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The Printer's Miscellany.

VOL. I.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST, 1876.

No. 2.

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BRASS RULE.

There is no class of material which a printer uses that is as expensive as Brass Rule; and there is nothing sells for less when an old office is disposed of. All proprietors of long experience can look back over the years gone by, and say, with truth, that Brass Rule has been a very important item in the list of necessary expenses of the office. If this is true, it is deserving and worthy of an article in this magazine.

The usual manner of buying Brass Rule is well known. Mr. John Jones comes in with an order for some labels *just such a size*, and with a border line *just like copy*. There may not be but two or three hundred wanted, but the printer has to obtain the rule all the same, mitre it, work the job, and then lay the rule by, in hopes it will come in play for the same job sometime in the future. This little game, as it might be called, is played upon the printer several times each week all through his experience, and as a result, he can, in the course of time, point to an aggregate amount spent for Brass Rule that would be really startling.

As personal property to represent this large amount paid out, he has literally nothing to show for it; set after set is mitred to a peculiar size, or out of an odd-faced Rule, mitres worn and broken, or what is generally worse than all else, not tied up in sets, but lying around loose in a heterogeneous mass, which, from that fact alone, renders them almost useless, hence more new Rule is ordered.

This trouble has been realized by our type foundry, and a remedy was supposed to have been found in what is termed "Labor Saving Rule." But in these is not found the cure, for the reason that the slightest wear shows up all the joints very plainly; furthermore, in small

forms in which it is used, there is that lack of stiffness and good shape always given by mitred sets.

The result of this expensive experience has induced almost all large offices to adopt a new, and to commence with, costly, system for Brass Rule. It is this: they decide upon four or five styles of Rule which are commonly used, then order a large quantity and have it mitred to *pieces*. Generally they run from ten to fifty picas, perhaps omitting every other pica. It will be seen at once what an advantage this plan has over all others; for, having perhaps a dozen pieces of each length, and each length mitred, you can make up a set for a job very quickly. Should the mitres wear, then cut those pieces needing it shorter by one or two picas.

This is, as we before said, very expensive to commence with, but an immense saving in the long run. Any foundry will get *out* rule in this manner, and stamp its length in picas on each piece. *Typographic.*

A good way to take grease spots out of books or papers is to place a piece of blotting paper on the under side of the leaf and rub the grease spot with a piece of sponge or woolen cloth containing a small quantity of benzine. This powerful chemical preparation is also especially suitable for cleansing colored inks from type. It will remove dry ink when lye and turpentine fail to do so. The chief objections to its use are its offensive odor and its inflammability. It should, if possible, be kept out of doors and never used except by daylight.

If a little soda or sulphuric acid is put into the water when wetting writing papers which are much sized, it will prevent the paper from adhering. Do not press the paper while damp.

We would advise all those requiring the services of a first class engineer or machinist, to set up, repair, alter or refit printing or book-binding machinery, steam engines or any other kind of light and delicate machinery, to call on Mr. W. D. Aitken, whose card will be found on page 16 of this issue.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY will be issued monthly at \$1.00 per annum, *in advance*, or ten cents per number. The above price will include postage.

The names and addresses of subscribers should be written plain, in order that mistakes may not occur.

All letters should be addressed to

HUGH FINLAY,
St. John, N. B.

P. O. Box No. 737.

ADVERTISING RATES.

One page, one insertion\$10.00
Half page, " 6.00
Quarter page, " 3.50
One inch, " 1.00
One line, "10
Notices in reading matter, per line25

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

The Printer's Miscellany.

SAINT JOHN, N. B., AUGUST, 1876.

We desire to place on record our sincere and heartfelt thanks for the very kind and considerate welcome extended to our little paper—*The Printer's Miscellany*—by the press of the Dominion. The recollection of it will always tend to stir up the energy that is in us to do better, and to more fully fill our proper place in the ranks of journalism. We hope our readers will not forget that our labors, as here presented, are the fruits of leisure moments only, and that our time is pretty fully occupied with the duties of directing the mechanical department of the leading daily morning paper in the maritime provinces. We, therefore, feel emboldened to ask for the support of all printers and newspaper publishers in the Dominion at least. The former, by subscribing and sending reliable items of news in relation to printing and kindred arts, and the latter by putting the *Miscellany* on their exchange lists and giving us their countenance, will lighten our editorial duties materially and enable us to devote more attention to collecting and securing the scattered history of the press in the early days of the British North American Colonies. We are not given to boasting or making rash promises, but this much we will say: that if the *Miscellany* receives sufficient encouragement, it will be so improved and enlarged that it will be a suitable representative of the "art preservative of all arts."

