The galley may be immovably fixed by driving a staple at the head, and at the foot a broad-headed tack near each side, allowing them to come well down, clinching the brass, to prevent slipping.

All matter should be transferred to this galley as the make-up progresses—thus the make-up will not be affected by variations in other galleys, while the staple at the head will prevent the galley from slipping over the case when the matter is forced to the head for the purpose of bringing it up clear and square.

The gauge should be exactly the length of the page exclusive of foot-line or slug. (Always use a slug—it is cheaper in the end and tends to prevent bowing in a hurried lock-up).

In order to determine the exactness of the make-up, press the matter closely, slide the make-up rule to the right, and if it barely clears the gauge (which can be ascertained by touching it with the middle finger of the right hand) the page is accurate.

In side-noted matter the lead separating them from the text should be the length of the page exclusive of foot-slug—this will permit the slug to clinch both text and notes.

In tying up the pages always commence at the lower right-hand corner. Never permit the cord to lap until it is about to be secured, which should be at the lower left-hand corner. A

page tied up in this manner will stand rough handling without detriment.

Imposition.

A great deal has been written concerning this important branch of the "art preservative," and it is somewhat astonishing to those conversant with the fact, that the knowledge of nine of every ten book hands is confined to laying a 16mo. in *one* position. I have heard intelligent tenth men assert that there are but *two* positions in which an 8vo. can be laid; others, that there are *three*.

Experiments have taught me that imposition of book forms is of *two* kinds (*long* and *broad*); that each kind has *three* classes (*regular*, *centre*, and *bastard*); and that each class has *two* divisions (*outside* and *inside*); in all, *twelve* distinct impositions, each making a perfect fold. They are here illustrated:—

FIRST KIND — LONG.

1. Outside regular.	2. Inside regular.	3. Outside centre.
3 2	7 2	9 2
3 6	9 8	3 2
4 9	5 4	4 1
1 8	8 1	5 8
4. Inside centre.	5. Outside bastard.	6. Inside bastard.
7 6	2 8	3 2
2 8	7 6	9 2
1 4	8 9	5 8
8 9	1 4	4 1

SECOND KIND — BROAD.

1. Outside regular.	2. Inside regular.
4 9 9 8	3 6 5 4
1 8 7 2	6 2 8 1
3. Outside centre.	4. Inside centre.
9 4 8 0	6 3 4 5
8 1 2 7	2 6 1 8

6. Outside bastard.

2	2	9	5
1	8	5	4

6. Inside bastard.

3	6	7	2
7	2	8	1

General Hints.

An important adjunct to rapid composition is clean and even distribution. By "even distribution" I mean the laying of type in one position or nearly so, (faces from the compositor,) thus enabling the compositor to pick them up by the heads.

Remember, your quadrat-box is not intended as a receptacle for spaces and floor-pi. So many spaces would not be found there were it not for the questionable habit of placing spaces indiscriminately in lines closing a paragraph. Why not insert them next to the type, thinnest space first, so that in distribution their position would be definitely known and no difficulty experienced in separating them by the "feel."

Type dropped on the floor should be picked up at once—slovens generally disregard this injunction. I have known several of this class effectually cured by the foreman instructing the office boy when he swept the office to put *all* type found under each stand in the respective 3-em space boxes, following this with orders to keep the quadrat boxes clean. Experience of this character has a salutary effect—it will cure the worst *chronic dropper*.

The position at case is man's natural position when at rest—easy and upright. The height of the stand varies from divers causes: unusually long or short arms, disease, and deformity have their influence in determining this point. Until afflicted with rheumatism I followed the general rule governing the matter. Since then I have made the discovery that a low stand gives speed to movement and that the right hand can be followed by the stick without unusual exertion or change from an upright position.

The stool has been much abused by tongue, pen, and misuse. My judgment leads me to the conclusion that a little rest every day is beneficial and that distribution can be performed more expeditiously, while the left wrist is somewhat relieved of the constant strain upon it.

Too much care cannot be exercised in spacing. Carelessness will result in vexatious delays and loss of temper. An improperly justified line sometime causes the piling of a stickful in empty-

ing. A line carelessly constructed—the edge of each type binding on the body of another—will cause the heart of a page to drop out while being transferred from the make-up to the stone. A slanting line—either backward or forward—is off its feet, and when under the cold planer is apt to become bottle-arsed.

Page-papers are an impediment unless the type is to be laid away. A page, properly tied up, that will not bear transferring without the aid of a page-paper is not in a condition to be locked-up and should be rejected.

It is almost universal practice at the close of day to lay the composing stick, with type in it, perpendicularly or sideways on the upper case. This is seemingly done to invite the rats and mice to knock it over. Why not avoid the possibility of accident by placing it horizontally or squarely on the lower case, copy under it? Nonpareil, in a wide measure, by the prevailing method, is likely to fall out if the stand should receive the slightest jar.

While at work, it is better to wear an old scraw hat, perforated on the sides, than a green shade. The rim of the hat is a sufficient shield for the eyes, while the hat serves the double purpose of protecting the head from dust and breaking the force of knocks.

It is bad taste to divide on *two* letters or to carry *two* letters over on a division—it should never be done in a wide measure. Compositors on book-work should hesitate before dividing such words as family or simile.

No better rule can be enforced in a printing office, nor one that will give greater satisfaction to all concerned if strictly and cheerfully adhered to, than

A place for everything, and everything in its place.

Acknowledgments.

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W. F. Ross, Pictou, N. S., (ap.).....	50
John Martin, New Glasgow, N. S., (ap.)	50

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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

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

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

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Name and address in the "Printing Trades' Directory," 25 cents per month, or \$3 per year. Each additional line, giving description, etc., of material manufactured or sold, 15 cents per line per month additional.

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

All orders for advertising must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the same.

The Printer's Miscellany.

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

Close of the Second Volume.

With this number ends the second volume of *The Printer's Miscellany*. The past year has been an eventful and a hard one for us. On the 20th June, a year ago, the work and labor of over twenty-five years was swept away in the blast, leaving not a vestige behind, and we found ourselves face to face with the stern necessity of rebuilding our fortunes from the beginning. Among other things which suffered severely was the *Miscellany*. It had just finished its first year in life and had begun to assume somewhat the appearance of what might be expected in a journal devoted to typography, without claiming to be a specimen of printing anything above ordinary book or newspaper work. All this ground had to be gone over again, and with time, means and facilities very much reduced.

Our duties, as foreman of a daily morning, evening and weekly newspaper office, demanded all the thought, time and attention at our disposal for nearly a couple of months, almost day and night. New type, presses, engines and boilers, had to be put into temporary quarters that were only about one-quarter large enough for the purpose, which, of course, entailed a large amount of extra labor and care. After these were all systematized and regulated to run smoothly, our household urgently demanded attention. A house, furniture, etc., had to be procured at a time when all such things—particularly houses—were very scarce. However, the task was accomplished, and we hope to be pardoned the remark, in this connection, if we say that few households have been started in a more thrifty and economical manner than was this our second attempt to establish a home on this side of the River Jordan.

After the lapse of nearly three months we found time to think of the *Miscellany*, and about the third week in September the first number of the second volume was issued. Although nearly three months behind time at the start, and having to overcome great difficulties in getting composition and presswork done, we are happy to be able to announce that we have at last caught up and "made even" with time, and hope to be "on time" in future. From our experience during the past year, we are fully qualified to testify to the correctness of the saying that "a stern chase is a long one."

We consider this somewhat personal, and, perhaps, to some minds, irrelevant, explanation is due to our patrons and ourselves. It explains, to a certain extent, why the monthly issues of the *Miscellany* have been behind time, and partly accounts for its un-printerlike appearance, and also for the quality as well as quantity of its contents.

Notwithstanding the many warm, kind and friendly letters received from contributors and correspondents in reference to the *Miscellany*, and the multitude of flattering notices received from the press of the United States and Canada, we feel that it is not half what it should be, and, to tell the truth, have been somewhat surprised at the success it has attained both at home and abroad in such a short time.

In conclusion, permit us to call attention to the fact that with this number expires the subscriptions of most of those whose names are on

our books. To such we tender our warmest thanks for past favors and fraternally invite them to renew their subscriptions. In doing so it is to be hoped none will forget to solicit their shopmates, apprentices, and acquaintances to add their names to the list. We believe there is scarcely one of our present subscribers but who could secure, with very little trouble, at least one additional name; no doubt, many could get a dozen just for the asking.

Friends, try and arouse your fellow-workmen to an interest in what concerns them very closely, in fact, is the very source and essence of their living. Try and make them alive to the importance of a knowledge of what is transpiring around them in the world of typography, and prove to them that their vital interests demand that they should support, at least, one good representative. The more encouragement we receive in this direction, the better paper we will be able to give, for it is not our ambition to grow rich, but to spend all the income in making the *Miscellany* the leading, largest, most comprehensive, and authentic journal published in the interests of printing in the world.

Our sincere thanks are due and are hereby tendered to our hosts of friends, correspondents and contributors, in almost all parts of the world, for their past favors, and we trust that our pleasant acquaintance may be long continued.

P. S.—All will please bear in mind that we cannot deviate from our advance-payment system. If we were to attempt to do business on credit, we would soon fail, and the *Miscellany* would be among the things that were. Send by registered letter or post office order at our expense and risk.

The *Omenez Herald* is the title of a new-comer. Our education in geography being sadly neglected in our youth, we have been compelled to read every number from leading to im—no, there is none—to find out what county has the honor. Put an imprint on your paper, my dear boy.

We much regret having to part with an old hand in the mechanical department of this office, owing to ill health. Mr. Joseph Roch Poulin, who, in fact, came over to us with the plant of our establishment, has, during the whole period of his management, merited our warmest gratitude as a young printer of excellent character, industrious habits and indefatigable energy, to which all who knew can certify. We hope he may soon be restored to his usual strength.—*News, L'Original, Ont.*

"Centralization."

The exhaustion of the Washington government departmental printing fund affords a fine text for those who contended at the time of the pruning process that it was a very unwise policy to pursue, especially when Congress undertook to cut down the amounts devoted to printing purposes; also, a fine opportunity for those opposed to the system of centralization adopted in reference to departmental work in the Dominion of Canada.

It is said that all the funds at Washington are completely exhausted and the public business is likely to suffer in a marked degree. However, on the principle that "It's an ill wind," etc., there is no doubt it will result in at least temporary relief for job printing interests throughout the United States, for if the work cannot be done at Washington for the want of funds, it must necessarily be done somewhere else, and quite probably at an increased rate of expenditure, to the benefit of the job printing fraternity everywhere. We learn that in the Interior department the publication of the official gazette of the Patent office has been suspended, as also the printing of specifications for the bureau. The Postal department is likewise said to be in a dilemma for want of funds. Several books and forms have been exhausted some time since, and the carrying on of the several duties of particular departments have been jeopardized and the whole service somewhat deranged.

This state of affairs is a strong and almost unanswerable argument against the centralizing system at present in force in the Dominion. The principle is wrong in the first degree, and should be discountenanced by every one, no matter of what trade or calling.

One simple question should prove the fallacy of the present policy; and that is, Does not the printers of any and every city in the Dominion contribute to the general revenue, and are they not entitled to receive their quota of the work for the general government required in their immediate locality? Are they not entitled to receive, at least, a small portion of the benefits arising from the expenditure of the funds contributed by themselves? Take the case of the stationer and blank-book manufacturer. Does he not pay a large amount for duties, etc., which money goes into the general fund; and

has he not a right to demand that a small portion should be expended in his locality, when the goods which he offers, and on which he has paid duty, are equal in quality and as reasonable in price as any that can be procured at the capital?

The only argument that can be adduced in favor of the system of centralization is, that orders can be made larger at headquarters, and, consequently, the articles can be procured cheaper. This may be true, to a certain extent, but we do not believe this principle should be carried out to the detriment of the largest portion of those by whose contributions the general government is sustained and supported. Is it not an admitted principle of legislation, that all laws should be made in the interests of the many and not of the few?

