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THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.



Vol. 6.

ST. JOHN, N. B., JULY, 1881.

No. 1.

AN INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF TYPOGRAPHY.

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

The only independent Printer's Periodical published not connected with an Advertising Agency, Type Foundry, Press Manufactory, or Printers' Furnishing Warehouse.

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THE PRINTERS' MISCELLANY

AN EXPONENT OF PRINTING AND ALL THE KINDRED ARTS

VOL. VI.

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

No. 1.

International Typographical Union-- 1881-2.

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

St. John Typographical Union, No. 85.

Regular meeting, second Sunday of each
month. Next night of meeting, Saturday evening,
September 10th.
Employers needing work would advantageously
address the Corresponding Secretary, who keeps
an "Out-of-Work Book."
WM. H. EATON, President.
JOHN LAW, Cor.-Sec., P. O. Box No. 265.
WM. H. COATES, Rec.-Sec.

The Printer's Miscellany.

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

The Commencement of Volume VI.

With this number we enter upon our Sixth Volume, and we may be pardoned, as everybody is upon anniversary occasions, if we should drop a word or two in self-praise. We usually prefer to let others sing our praises, while we are honestly striving to deserve them, and during the past year they have not been lacking. We have not yet had enough to spoil us with vanity; indeed, our critical friends are on the lookout sharply enough to prevent such a misfortune; but we have been commended enough to encourage us and keep us in good humor, and for that we are truly grateful.

In commencing the new year we have but few promises to make, but we shall endeavor to make the *Miscellany* of more value to its subscribers than heretofore. For our practical de-

partment we have received many good words, and we shall continue it as heretofore, making constant effort to improve it. We have been much pleased during the year to be so frequently reminded of the usefulness of this feature, for it has been maintained at a considerable cost of time and labor; but it is worth much more than it costs to ourselves and our readers.

We are willing to labor on in the future, as in the past, for the benefit of our beloved craft and craftsmen. All we ask in return is their kind commendations when we do well, and their gentlest rebuke when we do wrong.

We thank old friends and trust that they will continue with us; we trust many new ones will join their ranks. All concerned should awake to the importance of liberally supporting their trade paper, both by subscriptions, advertisements and contributions.

International Union Topics.

The President of the International Typographical Union, Mr. Geo. Clark, of St. Louis, Mo., has addressed a circular letter to the officers and members of all Typographical Unions under his jurisdiction. He strongly counsels the sinking of all personal and petty disputes and differences and a joining of hands for the common interest, that the organization may be placed in the van of the labor movement. He urges the practice of a forgiving spirit in dealing with delinquents, of course, "not overlooking the law and the rights of sister unions." He enjoins an increase of zeal and effort—individually and collectively—to infuse into the organization a vigor and spirit which must prove of great benefit to all concerned. He closes by saying "it is the duty of every true-hearted union man to take hold of this work with a will; and it is only by united and determined effort

to multiply our strength everywhere that we can hope to maintain our just demands and make ourselves respected."

We hope this letter will have the effect of stirring up the craft generally, and members of typographical and kindred unions particularly, into active and renewed effort. We trust the lukewarmness which seems, to a great extent, to have taken hold of the organization throughout the United States and Canada, will pass away, and a healthy, energetic and practical movement will not only pervade the whole body, but that the effect of such movement will be felt by every printer on this North American continent.

In this connection we beg to offer a few suggestions and thoughts, which occur to us just now, as to the most feasible and effective way of carrying the International Typographical Union to the van of all labor organizations.

In the first place, there should be unceasing and untiring efforts made for an act of incorporation for the International body. Let that be the first purpose outside of keeping the machinery of the union in good working order. But some will say we cannot get incorporated because a sufficient number of workmen cannot be elected to Congress or Parliament. We ask, why? Simply because the workmen allow themselves to be divided and split up into factions by the politicians and capitalists, who pull together for this purpose and their own aggrandizement, knowing, as they do, that if the workmen were to see, feel and recognize the close brotherhood existing between them, and combine for mutual support and protection, there is no power on earth to prevent them from having as many representatives as they choose. We firmly believe that, under proper leadership, the workmen of the United States, at least, could secure such an act of incorporation, and after they had so taken a step in advance themselves, they might with great mutual benefit aid their Canadian brethren to do likewise.