Please put the *Miscellany* on exchange list.

The days of fast printing seem to have only begun, for scarcely a month elapses without a new press being brought out which surpasses its predecessors in regard to speed, simplicity and cost, and there is sharp competition, especially between England and America, in the manufacture of the class known as "web-printing" or "perfecting" presses. The *Scientific American* of the 22d ultimo, contains a description and a cut of one of the most remarkable presses of this class that we have yet seen. It is called the "Campbell Perfecting Printing and Folding Press," and is on exhibition at the Philadelphia Exposition in a building erected by the Campbell Printing Press Company at their own expense. The article in question is very bare of details as to the probable price of and the space occupied by the press, and, also, as to its working. Judging from the illustration, the press is quite simple in construction and would probably be easily handled by a pressman of ordinary ability and skill. As regards price, it looks as though it might be produced at a figure within the means of all well-to-do daily newspapers. There is, no doubt, great expense attendant on inventing, improving and manufacturing printing machinery, but we cannot see why printing presses should cost such fabulous sums as they do, and so much out of proportion to other kinds of machinery. The English manufacturer seems to have come nearer the mark in price than our neighbors, the Americans, for while an English press capable of working about 5,000 sheets an hour can be purchased for less than \$4,000, an American press of the same capacity can not be had for less than \$6,000 gold. And we do not believe the American manufacturer will claim that his production is worth the difference over the English maker. It will be noted from the description that Campbell has almost annihilated time in the production of newspapers, and we hope he has overcome some of the difficulties as regards price. This machine "uses duplicate forms, and is claimed by the inventor to print on both sides, from a continuous web of paper, fold, lay away in piles, and count 30,000 copies of an ordinary daily newspaper per hour: a figure which will be readily comprehended when reduced to 500 sheets per minute, or 8½ per second: and, as they are printed on both sides, it is equal to 16¾ impressions in each second of time.

"When the rotary press of Richard M. Hoe was the acknowledged fastest press of the world,

the paper was printed on one side only; it needed a second feeding through to perfect it, and required as many feeders as the machine contained impression cylinders, which, in the largest size, were ten; and as the sheets from each cylinder were laid away by a separate fly, there was no difficulty in disposing of any number of sheets properly, as fast as the machine could print them. But when the perfecting or web press had been so far improved as to overcome the difficulty of preventing the offset of the ink, there was a difficulty in disposing of the sheets as they came from the press. In the printing of a newspaper at the rate above-mentioned, the paper must issue from the machine at the rate of nearly 2,000 feet per minute; and for laying away in an orderly pile such sheets of paper, issuing from a machine and succeeding each other at the rate of 8 or 9 in a second, the ordinary fly was out of the question. The Campbell press not only lays the sheets out in perfect order, but folds them twice, thus dispensing with one of the most vexatious and costly (in point of time wasted) suffixes to the labor attaching to the newspaper printing press."

Mr. Henry E. Hanna, of Pittsfield, Illinois, has secured a patent on an improved printer's galley of which the following is a brief description. It is "a galley by which the type may be locked in an instant without sidesticks, quoins, and chase, for taking proofs, and unlocked for making corrections without scaling off type. It consists of an adjustable cross-bar that is applied by hinged or buckle joints to the side of the galley, to be readily folded out of the way or locked to the type. When it is desired to lock the type for taking a proof, the locking bar is brought against the type, and the knuckle or hinged frame lowered and extended to its full width, giving a firm and complete locking of the type at a saving of time and labor. As the lower part of the locking bar is first withdrawn from the bottom of the types, while the bar still holds the upper part of the type, the locking bar may be easily released without producing any scaling off of types, which forms an objectionable feature of the locking attachment of galleys heretofore in use."

There are forty-four daily papers in the Dominion of Canada, which has a population of four million inhabitants. In the Australasian islands, which have something like two and a half million inhabitants, there are forty dailies.