The printing trade is not the only one affected by this system, but there is hardly a calling but what is more or less interested, and it behooves them to put the question fairly and squarely to those seeking their suffrages. Ask them if they intend to take your money from you and spend it all at the capital for the very goods you have in stock, and send them in small lots to the public departments right at your very door? Ask them plainly if they intend to take away the bread, to which you are entitled by every consideration, and offer you a stone in its place? Let those interested take this matter in hand in time, and we will see whether any set of politicians can rule with a rod of iron or not, and whether the people are the masters or the servants.

We are perfectly aware of the fact that printers and publishers, lithographers and bookbinders, paper makers and dealers, are very apathetic in such matters, yet we are greatly mistaken, if things are allowed to drift as they will, but the day will come when they will see their own short-sightedness.

We are also aware that this matter may be considered by many as constituting but a very minute portion of a single plank in any political platform, but, at the same time, we would counsel the craft to look more to their own interests as a class than to those of the office-hungry politicians, who make use of them when they can and when they do not need or cannot use them any longer, throw them aside as rubbish. This treatment of the subject may be dubbed political heresy, or anything else

they choose, but what care we; it is purely a case of printers' politics.

We will be glad to publish anything in reference to this subject (on either side) our readers or others may send to this office, and conclude with the hope that the matter will not be lost sight of during the coming contest for seats at Ottawa.

An Advertisement—Free of Charge.

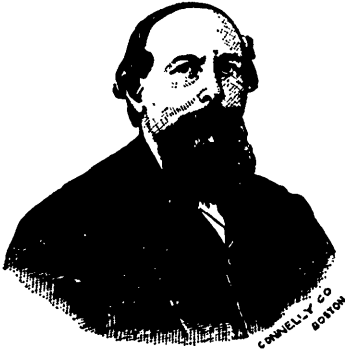
The Stereotype Journal, which is published by the "American Stereotype Founding Company, (!) Ogdensburg, N. Y.," with which Mr. J. W. Nicholson, late of Arnprior, Ont., late of Brockville, Ont., and now of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is connected, has seen fit to make an unwarranted personal attack upon the editor of this paper and Mr. William Walker, who is, perhaps, better and more favorably known to the printers and publishers of Canada than ourselves. At first we did not intend to notice it, but, lest our silence might be misconstrued, we have concluded to say a few words.

Mr. Walker's character requires no vindication at our hands; suffice it to say, that he stands head and shoulders—every way—above his slanderer. We cannot believe that he will be induced to answer this wanton attack, although, no doubt, his friends—and they are legion—will not fail to resent it. His offense consists in his having solicited subscriptions and advertisements for the *Miscellany*, (in preference to the *Stereotype Journal*)—without remuneration of any kind from us—through his great love for the "art preservative" and its followers.

As for ourselves, the head and front of our offending has been the publishing of a letter calling attention to the absurdities and incongruities contained in a so-called "Canadian Advertisers Gazette," issued by the "American Stereotype Founding Company" (!). The facts, as stated in the letter, have not been denied—much less proved untrue.

We have no desire to throw obstacles in the way of those who are striving to make an honest living, but when a concern that claims to have "everything that can conduce to the "success of a business, *excepting the trade*," travels out of their way to publicly attack in a low, abusive and personal manner, the editor of this journal, then we say they are "barking up the wrong tree," and taking the wrong method

to secure "the trade" so much wanted. Did we wish to do him an irreparable injury we would publish his remarks in full and append a brief history of his short but eventful career in Canada. But, enough. We dismiss the matter, merely adding the hope that we may never again be tempted to dip our pen in gall and write hurtful — nevertheless truthful — words in reply to attacks in the columns of *The Stereotype Journal*.



MR. JAMES H. HOYT.

Mr. Jas. H. Hoyt, an old craftsman of Connecticut, died at Norwich on the 25th ult., at the age of 54 years. He was born in New Canaan, Fairfield Co., November 1823; he descended from old English stock, his ancestors being among the first settlers of that part of the State. The family has furnished many eminent men to the country and bears a representative name of the old colonial days, but modern times has fashioned the name into Hoyt, Hye and Haite, an orthographic triune that now represents it throughout the Union. Jas. H. Hoyt, the subject of this sketch, received a common school education, and was in early youth apprenticed to Jas. Reid of the *Norwalk Gazette*, where he perfected himself in the "art preservative." At the expiration of his apprenticeship he went as a "jour." to New Haven, but after a brief engagement returned to Norwalk and became associated with Mr. Byington in the publication of *The Gazette*, where he continued until 1850, when he closed his connection with that paper and went to New York; thence he went to Westery, R. I., and assumed the foremanship of *The Literary Echo*, which he subsequently

bought and afterwards sold to Mr. Geo. Utter, who changed its title to *The Narragansett Weekly*. He then took the foremanship of *The Mystic Pioneer*, now *The Stonington Mirror*. In 1862 he came to Norwich and secured a frame on *The Daily Morning Bulletin*, where, by competency and faithfulness, he succeeded to the foremanship; thence he went to the foremanship of *The Daily Morning Advertiser*, where he continued until 1874, in August of which year, its publication was suspended.

The discontinuance of that paper marked the date of his own failure in physical ability to maintain his integrity as a master-workman. For years at the imposing stones he had not realized that Time had made an inroad upon his composing powers, and only awoke to the fact when subsequently he accepted a frame on *The Hartford Daily Evening Times* and found that age was inferior to youth at the case. Upon this discovery, "Uncle Jimmy," away from home and those social connections upon which his soul fed, became subject to discouraging meditations, and surrendering his cases, he returned to this city, valise in hand, and announced to his family that "He had accomplished about all the work he should ever do." New courage afterwards came to him, and, inspired by hope, he secured the foremanship of *The Daily Evening Argus*, but failed to perform the work and retired to again accept a position on *The New London Telegram*, only once more to be convinced that his days of service were over.

After thirty-six years of active life, it was not strange that paralysis of his energies should result in a palsied nervous system and physical deterioration. In the summer of 1876 he was prostrated by paralysis, and for a week or more laid insensible and apparently at the point of death, but he rallied and was able to walk out about town and take the air; but his memory was so impaired that it was with considerable difficulty that he could find his way back to his residence. He was physically in that state,

Where sickness in his sense presents
The combat of the elements;
And never feels a perfect pause
Till death's cold hand signs his release.

Yet, it is said, there were times when he seemed to have a quickened conception of what was passing about him, and realized the measure by which he was proportioned so keenly as to re-

sent it. Calling on friends, but a short distance from his residence, he asked to be directed to the Broun House by the lady of the house where he was calling. The lady directed him as requested, but a daughter, thinking another direction better, and feeling solicitous for his safe return home, suggested that he be directed to the Wauregan House, for if he could find that he could not miss the "Broun" which adjoins it. He did not appear to notice the expression, but when he reached his family he related the circumstance and remarked, "That the Miss took him for a natural born fool!" He often found his way into the old offices where he had spent his palmiest days and would ask to be allowed to take a stick that he might see if he could not set type as he used to do. No tyro ever made such work, but the "boys," with whom he was always popular, had no heart to reveal to him his deficiency, and he would put down his stick with the assurance that "he could do it as well as the best!"

He was a man of large frame and heart, of plethoric habit, and possessed a physiognomy that glowed with the impressions of his better nature. He was genial, whole-souled, social, and had so much of the Good Samaritan spirit that he allied himself naturally with organizations of a beneficent character. He was an Odd Fellow and a Mason of high degree—32°,—also a member of Typographical Union, No. 100, of this city. As a member of all these organizations he deported himself as became an honorable man, and was ever true to his obligations.

He was a member of Broadway Society, but not loud in his professions. He had

*More of practice, less profession,
More of firmness, less concession,
More of freedom, less oppression*

in his nature than is common. He was not overburdened with piety, but had just enough of good-fellowship to exercise a proper spirit toward his fellowmen. He had a great passion for that popular hymn, "The Gate's Ajar," which seemed to be in full harmony with his liberal spirit and firm faith, and which afforded him much consolation in his last hours.

He was confined to his bed about two weeks, during which time he received every attention and care at the hands of his fraternal friends, and on Saturday, the 25th ult., gave up the ghost at precisely 12 o'clock, when the sun was

at meridian and the workmen were passing from labor to refreshments.

On Monday, the 27th ult., at 4 o'clock, p. m., his remains were buried from the Broadway church in this city, where the obsequies were conducted by Rev. L. T. Chamberlain. "The Gate's Ajar" was played on the organ, while his friends were taking a last look at his familiar face.

Palmyra Lodge, I. O. O. F., conducted the services at the grave, as the sun was sinking in the west. The shadows were as long as the moments to those who witnessed the last deposit, the surrendering up to earth of that which by right she claims from us all, and then came the hour, when

*Night drops her mantle from the skies,
And from her home of peace above
She watches with her starry eyes
As with a tender mother's love.*

*The sounds of toll and strife are stilled
And in the silence calm and deep
The word of promise is fulfilled—
"He giveth His beloved sleep."*

There is no impairment in the Beyond of the physical or mental forces, but eternal sunshine and joy unbounded are the heritage of the soul. He has gone to his reward, whither all craftsmen must follow him, where the bad proof will all be corrected and the new galleys will not pass, for none will be below the standard of three.

He leaves a wife and three daughters (one of whom is married) to mourn his loss. He was a good husband and a kind father, and the family have the sympathy of hosts of friends in this the hour of their affliction.

"Times are hard, money is scarce, business is dull, retrenchment is a duty—please stop my—whiskey? Oh no; times are not hard enough for that yet. But there is something that costs me a large amount every year, which I wish to save. Please stop my—tobacco, cigars and snuff? No, no, not these; but I must retrench somewhere, and I believe I can see a way to effect quite a saving in another direction. Ah! I have it now. My paper costs 8½ cents a month; \$1.00 a year; I must save that. Please stop my paper. That will carry me through this panic easily. I believe in retrenchment and economy, especially in brains."

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

LOCAL.

Wm. Patchell, who left this city some years ago for California, where he worked in Bancrofts', San Francisco, has returned looking well and hearty, having, no doubt, gained considerable experience in his travels.

Rev. J. E. Hopper, formerly principal of the Baptist Seminary, Fredericton, N. B., but who has for the last six years been pastor of the First Baptist Church of Burlington, Iowa, is now a partner and associate editor of the *Christian Visitor* of this city.

To fold, jog and count 750 sheets of eight pp. in a hour is pretty quick in our estimation, and we doubt if there are many who can do it. We saw it done in one of our city binderies a few weeks ago. What does some of our bookbinder friends think of it? What is the best on record?

During the past couple of months we have had the pleasure of receiving friendly calls from many old friends. Among them may be mentioned Mr. Thos. H. Taylor, of the Merrittton Mills; Mr. Wm. Walker, of the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company; Mr. R. L. Patterson, of Miller & Richard, Toronto, Ont.; Mr. Smart, of R. Hoe & Co., N. Y.; and several others with whom it is a genuine pleasure to meet.

Printing is about so-so in this city at present. There is enough work for the regular staffs, but all extra help is lopped off, although we have heard of three or four extra hands being put on by the Messrs. McMillans. Notwithstanding this, there are plenty of idle prints. to be found on the corner with anxious and elongated countenances. (The imp at our elbow here makes a suggestion and we have thrown him out of the fifth story window for his pains.) The fact is, there are too many printers everywhere, and something should be done to stop the supply, or, at least, shorten it, for a time.

The press was well represented at the late session of the Most Worshipful Grand Orange Lodge in this city. First and foremost there was the Most Worshipful Grand Master and Sovereign, Mackenzie Bowell, M. P., who is manager of the Belleville, Ont., *Intelligencer*; Mr. John G. Moore, printer of the Lodge, who is connected with the same paper; James A. Orr of the *North Hastings Review*, Madoc, Ont.;

Mr. Edward Willis, Grand Master of New Brunswick, of the St. John *Daily News*, and Mr. Park A. Melville, of the *Daily Telegraph*, who is also a representative of the New Brunswick Grand Lodge. The session lasted two days, and on the 5th inst. the visitors participated in an excursion up river, on the invitation of the St. John committee of reception.