The many friends of Mr. Robert Y. Snowball, banker of San Francisco, Cal., will be pleased to learn that he has recently left the ranks of the bachelors and is now on his bridal tour, which extends as far as his early home in Chatham. The lady is the widow of a celebrated physician, the late Dr. Hillfrich of Pennsylvania. Mr. S. is a son of the late Rev. John Snowball, and brother of J. B. Snowball, Esq., of Chatham, and served his apprenticeship to the printing in the old *Gleaner* office, Chatham, under the late James A. Pierce, Esq. He left home about 21 years ago and came to St. John, where he remained three or four years, working in the *New Brunswick* office, Mr. Geo. W. Day's and Messrs. J. & A. McMillan's. In 1858 he went to Boston, where he remained for a very short period, and from thence he proceeded out west and finally joined his brother in San Francisco. He was a good compositor and a genial companion, always having a pleasant word for every one and ever ready with an amusing story to relieve the monotony of the printing office. He was a general favorite among the craft, and we will venture to say there is not a printer, who was then in the city and who came in contact with Mr. S., but has some pleasant recollections of the acquaintanceship. We hope fortune will continue to smile upon him and his companion, and while we are pleased at his success in life, still there is a lingering regret that the "art preservative" should have sustained such a loss, for had he continued at the printing business, he would most undoubtedly have left his impress on the art.

Dealers in and manufacturers of printing machinery, paper, ink, type and any article used in printing 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. The *Miscellany* is sent to every printing office in the Dominion and 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 that the terms are cash.

The latest novelty announced is "map type." It consists of curves and dashes cast upon long primer bodies. Cards are supplied, by using which a compositor can select exactly such types as conform to the drawing, and the outline of any map can thus be set up correctly.

Mr. G. P. B. Fielding, to whom reference was made in the last issue of the *Miscellany* as lying ill, died in this city on Sunday, 23rd ultimo, and was buried in the Rural Cemetery on Tuesday, 25th. Mr. Fielding had been ailing for some time, but his death came more suddenly than his friends had anticipated. He had been connected with the press in England, (of which he was a native) as well as in Toronto and St. John, in Canada, and Boston, in the United States. His principal contributions to the press of America were to the *National* in Toronto and the *Watchman* in St. John, although we have read some very clever squibs and verses from his pen in *Grip*. If we are not mistaken, an occasional paper by Mr. Fielding has appeared in the *Mail*, Toronto, *American-Canadian*, of Boston, *Telegraph*, *Globe* and *News*, of St. John. Perhaps as interesting an example as any of his productions, was a sketch of the Journalists of Toronto, which he wrote for the *Watchman* about three months ago. Mr. Fielding was one of the most thoroughly educated gentlemen in Canada, and had he been blessed with a good physical constitution and greater will power, he would probably have attained to high literary distinction. Though a resident of this city but a few months, and entirely unknown when he arrived here, he found kind friends whose ministrations soothed the last moments of a troubled life. He died aged 37 years, mourned by all who knew him.

Mr. Charles Heavysege, a mechanic by trade and a poet by nature, died in Montreal on the 14th ult., aged 60 years. The *Montreal Witness* says, "Mr. Heavysege came of a Yorkshire family, having emigrated to this country twenty-four years ago, being then a journeyman cabinet-maker. While diligently following his calling he spent many hours that others give to sleep in the study of the English classics, a study which resulted in the production of a drama which received high compliments from the English reviewers, and which was twice published in this country. The author of 'Saul,' the name under which he was henceforth best known to the world, soon left his bench for the position of reporter on the *Montreal Transcript*. In 1860, he entered the service of the *Witness* in the same capacity, and continued in the same service, until failing powers forced him a year or two ago to quit it. Among the works which issued from his pen were in poetry 'Jephtha's Rash Vow,' 'Count Philippo,' and in prose,

'The Advocate of Montreal.' Mr. Heavysege was very faithful to his adopted calling, which, however, was an extremely different walk of literature from that which he would have chosen, as the field for his genius."