James McMillan, Esq., of J. & A. McMillan, had a narrow escape from serious injury, if not from death, on Wednesday, 12th inst. A temporary platform of two planks was used to pass from the rear of his temporary building on Canterbury street to the rear part of their new premises fronting on Prince William street. While crossing this temporary bridge Mr. McMillan lost his footing and fell to the ground, a distance of some fifteen or twenty feet, when picked up it was thought he had received serious injuries, and a report was soon in circulation that they had been fatal. Drs. Botsford and Christie were early in attendance, when it was ascertained that his injuries were not of a serious nature. A wound was found at the side of the left eye and his right ear bled freely from a cut. Of course, the shock must have been very great to a man of his size and weight, and it must be a matter of congratulation and thankfulness on the part of his many relatives and friends that he escaped so well.

DOMINATION.

Printing is reported dull in Montreal.

A weekly paper called the *Orange Advocate*, will shortly be published in Montreal.

Mr. J. H. Chatterton, foreman of the Brantford *Expositor*, is a "crack" checker-player.

A new paper called *The Federal* has been started at Ottawa by the "wandering editor," Beaugrand.

The first number of the *Sporting Tribune*, a small four-page paper, has appeared. It is published by Chittenden & Smith.

The first number of the *Daily Age*, Strathroy, Ont., is to hand. It is a nice little handy sheet about 13x19, without an imprint.

Mr. Finn, foreman of the *Gazette* news-room, was the Montreal delegate this year to the International Typographical Union.

Fletcher Bros., job printers, of Woodstock, N. B., intend very shortly to publish a weekly paper in the conservative interest.

The *Evening Post*, the new Catholic daily of Montreal, is expected to appear sometime during the second or third week of June.

J. Jaffray, one of the proprietors of the *Galt Reporter*, was drowned on the 22nd May while out with an excursion party on Grand River.

Le Franc Parleur, of Montreal, has suspended publication. This journal had a careful editorial management and deserved a longer existence.

An apprentice, about 15 years of age, in the *Herald* office, Halifax, N. S., is studying shorthand with a view of setting from the reporters' notes.

Libel suits are as plentiful as political picnics in summer time. The latest is said to be by Sir Jno. A. Macdonald against the *Guelph Mercury*.

H. S. Harcourt, editor and proprietor of the *Stayner*, Ont., *Sun*, has sold the plant of the office to a Mr. Shaw, who will assume control of the paper in future.

Mr. Thomas White was presented by the employés of the *Montreal Gazette* with a magnificent oil portrait of himself, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage.

An exchange says:—"The tramp printer J. G. Johnston, the 'Terror of the Lakes,' whose death by a fearful railway accident was chronicled some months ago, was in the office of a Hamilton newspaper not long since in his usual condition."

Geo. Cunnabell, a printer who has seen service in nearly all the printing establishments in Halifax, died on the 25th of May, of dropsy, after an illness of five months. He was a good workman and a worthy man, highly esteemed by his brother typos and all who knew him. The members of the Halifax Typographical Union attended his funeral.

A. H. Jones, formerly of this office, and Mr. W. O. Fuller, jr., have associated themselves in the printing business at Rockland, Me., under the firm-name of Fuller & Jones, and will commence the publication of the *Rockland Courier* on the 1st of June. We are glad to learn of the prosperity of our former employé, and cordially wish the new firm every success.—*St. Croix Courier*, May 23rd.

DEATH OF A LANARK PRINTER.—From the *Ottawa Free Press* we copy the following:—On Thursday, William McKay, a printer employed in the Government office, went to his home at

Carleton Place, being sick, and there died on the Saturday night following. His illness was very brief, and none thought when he went away that he was so near death's door. Hemorrhage of the lungs is said to have been the cause of his death. Deceased was a member of the Ottawa Typographical Union, and also of the Orange Young Briton Order."

From our Listowel, Ont., Correspondent.

Our Listowel, Ont., correspondent sends the following items under date of May 31st:—

Mr. Robert Elliott, of the *Listowel Banner*, who has been sojourning in New York, has returned to his duties.

The initial numbers of two new weekly papers have appeared, viz: The *Exeter Reflector* and the *Omemece Herald*. The *Reflector* is published by Messrs. White & Carrick.

The *Guelph Mercury* and *Herald* have gone into the unprofitable business of comparing circulations, and now each paper is prepared to demonstrate that it has the largest circulation.

Lance, the conservative cartoon paper, at present published in Toronto, will hereafter be issued from Millbrook, in East Durham, where its proprietor, Mr. J. A. Wilkinson, is about to start a weekly newspaper.

In the course of a week or two a new conservative newspaper is promised for the county of Perth, Mr. M. Scherer having decided to start a German weekly in Straford, to be named the *Volksfreund*.

UNITED STATES.

Printing is reported as very dull in Baltimore and New York.

The new managing editor of the *Boston Globe* is E. C. Bailey, late of the *Herald* staff.

Female printers have doubled in numbers within the past five years in New York.

E. F. Waters, of the Boston, Mass., *Advertiser* has taken the stump on civil service reform.

Robt. Beggs, who for many years was on the staff of the *New York Sun*, has gone to Colorado for his health.

Mr. Lee and Hunter Collins, formerly of the *Illion*, N. Y., *Citizen*, have started a job office in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Worcester, Mass., *Press* has suspended publication for the second, and, in all likelihood, last time. Ta-ta!

Woonsocket, Mass., pays 20 cents 1000. That ought to be a good place to emigrate to. Tramps, make a note on't.

Geo. W. Childs, the printer's friend, recently presented a beautifully bound and printed Bible, to the Episcopal Society at Petrolia, Pa.

The death of Williard F. Dudley, an esteemed Raleigh, N. C., printer, is announced. He died of consumption on the 4th May.

T. W. Stevens, a well-known typographical traveller of the west, has started a little weekly at Elyria, Ohio. It is surnamed the *Astonisher*.

John Spellman, an old Raleigh typo, who has been out of the business for some years, has taken charge of the job department of the *Nexas*, Raleigh, N. C.

Mrs. Anna Ottendorfer, wife of the proprietor of the New York *Staats Zeitung*, it is said, conducts the business department of that establishment with great executive ability.

A volume of villainy—700 pages of testimony taken before the Indian commission. In it frauds are disclosed ranging in amount from \$50, to \$800,000 in a single steal.

A man was arrested recently in New York for stealing newspapers. He had a mania for his apparently unprofitably thievery. He had stolen, in thirteen months, 11,000 newspapers.

A bronzing machine, which is said to be a great improvement on those now in use, has been invented by D. W. Whitaker, formerly of Raleigh, N. C., but now owner of a job office in Durham, same State.

There are eight "amateur" papers published by boys in Boston. It has lately been discovered that they do not come within the postal rules which apply to ordinary papers, and that they are liable to a tax of one cent for every two ounces.

H. O. Houghton, *Riverside Press*, Cambridge, Mass., and John Wilson, Harvard Square, same place, worked side by side in a Boston printing office thirty years ago, according to the *Literary World*, the one as a proof-reader and the other as a compositor.

It is stated that the Buffalo, N. Y., *Courier* company has received an order from Barnum, the showman, for the largest show bill ever printed. It is said to be over seventy feet long and about fifteen feet wide, and will cover about 1000 square feet.

UNITED KINGDOM.

London is pretty nearly overrun with printers from Dublin and Paris, driven thither by the strikes.

The *Illustrated London News* recently had a picture of the "Sortie of Plevna" which contained two hundred pieces of wood.

The Indian Vernacular Press Bill has already (April 7th) been put in force, the first to fall under its effect being the Bengal paper *Sahachar*.

Dr. Carruthers has just completed the fiftieth year of editorship of the *Inverness Courier*, a length of tenure of office probably unparalleled in the history of the newspaper press.

Mr. Edward Wilson, proprietor of the Melbourne *Argus*, who lately died at Hayes Place, in Kent, has left bequests to the public institutions of the colony with which he was so long identified, of the aggregate value of £60,000.

It is said that the first sporting paper was published in England in 1683, and called *The Jockey's Intelligencer*. The first medical paper was issued in 1686. The first illustrated paper was published in 1643, embellished with a few rude wood cuts.

It is proposed to hold a convention—perhaps congress would be a better word—of employers and workmen in the printing trade in London to take into consideration various matters and abuses in connection therewith. The present time is considered very favorable, as there are no disputes or strikes on hand to disturb and excite the minds of either party.

New arrangements have been made for reporting vessels that have arrived off the Scilly Isles. The pilots take out cages of carrier pigeons with them, and as soon as a vessel is boarded a bird is let loose to carry the news to the coast, thirty or forty miles away, the report being then telegraphed to Lloyds' and the Underwriters' associations at Liverpool and Glasgow, as well as to the daily papers.

The *British Newspaper Press Directory* for 1878 exhibits 1,744 newspapers published in the United Kingdom. It states the number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States in 1877 at 8,079—54 less than *Pettengill's Newspaper Directory* puts it. Of the British newspapers 158 are daily, while of the American only 709 are daily—about 50 less than an American authority gives it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., June 3, 1878.

Frank Aldrich has returned to this city, and is at present putting in a night occasionally on the *Bulletin*.

Two trucks have been engaged for several days past in hauling up that "new feature" and "nine hundred caps."

Capt. Wm. H. Hovey returns to the home of his childhood on the 5th, where he contemplates spending a three weeks' vacation.

In the *Bulletin* and *Aurora* job offices work has been quite brisk for some time past. In New London it is rather dull, and will be for a few weeks to come.

William Hempstead has been subbing on the New London *Telegram* for a few days. Subs. are not in much demand in that city, and in this respect New London somewhat resembles Norwich.

That old veteran, Mr. Joshua Barstow, represented the printers of the city in the Grand Army parade on Decoration day. Two pressmen were also in the line—Messrs. L. A. Manning and G. Wilcox.

The bookbinders and Western Union operators were each represented at the funeral of the late James H. Hoyt, the former by Messrs. Knight and Allen and the latter by Mr. Wm. H. Ramsdell.

The new temperance weekly, *Vim*, made its first appearance in public on the 29th of last month. Fifty cents secures one copy till the day of its death, the 1st of October. Rev. Hugh Montgomery is the editor.

Mr. John Rathbun, late of the New York *Sun*, now dishes up the city news for the readers of the *Bulletin*. "Johnny" is an old hand at the business and fully qualified to keep his column up in good shape.

The Norwich reporter of the New London *Telegram* is full of business these days. Three ounces of type usually suffice for a two-column report, so it is said; now, however, he has more chance to spread, but not on the *Telegram*.

"Stedman's Directory" will be ready for delivery in a few days. As the opposition book is to contain a "new feature," we shall look for that about January 1. A week or two either way won't make much difference, you know.

Mr. Amos Browning, for some time past local editor of the *Bulletin*, has departed, and we know not whither he goes. The paper on which he labored gave him a recommendation on account of his many good qualities; but, "All is vanity, saith the preacher," and doubtless Amos thinks so too.

L. I. Plummer, for some time past at work in this city, is about to leave us, having secured a situation in a New York office where he will be enabled to finish his apprenticeship and learn the trade. He is a smart, intelligent young fellow, and will carry with him the best wishes of all his acquaintances.

A travelling typo, the first one for some time, stepped into town on the 1st. He was recommended to try "the boss," but refused, on the ground that he had heard of him in passing through Stafford Springs. He was not one of the five-dollar kind. The fame of the "only printer in town" is spreading.

We are a trifle down in the mouth and somewhat disappointed in not having a marriage among the prints to chronicle in this number. These dull, hard times will make lots of old maids and beggar the clergy, as we have never yet known a typo to dead-head it through on such occasions.

Were it not that we might be charged with attempting to run some one's business, and thereby leave ourselves open for another manifesto, we should say that "working out a two weeks' notice" in a printing office, now-a-days, is just about the grassiest thing heard of in these parts for a long while. Is not that the notice usually required by farmers about potato-digging time?

STICK AND RULE.

Chicago Clippings.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 29, 1878.

Union wages are \$18.