We have been shown a remarkably well preserved copy of *The Royal Gazette and the New-Brunswick Advertiser*, vol. ix, dated "Tuesday, October 7, 1794, St. John: Printed by Christopher Sower, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty." The full size of the sheet is $19\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$, the paper being quite heavy and rough compared with that in use now-a-days. It is made up into four pages of four columns each, the second, third and fourth pages being without head rules, if we except a heavy rule at the head of the first column on the second and fourth pages, which seems to have been used on account of the first and third pages finishing with advertisements. The advertisements, of which there are four columns, and the reading matter, is set in long primer, old style of course. The column rules would seem to have been pieced and are of uneven lengths. With the same material and facilities as were to be had in those days, it is doubtful if some of the printers of the present day could produce such a presentable sheet.

Attention is called to the first contribution to the history of the press in Canada, which will be found in this issue of the *Miscellany*, and for which we are indebted to the kindness of an old printer from Carleton County, N. B., and Mr. P. A. Melville, on the staff of the *Telegraph* of this city. We hope somebody else will place us under a similar obligation for the history of the other counties of the province of New Brunswick. It is to be hoped also that other parts of the Dominion will not be behind in making their contributions to the history of printing in the early days of our country.

We clip the following pertinent paragraph from one of our local exchanges. There is more truth than poetry in it:—

We would observe that commercial handwriting appears to be sadly on the decline, if we take the advertisements sent to the newspapers as evidence. Often these are shamefully illegible, and the wonder is that more mistakes do not occur. The art of writing attractive advertisements as well as the art of writing them legibly needs to be studied. Occasionally it takes a consultation of all the night staff of a paper to find out what some merchant's advertisement means, the handwriting is so very bad.

HISTORY OF THE PRESS IN CANADA.

CARLETON COUNTY, N. B.

Journalism in Carleton County (or rather in Woodstock) dates back many years ago and the young readers of the present *Carleton Sentinel* will be somewhat astonished to learn of the various papers that preceded it.

In 1837, about the month of June, Messrs. Gilbert & Slader, of St. John, made initiatory steps, by founding the *Woodstock Times*, a folio 20x32. To the people in those parts it proved a valuable medium in furnishing intelligence about the Canadian rebellion. The paper was printed on the press on which the *British Colonist*, St. John, had previously been printed. Mr. James McLaughlan secured control of it in 1841 or '42 and its size then was 24x34, having been enlarged about two years previous. Among the men who served their apprenticeship on the *Times* were Mr. Geo. W. Day, now of St. John, and proprietor of the *New Dominion and True Humourist*; and Mr. A. H. Close, who afterwards published the Eastport, Me., *Sentinel*, but since deceased. Mr. Close was the first apprentice on the *Times*. On Mr. McLaughlan obtaining the paper, Mr. W. R. Melville, now on the ship news department of the *St. John Daily Telegraph*, was the first received as an apprentice. A change of proprietors resulted in a change of name, and it then became the *Woodstock Telegraph*. Mr. Montgomery, now an insurance agent in Boston, was the second apprentice; Mr. Workman, who afterwards published the Rockland, Me., *Gazette*, another, and James Whitley, now in the city of New York, another.

In 1848 the paper changed hands. Messrs. Wm. Haley and Wm. R. Melville became the proprietors, and again a change of name resulted, this time the *Carleton Sentinel* being adopted. For two years they continued its publication, and in 1850 sold out to Mr. Jas. S. Segee. He held it for four years, and Mr. Chas. Connell became proprietor. Mr. James McLaughlan was secured as editor, and the publishers were Messrs. Alexander C. and Jas. A. McLaughlan, nephew and son of the editor.

In 1853 the *Reformer*, a weekly, was started by a company and existed but a few months and was purchased by Mr. W. R. Melville, who put the plant into the *Journal*. A. A. Bynon began the publication of the *Temperance Advocate* the same year but it soon died.

A second paper, called the *Woodstock Journal* was started in 1854 by Mr. William R. Mel-

ville, the former proprietor of the *Sentinel*. It began as a folio and was afterwards merged into a quarto. The original proprietor after publishing it for three years and three months, sold it to Wm. Edgar, but continued to publish for the proprietor, while James Edgar did the editing. The latter soon came into possession, and issued the paper off and on for three years, disposing of it to John C. Winslow, who changed the name to the *Acadian*, but issued it for a few months only when it expired.

The *Woodstock Times* was started in 1863 by W. P. Donnell and lived only a few months.

The *Sentinel* continued in the hands of Mr. Connell until 1858, when Mr. Samuel Watts became proprietor and admitted his brother, Mr. Jas. Watts, into partnership soon after, and they have held it ever since.

Such in brief, is the history of the Press in Carleton County, which has sent forth many printers who have made their mark in the world.

Junius Henri Brown is the author of the following truthful paragraphs. They are taken from an article on "Printers," published some time ago in *Packard's Monthly*:—

"Printing ink begets cynicism, as dampness rheumatism, or foul air fever. There is no escaping it. Men in printing offices, whether they prepare or set copy, contract the disease and suffer from it more or less, as their mental system responds to or resists it. They are behind the scenes. They know that the golden crowns and golden goblets the public admires are only pasteboard; that the glittering jewels are only colored glass; that the crimson glory of the tableaux is but a flash of red fire; that the mouthing fellow who is lavish of his dukedons is in arrears for his morning cocktail. Life is unrealized to them from the outset. It is stripped of its illusions, and fine names are but echoes of emptiness. Why expect them to admire? Why ask them to be ambitious? Why look for enthusiasm in them?

"The printer understands how reputations are made. He knows that they are not blown forth from the trumpet of fame, but from the trumpet of him who seeks reputation by performing solo, and gets it thereby. He is aware that, while genius starves, impudence fattens; that while wisdom hides in a garret, flippancy draws on the pave; that while inspiration pines, management flushes with health. He sees that the editorial language of the statesman or artist is in the statesman or artist's own hand; that honors are easy to the man who has the effrontery to ask, and the determination not to be denied. No marvel he believes all achievement unworthy, all success a sort of cheat, all persons of eminence those who have not yet been found out."

Only a limited number of copies will be kept to supply back numbers, therefore, those who may wish to have a complete file of this paper should order at once.

THE TYPO.

BY A. A. HOPKINS.

The typo! a singular creature is he,
A bit of a wizard I take him to be;
A paradox ever, I stonily assert,
And know that the statement you won't controvert:
He "takes" a great deal, and he "proves" all he gets,
And he "sets" while he stands, and he stands while he
"sets."

A magical power there is in his hand,
As swiftly the types marshal in at command;
The art of a printer he has, to portray
The incidents many that make up a day.
A wedding he pictures—"click," "click," and 'tis there—
The glad, merry party, the just wedded pair:
You see the young wife in her garments of white
(You have gone to the wedding without an "invite"),
And fancy you hear the good wishes of friends,
And there the bright picture unwittingly ends.
For the typo paints all kinds of scenes in a breath,
He spelled you a marriage—the next is a death;
And low in the coffin you see a dear face,
All silent and cold, that was full of rare grace:
A sorrowing circle that tenderly kiss
The lips whose sweet pressure they ever will miss;
And softly the teardrops creep down o'er your lashes,
As sadly you echo the "ashes to ashes."

"Click, click"—now he's spelling a railroad disaster,
And fast "click" the types, and still faster and faster;
And horror is seen on each one of their faces,
As quickly he ranges them into their places:
"A terrible slaughter," you shudder then laugh
With hearty good-will at the next paragraph—
A joke of three lines, or a dozen as brief,
Done up—a rich bundle of fun—in a sheaf!

Then follow some "ads"—patent bitters and pills,
To cure every one of mortality's ills:
"Click, click," and just under his fingers they go forth—
"None genuine unless signed 'John Jones,'" and so
forth!

Now 'tis an "Elixir," and now a "Hair Dye"
(To color, of course, for it's spelled with a y),
"Cough Syrup," perhaps, or a "Wafer," or "Lotion"
(A humbug, condensed to a good "Yankee notion!")—
A something, in short, for all human diseases—
"You pays in your money and takes what you pleases!"

Variety truly gives living its spice,
And types can present it to you in a trice.
From gravest to gay, every mood of the mind
Is by them each hour completely defined;
One moment they laugh; and another they weep—
I fancy their sorrow is not over deep.
But be their expression whatever it may,
The will of the typo they only obey:
To all his commands they respond with a "click,"
He rules with a stout little "rule" and a "stick!"

To employing printers and printers in search
of employment we offer the free use of our col-
umns in advertising their wants. The only
condition that we will impose is that the ad-
vertiser state his requirements in as brief a
manner as possible.