The *Times* and *Tribune* publish Sunday editions.

The office of Knight & Leonard turn out the finest presswork.

There is a good run of work in the city, but there are too many offices to do it.

The Methodist ministers are endeavoring to have the cry of the newsboys stopped on the streets on Sundays.

S. I. Bradbury, book and job printer, has is-

sued the first number of the *Practical Printer*. It will be published monthly.

Your magazine has reached here, and all who see it are delighted with it, and pronounce it the best printer's magazine now published.

There are a great number of Canadian typos working in the city. Mr. W. Johnson, formerly of the Brantford *Expositor*, is in Mr. Magill's office.

Prof. Swing, editor of the *Alliance*, will rest during the summer for the benefit of his health. There will be no change in ownership, and the paper will be impersonal.

Mrs. and Miss Welland have purchased the *Evening Post*. These ladies are well-known as able journalists, and will, no doubt, make the paper a success. They will adopt a temperance platform.

The National Printing Company have moved into their elegant new premises on Monroe street. They make a specialty of poster work. They have one of the most handsome color signs in the city. It is painted on one side of the building, and has for a ground-work the stars and stripes, over which the words, "National Printing Co." appear. ITEMIZER.

A Letter from California.

CHICO, CAL., May 18, 1878.

On the adjournment of the Legislature, the State Printing Office at Sacramento discharged fifteen or twenty men.

The *Daily News*, of San Francisco, pretends to advocate the cause of workmen, and the first practical demonstration of its earnestness is the reduction of composition to thirty-five cents, while the price agreed upon, by both union and publishers, is fifty cents.

Thomas Gardiner, late one of the proprietors of the Sacramento *Union*, who has been on a tour in the Colonies, has purchased the Wellington (Australia) *Argus*, a recently founded evening paper, which is to be enlarged and the name changed to the *Evening Chronicle*.

New newspapers in the interests of workmen have been numerous, the most recent being the Sacramento *Daily Sun*, the Stockton *Daily Workingman*, and the San Francisco *Daily Labor Union*. The suspensions of the same class of papers are about equal, viz: The San José *Silver Dollar*, the San Francisco *Open Letter*, and San Francisco *Evening Echo*.

The printing business has been dull for the past winter on the Pacific coast, though news from different parts now reports the usual spring rush. The failure of several considerable job offices, and, at least, two newspapers, in San Francisco, contributed largely to the dull times. There is probably no city on the continent of half the size of San Francisco where the printing business is in so unsatisfactory a condition. This is partly owing to the unfair competition of girls' and half-taught boys' labor. These amateur printers are numerous, and take work at any price. A considerable portion of the work done has no other recommendation to customers than its cheapness. L. E. W.

Maine Miscellany.

BANGOR, ME., June 8, 1878.

Job work is very dull and advertising fair.

Mr. Couillard of the Boston *Herald* is journeying in this State.

The circulation of the *Daily Commercial* has been increasing every day.

The *Miscellany* for May received, and, I think, it improves with every issue.

George B. Goodwin, of Biddeford, has accepted a position on the Boston *Post*.

Extensive repairs have been made in the counting-room of the *Daily Commercial*.

Rev. George Quimby, of the *Gospel Banner*, Augusta, is to preach in Springvale on the 16th.

Dr. H. C. Vaughan, of Farmington, has assumed the editorship of the *Ellsworth American*.

The *Rockland Courier* has been revived after four months rest. Fuller & Jones are the publishers.

Mr. Lester Watson, of the Kennebec *Star*, was united in marriage June 3rd, to Miss Ida Morrill, of Biddeford.

Bangor printing offices have been very fortunate. They have not been troubled with any tramp printers for a good many months.

The following compose the editorial staffs and crews of the two daily papers in this city:—

Commercial: Editor and proprietor, Marcellus Emery; city editor, Edward M. Blanding; state editor, Thurlow S. Chandler; book-keeper, F. H. Getchell; pressman, Aaron Norwood; foreman, Willard E. Mudgett; compositors, I. Newton Claff, Thomas H. Donnigan, Fred. W.

Cluff, John Curran, M. Harrigan, Miss Nellie Wright, Miss Mary Meagher, Miss Etta Cluff; "devil," B. Drinkwine. Circulation 1300 for week ending June 8th.

Whig and Courier: Proprietors, Boutelle & Burr; editor, C. A. Boutelle; telegraph editor, Al. E. Meigs; city editor, E. P. Boutelle; book-keeper, John H. Kerr; pressman, A. Roundy; foreman, Thomas Burr; compositors, Charles Sanborn, S. Maloney, Samuel Bailey, William Eldridge, W. A. Freese, Charles Glass, Miss Burr, Miss Staples. Circulation 1500 for week ending June 8th.

Drigo Rural (weekly): D. M. Hall, editor, proprietor, etc.; compositors, A. Spooner, Misses Varney, McSkinnon, Montgomery, McFarland, and Plinner. BUCK.

Exeter and Vicinity.

EXETER, ONT., May 22, 1878.

Exeter can boast of the cleanest compositors in the West.

The editor and a compositor of the *Times* are the two best jumpers in Exeter.

A new paper has been started here, entitled *The Exeter Reflector*. It is reform in politics, and is neatly printed. The proprietors are two energetic young men.

The circulation of the *Exeter Times* is rapidly increasing under the new management. It has lately been lifted out of the mire and now ranks among the best country journals published in Canada. It is considered one of the leading political papers in the Province.

The *Times* office recently had a visit from "Geordie," the champion tramp. He found his way to the office and tried his hand at the press. After he had worked about a minute his strength failed him, and he started for the river to wash his shirt. He has not been seen around since.

The *Blyth Review*, published by M. L. Aldrich, has recently been enlarged to a 28-column paper, but finding it not large enough for the requirements of the place, the publisher contemplates making it still larger. A cylinder press has been purchased capable of printing 1,000 copies per hour.

There are eleven papers published in Huron county. This is a larger number of local papers than there is published in any other county in the Province. Half this number would be suffi-

cient and the people would study their own interest to support one good paper in a place instead of two miserable ones, as there is not a town or village in this county large enough for two good papers. STRICK.

Another Protest.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—From time to time I have perused valuable papers in your publication appertaining to the training of apprentices, and also upon the "art preservative" in general. In the March and April numbers of the *Printer's Miscellany* are two papers under the titles of "The Apprentice Foreshadows the Workman," and "The Foreman or Overseer." To a thoughtful mind the hints "thrown out" in these articles will not be lost; and, I think, if read by such proprietors as I intend alluding to in this paper, would somewhat lesson the evil practice of which I shall proceed to write.

By the way of introduction, I might remark here that Woodstock has reason to be proud of the printers which it has sent out, and who have filled and are filling important positions in the profession. And to day there are to be found printers of no mean ability in this town, and with your permission, Mr. Editor, at some future date I may furnish you with a short paper with reference to them. But, I think, Woodstock will hereafter have to be classed among second rate towns, owing to a great and increasing evil which is fast making itself felt in this district, as in many others, to a greater or lesser extent,—and an evil that will in the course of a few years, if continued, flood this country with a class of printers who will be a disgrace to the "art preservative," and who will be nothing more than "incapables," and consequently unfit for the responsible duties connected with their profession, but who claim the same compensation as first-class printers.

I refer to the practice of some proprietors of taking a number of boys into a printing office who have not secured even a common school education, and who, as soon as their apprenticeship is served, are "turned off" to make room for some other "unfortunate." In nine cases out of ten, where boys have been allowed to go through with their apprenticeship in a careless way, they are unable to go into another office and execute the work which is given to them.

Then, I ask, is it fair to the apprentice? Is

it reasonable to expect a foreman to thoroughly train a number of boys in the art and mystery of printing, especially in a country office where he has to superintend the entire establishment? Is the proprietor doing justice to himself? I think all will join with me in saying that it is very unfair to the apprentice and to the foreman, and that the proprietor is losing time and money, and bringing his office into bad repute through the inferior quality of the work which must necessarily be turned out from an office where a lot of "botches" are employed.

Page after page could be filled with the disadvantages arising from this evil practice, but it is not necessary. It is patent to every one that a change must be made in this direction, and that right speedily. If proprietors expect to build up a paying business they must employ good workmen; and, I think, that they will find it to their advantage to pay even a little more to procure such.

Hoping that these few remarks will be the means of doing something towards remedying the evil practice referred to, and which I have been enabled through experience to study in all its objectionable features.

I remain, yours, etc.,

EXPERIENCE.

Woodstock, Ont., May 31, 1878.

From the "Golden Gate."

To the Editor of the *Miscellany*:

SIR,—Some time has elapsed since I last wrote, not that either you or past favors have been forgotten, but rather because there was nothing to communicate that would prove interesting or beneficial to the craft. Knowing full well the pleasure it affords you to record their prosperity, when, or wherever it may occur, as well as the pain it must cause when asked to mention their misfortunes, through the columns of your very interesting *Miscellany*. There are times, if we speak, the truth had better be told, however uncongenial the task may be.

As was surmised in my last, the morning and evening papers have come down to 50 cts. per 1000 ems, the hands quietly conforming to the wishes of their employers; work is very slack in the book and job offices, the majority of which pay 40 cts., consequently, there are many idle printers here at this time, some of whom are put to their wits end in endeavoring to earn sufficient to meet current expenses; in some

cases, and, I am sorry to add, not isolated ones at that, many eat when they can get it, and take lodgings where they are fortunate enough to find them.

The present year, so far, has proven an unfortunate one for daily newspaper enterprise, five having already received their quietus by the same insidious disease—want of public appreciation and lack of that "good old tangible, the still unchangeable."

An evening paper started a short time ago on the small pay principle, paying but 30 cts. per 1000, and I am compelled to admit had no difficulty in obtaining all the help required; yet, this did not avail the promulgator of cheap ideas, unfair wages to the mechanic, as also, unfair competition with those proprietors who are willing to pay their hands a fair compensation for a fair day's work. It affords me a pleasure to be able to add that it died young, and but few printers mourn its loss, fondly hoping that it is buried so deeply beneath the dark waves of obscurity, that it, or its like, may never again behold the light of day.

Many printers are leaving here by land and sea, seeking a more hospitable clime; others are laboring at whatever they can find for their hands to do; while, again, there are those whose maledictions are both loud and deep against California, and their own folly, for having spent their hard earned savings as well as leaving the sure and steady employment they enjoyed in other places, to come to the golden sunset city of the west, without even a ray of hope to brighten their dark hours with the pleasant reflection that they can again return.

California is almost isolated to civilization; and yet, San Francisco is one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world, where in the space of a half-dozen blocks may be seen representatives from all parts of the habitable globe; but to leave her shores and reach a metropolitan city where any considerable amount of printing is done, a journey of thousands of miles must be made, either by land or water, and to do so requires that which printers here generally lack, a full purse; consequently, many are forced to remain who would only be too glad to leave. These things are only too well understood, and there are those who take undue advantage of them, so that printers, like all other mechanics, who have not permanent positions have to take whatever wages may be offered to them, or go

without work. In either case their lot is not an enviable one, yet to labor is the most preferable, because you manage to eke out a miserable existence as long as work and health holds out, while the latter points the gaunt finger of want in your face, speaking more plainly than words, that you must either become a burden upon society, or suffer all the ills that poverty is heir to. This may seem rather a dark picture to paint of a city which but a few short years ago caused the eyes of the civilized world to be turned hitherwards; and to reach this land of gold caused many to make almost superhuman efforts to accomplish the task, enduring many privations to which they had heretofore been strangers, only to quaff the bitter cup of disappointment to the very dregs upon their arrival.

The outlook for the future is far from being *couleur de rose*, and should any printer think of trying his fortune here, all we can say to him, should old dame fortune frown upon your efforts, you will still have the satisfaction of knowing that Miss Fortune is your friend, and although she may not bring a golden dower, she may still give that which will be better in after life—a better understanding of mankind, and a greater reliability upon the resources existing within one's self.

Yours, truly,

SIEMPRE VIVE.

San Francisco, Cal., May 29, 1878.

A Subscriber on Advertising.