Through the fault of our papermaker, our
last week's issue ran considerably short of the
usual count, causing disappointment to many of
our subscribers, which we greatly regret.—
Amherst Gazette, June 9th.

We hear a great many complaints of the
short count in paper. It used to be that when
a ream of paper was given out for a job it could
be told to almost a certainty how many sheets it
contained, but now that is all changed: a
ream of paper now means nothing more than a
certain number of pounds of paper. It would
seem as if this was a matter which might be easily
remedied if the papermaker was to look into
the subject. The number of sheets in a ream
of paper is of more importance to the printer,
in many cases, than the number of pounds, al-
though, of course, he should know to a certainty
the exact number of both.

THE EXACTIONS OF JOURNALISM.—A recent
writer pointedly and truthfully remarks that
journalism is the only profession which is de-
nied the privilege of privacy. The lawyer,
doctor and preacher do their work in private,
and no weighty personal-responsibility attaches
to them on account of it. But the journalist is
a mark for the public eye, and his every move-
ment is as open as the course of the sun.
Moreover, the work of the press is continuous,
as well as constantly public. There is no rest
for the weary. Space is no more annihilated
by telegraph than time by journalism. The
evening and morning are not merely the first
day but all the seven. Night is annihilated as
to all its quantities of repose. Every minute of
every hour of the twenty-four is occupied by
some workers doing some work that shows itself
in the newspapers of the day and afternoon.
Repetition is as impossible as rest. Facts are
ever new. Comments must be as fresh as facts,
and the edition is the remorseless giant that eats
up all the seconds. The making of a newspa-
per is perpetual motion in a thousand fields.
In such a work, demanding ceaseless effort, per-
mitting no pause, exacting eternal and ever
varying exercises, it is impossible for wheat to
be unmixd with chaff, for accuracy not to be
impaired by mistake, for injustice not occasion-
ally to be done.

Correspondents are wanted (*practical* printers
preferred) in every town and city throughout
the Dominion and the United States, to forward
all items of interest to printers and publishers.
No matter how small or trifling the item may
seem, send it along, it may be of particular in-
terest to some one.

A French medical journal says that women
employed in type foundries and printing offices
suffer peculiarly from lead poisoning, "the
power of maternity being more or less annihila-
ted among them from this cause."

NEWS OF THE CRAFT.

LOCAL.

Printing in this city is fair, having improved but very slightly since our last. Very few hands are idle.

Mr. Stratford Bell, who for some years past has been working in Boston, arrived in the city on the 1st inst.

Mr. William McDonald, late of Bremner Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I., is to work in J. & A. McMillan's.

The editor of the *Christian Visitor*, Rev. George Armstrong, has been on a visit to Woodstock, N. B.

Mr. John Seymour, of this city, is in Cambridge, Mass., and reports printing dull there.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, formerly night foreman on the *News* of this city, is now working in the *Herald* office, Philadelphia, Pa. He has got a steady "sit."

Mr. James Hannay, of the *Telegraph*, has now in press his long promised "History of Acadia." It will be a volume of 500 pages, illustrated by maps, plans and views, and a large edition is to be printed.

McAlpine's Directory for St. John, Portland, Carleton and Fairville, which is now going through the press of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan, will be ready for delivery about the middle of this month. It will be a volume of between 500 and 600 pages. They have in press also a Business Directory of the Maritime Provinces, which will be issued shortly.

The Corporation printing which was put up to tender on the 21st ultimo, was awarded to H. Chubb & Co. There were seven tenders, as follows:—Messrs. H. Chubb & Co., J. & A. McMillan, Wm. Elder, G. W. Day, Barnes & Co., G. A. Knodell and Roger Hunter. It is about six years since tenders were asked for this work, at which time Messrs. Barnes & Co. secured it.

J. Riordon, Esq., proprietor of the Merriton (Ont.) paper mills, made a flying visit to the lower provinces in July. He was in St. John on the 26th and in Halifax on the 27th. We understand that Mr. R. did a considerable amount of business in his line in this city, which is not surprising when the business tact and ability, together with the pleasant and agreeable manner he brings into all his transactions, is taken into consideration.