To the *Editor of the Miscellany*:

SIR,—In perusing the advertising columns of your most valuable monthly publication, in the interests of the printing trade and kindred arts, I miss seeing the advertisements of the following Canadian manufacturers and dealers in printing materials, etc., who should think it a privilege to assist a trade journal:

Canada Paper Company, Montreal.
 Alex. Buntin & Co., Montreal.
 Dominion Paper Company, Montreal.
 Jas. & W. Reid, Quebec.
 Thos. Taylor & Bro., Toronto.
 Wm. Barber & Bros., Georgetown, Ont.
 Miller & Richard, Toronto.
 R. C. Gwatkin & Son, Toronto.
 Charles Martin, Montreal.

I hope it will not be a long time before the above named will patronize your sheet and come to the fore, being well able to afford doing so.

I am, however, pleased to notice that the following energetic and enterprising firms assist you both by advertising and subscribing:

Dominion Type-Founding Comp'y, Montreal.
 John Riordon, Merriton, Ont.
 Bennet & Co., Montreal.
 Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Comp'y.
 John Crilly & Co., Montreal.
 Baylis, Wilkes Mfg. Company, Montreal.
 J. J. Smith & Co., Toronto.
 Walter Wilson & Co., Montreal.
 C. H. Flewelling, St. John, N. B.
 J. H. Walker, Montreal.
 P. T. Baldwin, Coaticook, etc., etc.

I trust that my brother publishers and typos will make a note of the above and by all means encourage these firms, in preference to all others.

I am sorry to think that those firms, who have netted immense sums of money out of the printing and kindred trades, should be minus in the *Miscellany's* advertising pages. I ask the question: How is this?

Trusting some one, perhaps yourself, Mr. Editor, will kindly explain this enigma in a future issue.

I remain, yours, etc.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Montreal, Q., March 16, 1878.

[We give "Subscriber's" letter a place in our pages after repeated importunity and at the risk of having our action in so doing misconstrued. Nevertheless, the facts are as he has put them. Perhaps it has been our fault, in a manner, that the firms mentioned are not represented in our pages. We have hitherto preferred to allow the *Miscellany* to speak for itself, being desirous to make it stand on its own bottom, if it had any. It is said to be a valuable publication for those whom it is intended, and we must acknowledge that the number of subscribers on our books prove this pretty conclusively and is very flattering to us. We have canvassed the firms mentioned above for their patronage, and have been unable thus far to secure it; but we do not despair of being able, at an early day, to prove to their satisfaction that their interests lie in patronizing the *Miscellany*—not only because it is a Canadian trade paper, although that should have a little weight,—but because its advertising pages will represent the best and most reliable firms with which to deal, and it will have influence and weight enough, through honesty of purpose and love of fair dealing, to direct

the current of trade to those who contribute to its support. In order to bring about this state of things we have refrained from accepting agencies of any kind, notwithstanding the fact of our having to refuse many very lucrative offers from the trade. We started out to print an independent printer's paper—free from all agencies whatever—and, so far as we have gone, have reason to believe we are on the right track to establish a trade journal second to none elsewhere.—Ed. P. M.]

The Different Systems of Shorthand.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—Being a Shorthand writer, I have naturally taken a great deal of interest in the papers on this subject, which have appeared in former issues of the *Miscellany*. I have taken special notice of the paper, by "American," in reference to the best system of Shorthand. He says that Pitman's and Munson's are the best, but he does not advance any arguments, so far as I can see, to prove that they are, further than that they are the "oldest" systems. Now, Mr. Editor, I suppose we are all aware that we are living in a progressive age. On every hand we see rapid strides made to perfection in every department of science, and why should Shorthand not advance the same! Pitman's system of Shorthand was, no doubt, perfection twenty-five years ago, but, since then, new and better systems have been springing up, and, I think, Pitman's system is getting altogether behind the times. I studied hard at his system for six months, and could make no use of it, simply because it was too complex. A great part of it is in *position*. For instance, if you write "—" *above* the line it will stand for "kingdom," and *on* the line for "come." Another great drawback is that *all the vowels are disjoined*. If you want to write legible, you must write the outline first, and go over the word again in order to put the vowels in *position*. Of course, this system of Shorthand is spread over, I daresay, the whole world, as fully half a million of Pitman's text-books have been sold during the past twenty-eight years, but, from statistics which I have before me, I learn that only one out of every thousand who take up the study of this system have attained the skill sought for in its use. After giving up the study of Pitman's Shorthand, a comparatively new system, called Lindsley's Tachy-

graphy, was recommended to me by a friend. I commenced the study of it, and, in five weeks' time, I was able to correspond in it. In nine months' time I was reporting, and could write 115 words per minute with ease. *I had no teacher*, nor anyone to show me how to go about it. There are no *positions* in this system, and the vowels are so arranged that they can be joined together with the consonants. There is not another system of Shorthand that has the vowels so arranged. Ruled paper is not required, as it would be all the same if the character is written above or below the line. I can furnish any one with the addresses of over one hundred persons who, to my knowledge, have given up Pitman's system and learned Tachygraphy, among whom are a great number of professional reporters. The great advantages of Tachygraphy are, that it is easily learned, easily written, and easily remembered. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for the space I have occupied in your valuable journal,

I remain, yours, etc.,

AN EDITOR.

Acton, Ont., May 20, 1878.

Shorthand.

To the Editor of the Miscellany:

SIR,—I was pleased to hear from one of our American cousins in the April number of the *Miscellany*. His letter, although somewhat brief, was to me an interesting, or rather a very amusing one.

He writes that Munson's work on phonography appeared long before Graham's, and that he considers the systems of Munson and Pitman much superior to Andrew J. Graham's standard phonography.

Now, that he has so kindly favored us with what he possibly considers facts of great value, I might appreciate his kindness more fully, if he would extend the favor by adding to the value of his information in the way of giving us a little more light on the matter, and to facilitate his doing so I will place before him a short catechism. I think that, considering his knowledge of the art, he may, by answering these few questions, enlighten those who are not so well versed in it as himself.

Not only would I be highly pleased to hear from our Chicago friend, but would also be most happy to have the views of other phonographers, who may have something to say in

support of, or, perhaps, in opposition to his assertion.

Let me first ask who was the original inventor of that system of phonography of which Isaac Pitman pretends to be the author?

2nd. To what extent has Andrew J. Graham modified that system?

3rd. What percentage of Graham's improvements have Pitman and Munson illegally appropriated?

4th. How many of his remaining improvements must Munson and Pitman still add to their respective works to make them worthy of the title of "Standard Phonography?"

T. W. B.

St. John, N. B., June 1, 1878.

"Cornered."

The spooney editor who wrote the word "lead" across the upper right hand corner of a letter to his sweetheart was only a little bit absent-minded. He thought he was fixing up copy.—*Lowell Courier*. If he was solid with his girl it's all right.—*Boston Globe*. Just give us a galley proof of that, please.—*N. Y. Herald*. Fat or lean, if she sets up with an editor, she will be imposed upon is our impression.—*Bridgetown, N. S., Monitor*.

A very good impression, but hardly justified by the lead in the note. Besides, he got the wrong corner—the upper left hand corner is where we always look for lead or solid.

ADVERTISING.—The late Mr. A. T. Stewart, the millionaire, once came to the conclusion that, although advertising was a good thing as a ladder, it was of no great benefit to him, as his name sold the goods. As a test, only one department of his establishment was advertised. Its business overtopped that of the others so immediately and so largely, that Mr. Stewart concluded that to get the full power of his name it must appear in printer's ink. His advertising managers say, "from that time he advertised more largely than ever in the papers."

To make waterproof oiled paper, brush sheets of paper over with boiled oil, in which dissolve a little shellac carefully, over a slow fire, and suspend them on a line until dry.

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

New Paper "Stock."

The extensive use of paper which a free press has brought about has driven our paper-makers to some curious methods of creating "stock" in order to meet the ever-increasing demand for this important article. It is many years since rags ceased to be exclusively used, and straw became woven up with them into our news sheets. A mere accident revealed the great utility of Esparto fibre and similar grasses in the manufacture of paper, and when the demand on this product threatened to enhance its price, wood—chiefly willow and hornbeam—was found capable of being reduced to a pulp and made into paper. Now it seems that the coir or fibre from the husk of the cocoa-nut can be reduced to "stock," and that it makes up into paper of great toughness. In France this product has been largely used in this way, and those who have undertaken the experiment state that cocoa-fibre can be used for all kinds of white paper in the manufacture of which Esparto grass is now employed, and that whilst such is the case with regard to color a heavier and tougher sheet is obtained from a given weight of coir than can be made from a corresponding weight of Esparto grass.

A new fibre, which has been named "ramie," is at present being extensively cultivated in the Southern States of America, and it is expected to be a source of wealth to the country. It seems that ramie is a very hardy, easily-grown plant, yielding a fibre which is of great strength, and which, it is thought, can be so manipulated as to take the place of jute, hemp, flax, and cotton, in the production of textile fabrics. So far, inventors have failed in providing machinery by which the various productions of this plant can be economically worked up into carpets, coarse cloth, paper, bagging, and such like articles, but it is declared that the fibre is capable of being used in the manufacture of the whole of these fabrics. It is also declared that its most important uses are yet in the germ, and are only awaiting the development of experience, art, and science to be made available among the larger industries of the United States. In the meantime, cultivators, finding a larger and more profitable yield from this new plant than from cotton, are planting an extensive area with ramie, and are neglecting to a large extent the growth of cotton.

Another natural product, bamboo, has lately been put to a new and important use. No plant

has been applied to more varied uses than bamboo, and yet another one, that of making paper stock, has been found for it. It has been found that very excellent paper, of great toughness and close grain, can be made from the stalks of the bamboo, and it is by no means improbable that bamboo may become in the course of time an important paper-making commodity. The rapid growth, the ease with which it can be propagated, its abundant yield, and its wide geographical range are all in favor of its general use for this purpose, because no sudden demand can seriously or permanently increase its present value. If it becomes recognized as a paper-making material, our principal supplies will, no doubt, come from the East and West Indies, and there seems a prospect of its proving successful for cultivation in the West Indian plantations. There are many natural sources of bamboo, but it is thought that by cultivation and a system of irrigation the yield would be greatly increased, whilst there would practically be no cost in maintaining the plantations after the first two years.

THE BRANDY BOTTLE.—An Italian printer named Gastano Stella, a native of Palermo, Italy, tramped from western Ontario to Napanee, and registered at the "Brisco" house. He informed the landlord that he had given up printing and turned professional cook and would work for his board only. He very shortly started in that capacity, and was handed a bottle of brandy to make sauce with, this he did not return, and after being interrogated about the balance the next morning, he admitted that he had drunk it. The intemperate typo in a few minutes afterwards went east to save the proprietor the trouble of kicking him out. Printers and hotel proprietors, east of Napanee, are cautioned not to keep any good brandy unlocked, or the Italian organ printer may probably smell and nobble it. We warn you in time. Stella stated that he had been head cook in the Astor house, N. Y., also several other leading hotels in the States. Perhaps some of our American cousins know Gastano.

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

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

THE POOR PRINTER.—"By a mistake of the compositor," etc. Oh yes, the printer always makes the mistakes. Every error is laid by the editor to the compositor. The proof-reader is never questioned, nor the editor for his pen-and-ink hieroglyphic copy. The comp. is a very handy tool for the boss to use at times. What he saves him is beyond comprehension. No end of libel suits and bloody duels are averted by referring the injured one to the "unfortunate typo." Then his anger immediately subsides, for, either from what he has heard of the pugilistic qualities of said typo, he does not care to prosecute enquiries any further, or else he thinks that a man (the responsible editor) who is mean and cowardly enough to throw the blame on the compositor, is not a "foeman worthy of his steel."

An English paper gives the origin of the word "damn." It says the oath is a corruption of the French exclamation "dame." This may be so, but we always thought the word "damn" originated by a man going out into the yard an hour after sundown and being abruptly caught under the chin by a clothes-line.—*Waneau Central*. The word "damn" originated with a Maine editor who sent a paper three years to a subscriber on tick, and received a notice through the post-office that the man had moved to Kansas.—*Calais Times*. All wrong. The word "damn" originated with a piece-hand on a daily morning paper, about three o'clock in the morning, who, after setting three sticks of "bogus" in solid nonpareil, was told by the foreman it must be re-set in solid brevier.