The first No. of the *Christian Standard*, a Congregational Monthly, of 8 pages, has been issued from the press of Messrs. J. & A. McMillan. Rev. Charles B. Woodcock is editor-in-chief. The paper is 32x22½ and is of extra good quality for a newspaper. The type looks new and the composition and presswork are well done. In fact, it is just such a paper as might be expected from a first class establishment like McMillan's. Mr. C. H. Flewelling, artist and engraver on the staff of the *Telegraph*, has succeeded in "putting a head on it" that for neatness and beauty and faultless engraving will compare favorably with anything in that line we have ever seen.

On the 22d ult., the *Watchman* announced a reduction in price. It is now sold at two cents a copy, \$1.00 a year by mail and \$1.50 delivered by carriers in the city. Mr. Livingston has certainly succeeded in making the *Watchman* one of the most readable papers in the Dominion, and under the change above noted its circulation will be sure to run up to an unprecedented figure for a weekly paper in this city. In making the announcement the editor says:—"We propose to give buyers and readers

of the paper the best value for their money that they have ever received in the shape of newspaper literature. To advertisers we guarantee a circulation of 3,000 copies every Saturday, and a Sunday is the best day of the week for publishing advertisements, we have little doubt that the *Watchman* will be freely patronized on that day, and that we shall more than make up in advertising what profit we may lose on the sales of the paper."

PROVINCIAL.

The Otterville (Ont.) *Argus* office was burned on the 18th ult.

The Meaford (Ont.) *Monitor* has put on a new suit and has also been enlarged.

Mr. Watts, editor of the Woodstock, N. B., *Scotland*, was in the city on the 28th ult.

Rev. Dr. Quinby, of Augusta, Maine, editor of the *Gospel Banner*, is on a visit to Halifax.

The *Free Press* is the name of a new weekly paper, published at Port Colborne, Ont., by E. G. Hart.

H. A. Cropley, Esq., of Fredericton, accompanied by his family, is spending a brief vacation in Prince Edward Island.

The managing editor of the New York *World*, Mr. T. J. Shaubs, has been spending his holidays near Kingston, Ont.

Mr. John Carlisle has been taken as a partner in the Peterboro' (Ont.) *Times*. The firm is now "W. H. Robertson & Co."

Mr. W. B. Macdougall, son of the Hon. Wm. Macdougall, is on the editorial staff of the *Saturday Sun*, of Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. Charles Halleck, editor of *Forest and Stream*, of New York, is in the northern part of this Province on his customary salmon cruise.

Hamilton Typographic Union, No. 129, according to the last annual circular, is in a very flourishing condition. It has a membership of 47.

Mr. E. H. S. Hughes, for several years on the staff of the Quebec *Chronicle*, has gone on a trip to Glasgow, Scotland, for the benefit of his health.

The Montreal *Witness* has another libel suit on hand. This time it is a Mr. Stephen J. Meany, who is bringing the action for libel on his personal character.

Mr. T. P. Thompson, for some years one of the proprietors of the Toronto *National*, has been appointed to a position on the staff of the Boston *Traveler*.

Printing was done in Canada before the separation of the American Colonies from the mother country. Halifax had a press in 1751 and Quebec boasted of a printing office in 1764.

Politics must be quiet and news scarce when the editors of two northern county papers condescend to quarrel over the spelling of the word winches, which one happened to print "wenches."

Mr. F. Hamilton, formerly of the St. John *Daily Telegraph*, but now on the staff of the Montreal *Gazette*, left the latter city on the 24th ult., for a three weeks' trip to the lower provinces.

J. C. Withers, Esq., Queen's Printer of Newfoundland, is visiting his numerous friends in Prince Edward Island. He has filled the above office for 44 years, and has become venerable in the service.

The U. S. Consul at Kingston has ceased subscribing for both the local papers, because they published something he did not like about American politics. The *News* and *Whig* are issued as usual.—*Etc.*

Mr. J. B. Taylor, formerly Parliamentary printer and proprietor of the *Ottawa Citizen*, has purchased the *Ottawa Times* from Mr. A. M. Burgess, and it will now be published in the interests of the opposition.

The *Alberton Pioneer* is the name of a new weekly paper issued in Alberton, P. E. I. It is printed by Mr. J. E. McLennan, and the composition and presswork are evidence of having been done by a printer.