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

United States currency taken at the face for advertisements or subscriptions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Printing is reported brisk in the colonies of Victoria, South Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania.

Mr. McKay, of Bronte, Halton County, Ont., has a copy of the New Testament, one half of each page in Latin and the other half in English, printed in London in the year 1659.

In France a general inventory has been taken of all the public libraries. More than two hundred towns have been found to possess a library numbering from 10,000 to 20,000 volumes each.

A large number of contributions and letters are to hand—all too late for this number. Correspondents will oblige by making their letters as pithy as possible—space is valuable. We don't wish them to stop their favors, but condense.

Many of our readers will, no doubt, recognise an old acquaintance in our correspondence pages this month. We refer to "Siempre Vive," a native of this city, whose visits are few and far between, but, need we add, none the less welcome on that account.

The Canadian Commercial Travellers intend shortly to publish a newspaper in their own interest. It will be started monthly or weekly and printed at some central place, perhaps Montreal or Toronto, and managed by one of the Commercial Travellers' Association Secretaries.

So early as 1840 no fewer than 18 dailies were published in New York, with a circulation of 60,000 copies. Since then, 118 dailies have been started; so many of which have departed this life that the present number of the New York dailies is the same that it was in 1840.

John Thompson's engagement as practical foreman for the Napanee Mills Paper Manufacturing Company ceased May 15th, 1878, it was for a term of four years. He is retiring to Port Hope to live on his means made in the paper trade. William Finlay, late practical superintendent for the Canada Paper Company, at the Windsor, P. Q., mills, more than suitably fills his place, because he can make a larger variety and better class of printing and also writing papers.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Dominion Type-Founding Company held 25th May, the President, Alexander Murray, Esq., read the annual report, which attributed serious

losses to the manner in which the late manager, F. W. A. Osborne, had manipulated the affairs of the Company. The following gentlemen were elected directors for the ensuing year :—Messrs. Alex. Murray, Alex. Buntin, D. J. Rees, W. J. Macdonnell, John Whyte, James Simpson, and the Hon. Thos. Ryan. The new Board met immediately after, and elected Mr. Alex. Murray, President, Mr. John Whyte, Vice-President, and Mr. P. A. Crossby, Manager.

The report of the Royal Commission on copyright recommends that the duration of copyright be for life and 30 years thereafter, and foreigners publishing books in the British Dominion are to have the same rights as British subjects. Dramatic and musical compositions are to be on the same footing as books, and the right of dramatization is to be co-extensive with the copyright. What part of a newspaper may be copyrighted should be defined by legislation. The duration of a copyright for all works of art, except photographs, should be the same as above, and for photographs 30 years from the date of publication.

Londoners have rather original ideas about the sacredness of old burial grounds. Two of these graveyards, St. Pancras and St. Giles, have been opened as public gardens. A deep-seated feeling pervades all classes of people against disturbing the bones of those who were buried there, the Howards, the Montagues, the Cliffords, the Talbots, the Drummonds, and the Butlers; Walker, the author of the Pronouncing Dictionary; Flaxman, the sculptor; Wollet, the engraver to George III.; William Godwin, the author of "Political Justice"; Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin, and many distinguished foreigners.

There are wheels within wheels in the management of Paris newspapers. The shopkeepers are not aware of the advantages to be derived from advertising. They prefer to pay for the distribution of handbills. Enterprise is something which the public does not appreciate. A Frenchman cares more for the comments of his favorite political writer upon some event which has lost the charm of novelty, than for the details of fresh occurrences. The public is never in haste for the news, so that journalists take their own time. Not long ago, so the story goes, Gambetta spoke for two hours at Versailles, and a stenographer took full notes. At the

close of the banquet the shorthand reporter returned to Paris, where he found a crowd of journalists waiting at the office of the *République Française* for proofs of the speech. The stenographer was weary with the evening's work; he really could not do anything more that night; he would go home, he said, and get some sleep, and the next morning, by eight o'clock, he would have his notes written out.

THE EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Western Temperance Journal, Hannibal, Mo., is to hand. W. H. Folsom, editor and publisher.

A copy of the *Reporter*, Lake City, Florida. Charles A. Finley, publisher, has been laid on our table. It is a lively local paper.

The Weekly Courier, Santa Cruz, California, No. 1, Vol. 3, is welcomed to our table. Green Majors and H. C. Patrick are editors and proprietors.

We have received the fourth number of *The Scholastic News*. The value of its contents, as well as its mechanical appearance, fully bears out the character assumed by the paper on its first issue. This number contains several woodcuts, the subjects being McGill University, Montreal, and the proposed "Union" church and school-house at late St. Luc, adjoining Mount Royal Vale.

The Kirografer and Stenografer has been on our table for some time, but through pressure on our pages, etc., has not been before noticed. This is a quarterly magazine devoted to "reform in orthography, chirography, stenography, typography, language, education and kindred arts and sciences." It is published by J. B. & E. G. Smith, at Amherst, Mass., with a branch publication office at Chicago, Ill. The subscription price is only \$1.00; specimen number 25 cents.

REPORT UPON FORESTRY, is the title of a very valuable work laid upon our table through the kindness of the Hon. Wm. G. LeDuc, U. S. Commissioner of Agriculture. It was prepared, under the direction of the Commissioner of Agriculture in pursuance of an act of Congress, by Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Lowville, Lewis Co., N. Y. The author has certainly fulfilled his commission on this important subject in a very painstaking and exhaustive manner, and from the nature of the information conveyed in its

pages, the work should be placed in the hands of every farmer, at least, on this continent. It might not be amiss to suggest here that the Dominion Government should appoint a like commission, for this is a subject which affects the most vital interests of the country at large. Let us hope it will not be lost sight of.

The following publications have been received:—

The Typo, Syracuse.

Press News, London.

L'Imprimerie, Paris.

Press News, St. Louis.

The Specimen, Chicago.

The American Booksteler.

Printers' Register, St. Louis.

La Typologie-Tucker, Paris.

Printers' Circular, Philadelphia.

The Dominion Printer, Montreal.

The Student's Journal, New York.

The Western Paper Trade, Chicago.

The American Stationer, New York.

The New Zealand Press News, Dunedin.

The Typographical Circular, Manchester.

The Kirografer and Stenografer, Amherst.

The Australasian Typo. Journal, Melbourne.

Paper and Printing Trades' Journal, London.

The Scottish Typographical Circular, Edinburgh.

We invite those who have any knowledge of printers, natives of the Dominion of Canada, who are working in any foreign country, to send in the names of all such, together with a short account of where they served their apprenticeship, how long since they left home, where they are working, and any other particulars that might be considered of interest to their former friends or companions, shopmates or acquaintances.

The microphone be hanged; why don't them inventors get up something to reflect the feelings of a poor print. when he strikes a "leaded take" on the average newspaper.

Correspondents and canvassers are wanted for the *Miscellany* in Toronto, Hamilton and Kingston, Ont. Write to the editor for terms.

Secretaries of Typographical Unions will oblige by sending a correct list of their officers to this office for publication.

Russia has a newspaper 150 years old—the St. Petersburg *Nedomosti*.

Small-Pox in a Newspaper Office.

The humble journalists who are employed in getting out this paper were allowed to work in peace yesterday by the simplest of all devices ever invented by the brain of man. The entrance to the editorial rooms was adorned with two very neat yellow placards on which were printed the simple little word small-pox. The hardy bill collector fled down the street instead of ascending the stairs, and the woman with eleven grievances ran off and got fumigated at the nearest drug store; the man with a bludgeon who had been written up on the previous day, pocketed his stick and the affront and stalked off in imitation of one of O'Leary's spurts, with his handkerchief pressed to his nose. And up-stairs all was serenity and peace. The editorial writers strung out polysyllabic substantives, and delved in the sweet ocean of undisturbed meditation. The idea was a complete triumph, a reporter's foretaste of heaven, and we commend it to our suffering co-laborers in the vineyard of letters as a device worthy of their imitation and adoption. The only persons who objected at all to the announcement were a barber next door, who didn't take in a cent all day and a saloon-keeper on the other side, who hadn't a single customer. Otherwise business was active in Commercial street, and the wheels of trade rolled on as usual.—*Mail, San Francisco.*

A ROMANCE OF THE PACIFIC COAST.—Two years ago Henry W. Larkin, formerly one of the proprietors of the Sacramento, Cal., *Union*, was possessed of an income of \$2,500 a month. He occupied a fine mansion in San Francisco, luxuriously furnished. To-day he is utterly destitute, and lies a wreck, shattered in health, in poor lodgings. The principal cause is one Mrs. Addie March, wife of a shorthand reporter, who is said to have been gradually poisoning the unfortunate man to death with doses of aconite; that since destroying his mental faculties she has succeeded in getting possession of the greater part of his property; and in squandering the rest in stock speculations. This is one of the romances that light up the usually sombre routine of life on the Pacific coast.

Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt amiably says that he regards the reporter "as the chief element of a live first-class newspaper."

A Canadian Romance.

We clip the following from one of our exchanges:—"Only a few of our readers are acquainted with a little romance in which Miss Victoria Wallace plays the part of heroine. She was born in the town of Bastard, Leeds County, Ontario, on the 24th of May, 1857. Her birthday being also the birthday of the Queen of England, she was named Victoria by her parents in honor of Her Majesty. This fact was communicated to the Queen and ever since that time Victoria Wallace has been the recipient of twenty pounds annually from Her Majesty, which sum has pretty much been spent in educating her. Ten years ago we saw her at Farmersville, a small hamlet about twelve miles back from Brockville, Ontario, where she was attending school. She was pointed out to us as "The Queen's Favorite," and a pretty little girl she was, with curly golden hair, and eyes like violets, and cheeks as soft and red as the cheek of a ripe peach. She spent a few hours in Carthage last week while on her way to Utica, where she will visit friends and make preparations for her approaching wedding, which will take place in New York in January next. She is to be married to a reporter of the New York *Sun*, who made her acquaintance in Morrisburg, Ontario, about a year ago, while he was making a professional visit to that place."

Situation Wanted.

An American paper contained the following advertisement:—

"A practical printer, who is competent to take charge of any department in a printing or publishing house, would accept a professorship in any of the academies. Has no objection to teach ornamental painting and penmanship, geography, trigonometry, and many other sciences. Is particularly suited to act as pastor to a small Evangelical church, as a local preacher. He would have no objection to form a small but select class of young ladies to instruct them in the higher branches. To a dentist or chiropodist he would be invaluable, as he can do almost any thing. Would cheerfully accept a position as bass or tenor singer in a choir. Would prefer to run a blacksmith's shop or a shoemaker's shop, a dancing school or a saw-mill. Has no objection to take command of some European steamer, or accept the Presidency of the United States. The position to drive an ash-cart would also be thankfully accepted."

Renew your subscriptions to the *Miscellany*.

The International Printing Trades' Directory.

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

In order to accommodate our readers and save ourselves much valuable time in letter-writing, we have been induced to inaugurate *THE PRINTING TRADES' DIRECTORY*, in connection with *The Printer's Miscellany*. The *DIRECTORY* will be published in the *Miscellany* every month, and will thus be a handy monthly reference for those wishing the names and addresses of manufacturers of and dealers in materials for Printing and kindred arts. Scarcely a month elapses that we do not receive scores of letters asking the name and address of some firm in connection with Printing. It is impossible, with the time at our disposal, to answer a tithe of the communications asking the above information; and, in order to meet this demand, we offer those particularly interested the medium of the *DIRECTORY* for a nominal sum—enough to cover expenses only. Remember, this *DIRECTORY* is published every month in the *Miscellany*, which has a circulation, at present, of over 2,000 copies, and goes to every printing office, bookbindery, etc., in Canada and Newfoundland, besides having a large and rapidly increasing circulation in the United States. It also circulates extensively in Great Britain, France, West India Islands, Australia, New Zealand, New South Wales, South America, and Africa.

RATES FOR THE DIRECTORY.—Inserting Name and Address under one heading 25 cents per month, or \$3.00 per year. Extra matter after Name and Address, giving details of business, 15 cents per line per month additional. New Headings will be inserted when desired.

Bookbinders' Thread.

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

Commercial Traveller.

WILLIAM WALKER, Representing Napanee and Newburgh Paper Mills, P. O. Box, 223, Napanee, Ontario.

Correspondence respectfully solicited from those requiring Nos. 2, 3, or colored printing paper. Orders sent to him to the care of the firm at Napanee, Ontario, will be promptly attended to.

Correspondence and Press Agency.

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

Dealers in Printing Machinery and Inks.

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

Engravers on Wood.

CHARLES H. FLEWELLING, City Road, St. John, N. B.

J. H. WALKER, corner of Craig and Bleury streets, Montreal, Q.

CONNELLY & CO., 243 Washington street, Boston, Mass.

Lithographers' and Bookbinders' Supplies.

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

Paper-Cutting Machines.

C. C. CHILD, 61 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

HOWARD IRON WORKS, Buffalo, N. Y.

Paper Manufacturers.

NAPANEE MILLS PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., Napanee, Ontario.

J. RIORDON, Merriton, Ontario.

JOHN GRILLY & CO., 339 St. Paul street, Montreal, Q.

J. FORD & CO., 62 Paul Street, Quebec, Q.

BENNET & CO., St. Paul street, Montreal, P. Q.

"Peerless" Presses and "Peerless" Paper Cutters.

GLOBE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 44 Beckman street, New York.

"Premium" Goods.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 137 Eighth st., New York. Steel Engravings and Chromos supplied in quantities for premium purposes.

Printing Inks.

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

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

J. J. SMITH & CO., corner of Grand and River streets, Toronto, Ont.

Printing Press Manufacturers.

C. C. CHILD, 61 Federal street, Boston, Mass.

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

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

Printers' Rollers and Composition.

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

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

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

Ready-Made Wood Cuts, Etc.

R. W. SHOPPELL, 137 Eighth st., New York. 20,000 miscellaneous Cuts on hand. Books, papers, and advertisements of any description illustrated.

Type Foundries.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Montreal and Toronto.

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

The Old New York Type-Foundry.

Established in 1510.

Hard Metal.—Accurately Finished Type.

The Sorrows of Genius.

WHAT IT IS THAT KILLS OFF THE WITS OF THE COUNTRY.

From the *Burlington Hawk-Eye*.

The night is waning and the hush of inspiration makes the sanctum solemn. The news editor has just written himself a New York despatch, telling all about the sea-serpent. The political editor is just closing a crusher full of blood and thunder, and winding up with a terrific exposure. The proof-reader is opening a new case of pencils for the purpose of marking all the errors in six lines of proof. The funny man from the tearful expression of his sorrowful countenance, is known to be in the throes of a joke. The joke is born, and this is its name:—

"A man died in Atchison, Kan., last week, from eating diseased buffalo meat. A clear case of suicide—death from cold bison."

Enter the intelligent compositor—This Atchison item, what is this last word?

To him, the funny man—Bison.

Intelligent compositor—B-i-s-o-n?

Funny man—Yes.

The intelligent compositor demands to be informed what it means, and the painstaking funny-man, with many tears, explains the joke, and with great elaboration shows forth how it is a play on "cold pisen."

"Oh, yes!" says the intelligent compositor, and retires. Sets it up "cold poison."

Funny man groans, takes the proof, seeks the intelligent compositor and explains that he wishes not only to make a play on the word "pison," but also on the word "bison."

"And what is that?" asks the intelligent compositor.

The funny man patiently explains that it means "buffalo."

"Oh yes!" shouts the intelligent compositor, "Now, I understand."

Mortified funny man retires, and goes home in tranquil confidence and growing fame.

Paper comes out in the morning—"cold buffalo."

Tableau—red fire and slow curtain.

"Maria," said a pious husband, "them wicked Smiths are allowing their children to play in the yard on Sundays. To-morrow I'll set the dog on their chickens. The judgment of heaven must be visited on 'em in some way."

BIRTHS.

At Clinton, Ontario, on the 29th April, the wife of Robt. Holmes, of the *New Era*, of a daughter.

At Quebec, Q., on the 26th April, the wife of Mr. Thomas Kelly, of the *Morning Chronicle*, of a daughter.

At Woodstock, Ont., on the 18th May, the wife of Mr. R. Laidlaw, of the *Review*, of a son.

MARRIED.

At the residence of the bride's father, in the township of Raleigh, County of Kent, Ont., on the 8th May, by the Rev. Mr. Folcher, Mr. Jas. Dennis, printer, of Detroit, Mich., formerly of Simcoe, to Miss Frona Hitchcock, of Raleigh.

DIED.

At Norwich, Conn., on the 25th May, James H. Hoyt, aged 54 years and 6 months.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—The plant, type, presses, etc., of Newspaper and Job office.

1 Taylor (N. Y.) No. 2 Cylinder Press, 31x46, in good order. Cost \$1,475.

1 Hoe Washington Hand Press, No. 6, in good condition. Cost \$750.

1 Ruggles Hand Press,—as good as new. Cost \$225.

1000 lbs. new Bourgeois and Nonpareil, still in paper packages.

1000 lbs. Job Type, almost new, in excellent condition.

Furniture, Chases, Composing Stones, Stands, Racks, etc.

Price \$3000 cash. Cost \$11,300.

Address, "J. G. M.," office of this paper.

2-12-1f

ON SALE.—ADAMS PRESS, size 28x45. In first-class order. Price \$1000.

WHARFEDALE PRESS, by Dawson & Son, Otley. In good order, 5 years old,—price \$1000. Size 40x63.

WHARFEDALE PRESS, by D. Payne, Otley, in good order; 2 years old. Price \$1000. Address "C. A.," office of this paper.

2-12-1f

ON SALE.—A BOOKBINDERS' CUTTING MACHINE, will cut 24 inches. Will work by hand or steam-power with double motion. Price \$100; cost \$300. Address "G. & T. P.," office of this paper.

2-12-1f

ON SALE.—One of Miller & Richards' Paper Cutters, will cut 26 inches. Too small for present owner. Cuts well and is in good order. Address "W. F. H.," office of this paper.

2-6-1f

FOR SALE.—A Half-Medium GORDON PRESS, in perfect order. Originally cost \$600.

2-11-1f Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island.

FOR SALE.

ON SALE.—One Improved Treadle Paging Press, 4 years old; one Portable Ruling Machine, quite new. Both made by V. & J. Higgins, London, England. Address "G. W. H.," care this office. 2-12-1f

FOR SALE.—A "RUGGLES" TREADLE Press. Size inside of chase—20x12½. In good order. Address "S. M. M.," care of this office. 2-12-1f

FOR SALE.—The Iroquois, Ontario, *Times* is offered for sale, the proprietor having other business interests which require his attention. The *Times* is weekly, double demy size, independent in politics, and has a good circulation and advertising patronage which can be largely increased. Plant all new, paper having only been established in July last. Price \$1,000, of which at least one-third must be cash. Excellent opportunity for a practical man. 2-11-1f

FOR SALE.—About 50 lbs. NONPAREIL Music TYPE, nearly new, Johnson's manufacture, price \$1.25 per lb. Also—Two Nonpareil Music Type Cases. Address "Music," in care of Editor of *Miscellany*. 2-10-1f

FOR SALE.—LITTLE FAVORITE, cylinder treadle press, 14¾ by 20¾, made by J. & R. M. Wood, London, Eng., in use 2½ years, at half price off first cost. Address "Nonpareil," care of *Miscellany*. 2-10-1f

BARGAINS—FOR SALE—A PERFORMING MACHINE that beats anything in the market and will do as much in one day as any other machine will in 25 days. Price, \$5. **A LARGE HOE EMBOSSEER, OR SMASHING MACHINE,** good as new, cost in New York \$1300, a great bargain at \$575.

For particulars address,

E. W. BLACKHALL,
11 Wellington street, West,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

2-11-1f

ON SALE—A Miller & Richard Printing Press. Size of bed 27x29. Address W. F. H., care of this office. 2-8-1f

FOR SALE—An old established Country Job and Weekly Newspaper Office. Address, "W. X.," office of this paper. 2-2-1f

WANTED.

WANTED.—A PRESS, SIZE ABOUT 40x50, to print 3000 per hour, new, or good second-hand. Address, "C. A.," office of this paper. 2-12-1f

WANTED.—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Embossing Machine. Must be in good order, etc.—low price. Address "G. & T. P.," office of this paper. 2-12-1f

WANTED.

TO REEVES, MUNICIPALITIES, &c.—Experienced newsman seeks an opening to establish a weekly; or would purchase same. "A. B.," *Scholastic News*, Montreal. 2-12-1*

A GENTLEMAN, conversant with all the details of newspaper business, is open to an engagement as Business Manager. Address "STANLEY DAY," *Herald*, Stratford, Ont. 2-12-1

MAILING TYPE WANTED.—A font of Mailing Type for about 2,000 names. Send proof of type, age, price, etc., to "MACHINE," office of this paper. 2-12-1f

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS TREADLE PAGING MACHINE. Must be in first rate working order. Address "G. H.," care of this office. 2-12-1f

A CHEAP SECOND HAND Wharfedale Press, about double royal size, for a daily paper. Must be in good working order for steam power. Address "T. S. C.," office of this paper. 2-8-1f

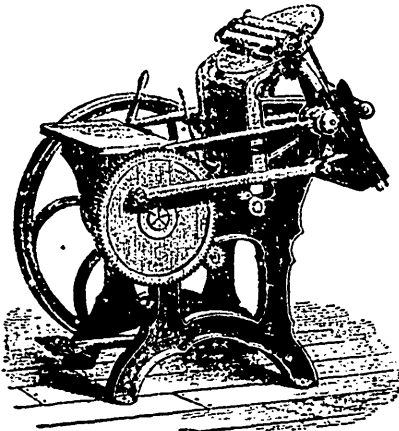
JOB HAND.—A young man, one year out of his time, a first-class job hand; can do job press-work as well. Good English education. Would like a steady situation in Ontario. Address "Idex," care of *Miscellany*. 2-10-1f

\$777 is not easily earned in these times, but it can be made in three months by any one of either sex, in any part of the country, who is willing to work steadily at the employment that we furnish. \$66 per week in your own town. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. We have agents who are making over \$20 per day. All who engage at once can make money fast. At the present time money cannot be made so easily and rapidly as any other business. It costs nothing to try the business. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address at once, H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine. 2-2-12

PHONOGRAPHY.

THE ADVERTISER, a certificated teacher of PHONOGRAPHY, and member of the Phonetic Society (G. B.), wishes to inform those intending to commence the study of Phonetic Shorthand, that he will give instruction, and correct exercises, through the post, FREE. For further particulars, as to books, etc., address W. H. FRY, Corpl. 97th Regiment, Halifax, N. S. 2-11-1f.

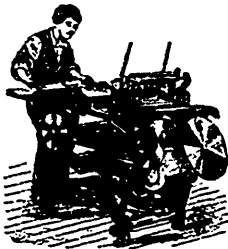
**"PEERLESS"
PRINTING PRESS.**



For terms, etc., address
G. W. JONES,
Agent,
HALIFAX, N. S.

2-12-3

**"LIBERTY"
Treadle Job Printing Press!**



FOUR SIZES :
No. 2, 7x11
" 2 1/2, 9x13
" 3, 10x15
" 4, 13x19
} Inside of Chase.

For simplicity of construction, durability, strength of build and ease in running, the above machine is unrivalled.

WORLD'S FAIR PRIZES:
Paris 1867 and 1874; London 1862; Vienna 1873; Manchester 1874; Santiago, Chili, 1875; Philadelphia 1876.

F. M. WEILER,
25 Chambers St., New York.

AGENTS FOR CANADA:
Messrs. MILLER & RICHARD,
Toronto.