William Lawson, of Fredericton, lately from Boston where he was working at the heliotype process, in J. R. & Co.'s Establishment, is on a visit to his friends in Fredericton. He says work is dull in Woburn and Boston.

Mr. Cauchon is engaged writing a full review of the work of the last session for *Le Journal de Quebec*. He has reached the thirty-second article averaging about three and a half columns each and is only about half through.

Mr. G. M. Elliott of the Napanee (Ont.) *Standard* was principal in an interesting ceremony which recently took place at Peterborough; the bride, Miss Sarah Adams, is the daughter of the late Robert Adams, formerly of Belleville.

It is said that the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench decided to call upon the Hon. Geo. Brown to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in writing an article in the *Toronto Globe* with regard to the Judge's decision in the case of Simpson vs. the West Durham N. Co.

There will shortly be issued from this office a history of the islands and inlets in the Bay of Fundy, Charlotte County, from the earliest settlement to the present time 1870, including sketches of shipwrecks and other events of existing interest, by J. G. Lockier, Esq. The book will be issued about the middle of August. *St. Croix Courier*.

The *Halifaxman* says there is to be "a grand editorial and business excursion from the cities of the upper provinces to the seaboard. The officials of the Grand Trunk Railway and of the Intercolonial Railway, having put their heads together, have decided to invite all the editors of the upper provinces to visit the maritime cities of St. John and Halifax, and have arranged to issue a one-fare return ticket to all business or professional gentlemen who choose to join the party."

The local government of Nova Scotia have awarded the printing of the *Journal of Education* to James Bowes & Sons of Halifax. The printing of the *Royal Gazette* was awarded to Wm. Mc... The contract for the latter is for two years. There were five tenders put in for the above two contracts, as follows: D. H. Fowler & Co., Herald Publishing Company, Wm. McNab, Nova Scotia Printing Company and Bowes & Sons. It is said the *Journal of Education* will now cost but \$37.00 each issue (former cost \$200.00); and the *Royal Gazette* will cost but \$20.00 each issue. It is estimated that there will be a saving to the treasury of about \$5,000 on these two jobs.

Small packages of roller composition from this city to Halifax, per Eastern Express, only cost about one half what they formerly did. Send for a package of A. A.

RETROSPECTIVE.—We never resent inquiries, however inopportune, the answers to which may increase the stock of useful knowledge of the inquirer. When we worked at the case we never grew tired of explaining why the lower case e box was larger than the others, or the use of the nick. Even in the first days of our devilhood, when a cub shoemaker asked why we didn't put the other type in "that there frame" (the tympan) and print both sides at once, we couldn't answer, and to conceal our ignorance, told him that we generally did, but that the pressman had a "bile on his arm," and had to work light. The question was a fair one, and it was very naughty in us to answer thus evasively. We tell it with remorse, but it fairly illustrates our good nature and willingness to tell all we know, and give good measure.—*Chicago Specimen*.

W. D. AITKEN,
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PRINTING and BOOKBINDING MACHINERY a Speciality.

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IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS!

The undersigned would respectfully remind the Printers of the Maritime Provinces that he is constantly receiving fresh supplies of ANGLO-AMERICAN (price 45 cents) and IMPROVED STANDARD (price 25 cents) COMPOSITION, made expressly to suit this climate.

The ANGLO-AMERICAN COMPOSITION is an entirely new and different article from all others, and possesses the following merits: No shrinkage, no cracking, no hardening; Has excellent suction or tack; Retains its life and working properties for a great length of time; Requires but little washing; Will re-cast readily after being used; Will handle any ink in all weathers, from the cheapest newspaper ink to the finest colored inks (under proper usage), with perfect success. Can be kept on hand in stock, like paper or other materials, ready for use at all times.

St. John, N. B., July 24, 1876.

To H. FINLAY,

Sir,—The Anglo-American Composition obtained from you last October, and since, has given excellent satisfaction. The rollers then cast are in good order now, and to all appearance will remain so for some time. No trouble has been found re-casting the composition.

Yours, &c.,

MCKILLOP & JOHNSTON.

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FOR SALE. An English Stereotyping apparatus is offered for sale very cheap. Will stereotype a form 639 inches. Sold because the owner has no further use for it at present. Printed instructions for stereotyping will accompany it. Address

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