2-12-12

**ACME SELF-CLAMPING
LEVER CUTTER.**

The Simplest, Cheapest, most
Powerful and Strongest.

PRICE, \$125
C. C. CHILD,
2-8-12 64 Federal Street, Boston.



**ENGINE. - Simple, Efficient, Economical, Durable.
FOR PRINTERS.**

Address WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,
2-7-12 Brantford, Canada.

Notice to Printers.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made a speciality of PRINTERS' SUPPLIES, begs to call attention to his well selected stock of Papers of all grades.

CARDBOARDS—assorted; CARDS—all the regular sizes; odd sizes cut to order;

BILL HEADS, STATEMENTS, NOTE and LETTER HEADS—different papers—constantly on hand, or ruled promptly to order.

Orders for the most difficult ruling, or any pattern, executed promptly and charges moderate.

Also,—Agent for the NAPANEE MILLS PAPER CO'Y. A full stock of Nos. 2 and 3 Print. always on hand or ordered promptly.

I will guarantee to give good satisfaction, and to sell at prices that defy competition.

J. L. MCCOSKERY, - - Prince Wm. Street,
Eads & Gardner Block,
2-1-12 SAINT JOHN, N. B.

BENNET & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER BAGS.

Wholesale and Retail

STATIONERS.

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

St. Paul Street, . . MONTREAL.

2-10-12

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**WHITE, COLORED and TONED
PRINTING PAPERS,**

Envelopes and Paper Bags,

No. 389 ST. PAUL STREET,

Mills at Joliette, P. Q. MONTREAL.

Fine Manila and Flour Sack Paper.

2-10-12

GEORGE H. MORRILL,

MANUFACTURER OF

PRINTING INKS,

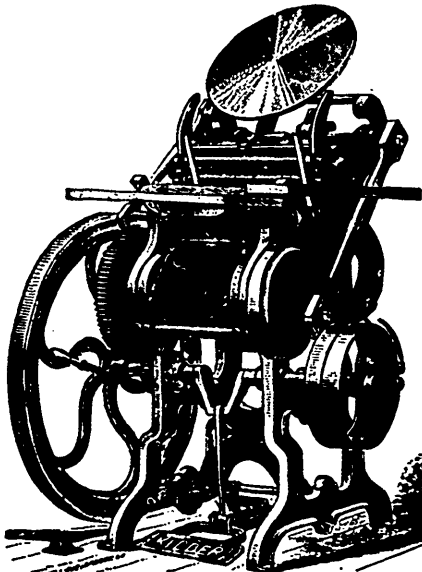
30 HAWLEY ST., BOSTON.

INKS manufactured expressly to suit climate.

The St. John "Telegraph" and many other newspapers in the Province are printed with this ink.

1-3-12

THE NEW PRESS.



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

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

W. P. KIDDER,
117 Congress Street, Boston, Mass.

2-11-3

ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

J. H. WALKER,
WOOD ENGRAVER,
13 Place d'Armes Hill, near Craig St.,
MONTREAL.



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

Orders for which is respectfully solicited.

2-11-4

THE ACME

Newspaper and Job Presses,



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

C. C. CHILD,

2-8-12 64 Federal St., Boston.

WULFF & CO.,

32 St. Sulpice Street,
MONTREAL,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

ALL kinds of Glues and Glycerine, Gold and Silver Leaf, Imitation Gold Leaf and Bronzes, Colored paper and Morocco Leather, Indigo Paste and Carmine for ruling, and all kinds of fine colors for Marbling. Lithographers' inks and sundries.

Send for price lists!

2-9-12

CHEAP KANSAS LANDS.

We own and control the Railway lands of **TREGO COUNTY, KANSAS**, about equally divided by the Kansas Pacific Railway, which we are selling at an average of \$3.25 per acre on easy terms of payment. Alternate sections of Government lands can be taken as homesteads by actual settlers.

These lands lie in the **GREAT LIMESTONE BELT** of Central Kansas, the best winter wheat producing district of the United States, yielding from **20 to 35 Bushels per Acre.**

The average yearly rainfall in this county is **nearly 33 inches per ann. m.**, one-third greater than in the much-extolled **ARKANSAS VALLEY**, which has a yearly rainfall of less than 23 inches per annum in the same longitude.

Stock-Raising and Wool-Growing are very **Remunerative.** The winters are short and mild. Stock will live all the year on grass! Living Streams and Springs are numerous. Pure water is found in wells from 20 to 60 feet deep. **The Healthiest Climate in the World!** No fever and ague there. No muddy or impassable roads. Plenty of fine building stone, lime and sand. These lands are being rapidly settled by the best class of Northern and Eastern people, and will so appreciate in value by the improvements now being made as to make their purchase at present prices one of the very best investments that can be made, aside from the profits to be derived from their cultivation. Members of our firm reside in **WA-KEENEY**, and will show lands at any time. A pamphlet, giving full information in regard to soil, climate, water supply, &c., will be sent free on request. Address

WARREN, KEENEY & CO.,

106 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Or **Wa-Keeney, Trego Co., Kansas.**

2-9-4

J. T. BESSERER & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Machine Paper Bags and
Paper Flour Sacks.

ALSO

Agent for the sale of Paper of the Lorette Paper Co.

98 AND 100 ST. PAUL STREET,

QUEBEC.

BESSERER'S I. X. L. COMPOSITION.

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

Manufactured by J. T. BESSERER,
98 and 100 St. Paul street,
QUEBEC.

X X 45 cts.
X X 35 "
X X 30 "

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

TO ADVERTISERS!

Geo. P. Rowell & Co's

SELECT LIST

—OF—

LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The Catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST paper in the place. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. When printed in roman letters it is neither the best nor the only paper, but is usually a very good one, notwithstanding. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper. IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LIST. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the list are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for one inch four weeks in the entire list is \$635. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are \$3,136 35. The list includes 970 newspapers, of which 163 are issued DAILY and 807 WEEKLY. They are located in 828 different cities and towns, of which 22 are State Capitals, 328 places of over 3,000 population, and 444 County Seats. LISTS SENT ON APPLICATION. Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, No. 10 Spruce st. (Printing House Sq.) N. Y. 2-10

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

WRAPPING PAPERS.

Constantly on hand, and made to order:

Fine Grey, No. 2 Brown, Straw,
Match and Wall Paper.

—ALSO—

Roofing Felt, Strawboard, &c.

Orders executed with promptness.

J. FORD & CO.,

62 Paul Street, Quebec.

MILLS: PORTNEUF.

2-10-12

P. T. BALDWIN,

Manufacturer of

MAILING MACHINES,

Price \$15 Each.

Orders from Newspaper Publishers respectfully solicited.

FACTORY AND OFFICE,

2-7-12

GOATCOOK, P. Q.

W. O. HICKOK,

Harrisburg, Penn.,

(U. S. A.)

Manufacturer of

Patent Ruling Machines, Cutting
Boards, and other Bookbinders'
Supplies.

Orders sent to care of "A. B." office of this paper, will receive prompt attention. 2-8-12

Book Binding, Paper Ruling.

—AND—

Blank Book Manufacturing.

RICHARD HEANS, late foreman with H. Chubb & Co., has opened a Bindery in Ennis & Gardner's building, Prince William street. All orders left with him or sent by mail to H. Chubb & Co., will receive prompt attention at his hands. 2-1-12

"SORTS."

A short paragraph—this one.

A literary spittoon—the waste basket.

Let us be thankful that we live, move and have our potatoes.

What most newspapers suffer from about this time of year—Rumor-tism.

To a newspaper man three lines of a news item is worth a barrel of poetry.

Sweet girls—Mo-lasses. Sharp girls—Cut-lasses. (The editor trusts these are not fal-lasses.)

The bald-headed paragrapher of the *Courier-Journal* says "it is the steam from the brain that makes men bald."

There are too many men trying to solve the problem of how to live without work, and this is what keeps up hard times.

If dates are left out of marriage or death notices by the writers, should not the compositor be expected to insert the right date?

"Solid brevier!" shouted the foreman, and the heart of ye poor typo went down into his boots. Yea, verily, to his innermost sole.

The Czar is accompanied by Suwaroff. We have heard of the latter frequently about the 1st of January, but never saw him in the flesh.

A handsome youth being questioned by a rather stylish lady as to his occupation, replied that he was "an adjuster of moveable alphabets. He was a printer.

People who seldom read newspapers are spared at least one mortification. They have no idea how frequently they make fools of themselves in conversation.

A St. Joe editor had an article headed, "What is it we drink?" and a rival editor went over to the nearest saloon and ascertained that it was usually the clear corn juice.

Some men can sit on a candle-box and lay out the European campaign, and tell almost everything that is to occur in the future, except where their next dinner is to come from.

Sainte Beuve says, "In every man there is a poet who dies young." The editor's waste basket indicates that the man doesn't know the poet is dead, and keeps on with his nonsense.

Rhode Island has a satin quilt over one hundred and ninety years old. Think of the thousands and thousands of curtain lectures and recriminations it has been a witness to, etc., etc.

The editor of a Virginia paper was asked by a stranger, "if it were possible that little town kept up four newspapers." And the reply was, "No; it takes four newspapers to keep up the town."

The *Markham Economist* says:—"We are a puzzled editor." So are we, Bro. Corson, and from the same cause as yourself, viz: "to know why in thunder people don't pay up their subscriptions."

Beccher's idea that there is no hell is bad for newspaper publishers, as so many subscribers may now utterly refuse to pay up if they have the most remote suspicion that Beccher knows what he is talking about.

"What is to be done with the devil, now there is no more hell?" asks the *Buffalo Express*. And the *Hawkeje* replies: "If he is through taking proofs let him distribute brevier until it is time to go for the mail."

"Pa," said little Jemmy, "I was very near getting to the head of my class to-day." "How was that, my son?" "Why, a big word came all the way down to me, and if I could only have spelt it, I would have gone clear up."

A man recently wrote to a paper in Western New York, saying that he wanted the paper, but had no money, and offering to send for it two undershirts, worth \$3.00, which had been given to him, but were too small. The paper was sent.

"How many of you are there?" asked a voice from an upper window, of a serenading party. "Four," was the reply. "Divide that among you," said a voice, as a bucket of slops fell, "like the gentle dew from heaven," on those beneath.

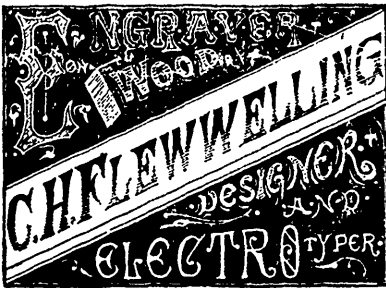
The press is not all that it should be, but still its condition is not hopeless. A contemporary up North says that the editor of the *Col-lingwood Bulletin* had a church social in his house recently. The fourth estate is slightly amenable to religious influences.

Sue H. Hogg edits an Illinois paper, and it won't be long before some paragraphist observes that the difference between the Sue H. Hogg pen and the ordinary hog pen is that while the one bristles with wit the other bristles with material for wax ends, brushes, etc.

SPOILING AN ITEM.—A splendid item about a man getting kicked all to pieces by a horse the other day was utterly spoiled by the carelessness of the man himself, who climbed into the hayloft, and stayed there until the horse stopped kicking. And yet a cold world may blame the reporter for this.

A woman in Kansas city is bothering the editors—ten degrees below zero—with luncheons of chunks of poetry "Roses red, morning glories, fairer love, rivulets, bees on the wing, nightingales and breezes that lightly fan the cheeks." As for us, give us good pork and beans, stout sauer kraut, and thick gravy.

The trade mottoes of some of the London associations are curious. The blacksmiths, for instance, have "By hammer and hand all arts do stand;" the distillers, "Drop as rain, distil as dew;" the foundlers, "God the only founder;" the inn holders, "Come, ye blessed; when I was harborless, ye lodged me;" the joiners, "Join loyalty and liberty;" the saddlers, "Hold fast, sit sure;" the weavers, "Weave truth with trust;" and the needle makers, "They sewed leaves together and made themselves aprons."



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