Another point is, that at the annual gathering of the International body only a small portion of the craft is represented. Every subordinate union should have its representative at these conventions; but many of them are too small and poor to send a delegate. A scheme that would secure a representative from every union would meet with almost universal favor. There is only one way to bring this about, and that is

by the International body paying the expenses of delegates, and taxing the subordinate unions therefor. Representation by proxy has been tried, and has proved a failure. So will any scheme other than allowing subordinate unions to elect their delegates and the International body paying all their expenses from the time they leave their homes until they arrive there again. No other system will ever develop the capabilities of the craft at organization; none other will ever bring together more than a corporal's guard (comparatively speaking); and this is our greatest weakness.

We could say much more on the above topics, but will reserve our remarks for a future number. In the meantime we commend the above to the thoughtful consideration of the officers and members of the International Typographical Union, and all its subordinate branches. We shall be glad to give place in our pages to an interchange of sentiment in this connection, in the hope that it may bring forth fruit at an early day.

Technical Education.

The subject of technical education seems to engross the attention of the craft on both sides of the Atlantic, although one must confess that the mother country is far in advance in this matter. The *Scottish Typographical Circular*, in discussing the subject, among other things says:

"Indeed, it is only too true that the sum total of technical education received or possessed by the printers of our day consists of a shifting, hap-hazard, rule-of-thumb expediency, acquired most frequently after the printer becomes a journeyman, at a consequent sacrifice of remuneration, and regulated only by his opportunity or ability to adapt himself to the varied experiences or phases of work which happen to come in his way. It would, of course, be foolish to expect that a systematic and thorough training in the technicalities of his profession would remove all the difficulties and disappointments to which the printer is subjected in his struggle for existence; but that it would remove many of them, by enabling him sooner, and with less pecuniary sacrifice, to adapt himself to a change of circumstances and work, will be readily admitted. Division of labor may be, and doubtless is, a good thing—for the employer, but its immediate effect upon the laborer is to restrict the

field of his labor, and to convert him from a thoroughly equipped and efficient workman into a specialist, who, should his own particular branch of labor become over-stocked, or even obsolete, is at once thrown into competition with those who may have been more fortunate than himself in the selection of their sphere, or who may, by reason of a more thorough technical education, be enabled to readily adapt themselves to any change of circumstances.

* * * * *

"Although for practical purposes it may not now be necessary that a printer should be able to do anything from "pulling off a token" to setting a Latin grammar, still it cannot be denied that the imperfect and special training which our apprentices receive is more calculated to benefit their employers than to fit them for taking a creditable place in their profession, and in most cases can only result in seriously handicapping them in the struggle for existence which they are called upon to enter, after having spent, and to so little purpose, those valuable years in which they ought to have been laying the foundation for future prosperity and usefulness. Anything that would tend to mitigate or remove the hardship, chagrin and loss which a newspaper compositor must encounter on having to move into a book-house, or *vice versa*, would, we apprehend, be regarded as a universal boon; and a thorough and efficient course of technical training would do much to smooth down the difficulties which must be encountered in these and similar circumstances."

Then, going on to discuss the advisability of the Executive Council of the Scottish Typographical Association promoting classes for technical education, presumably for journeymen and apprentices alike, the same paper says:

"As to the best means by which such a desirable object might be attained, there will probably be great diversity of opinion. Some may even be disposed to question the expediency of the Association entering upon an enterprise of this nature, and may believe that such matters are best met and dealt with by individual effort. We confess, however, to the opinion that in this case individual effort would be wholly inadequate to accomplish the end in view, and that in order to give the movement the impetus and encouragement which it deserves, we ought to turn our organization to account, by the Executive Council being empow-

ered and instructed to give every possible assistance to branches who may find themselves in a position to organize and conduct classes—which should be open to all the members—for the systematic study of all the technicalities of our profession. Surely in our larger branches competent men could be found, well versed in one or more of its departments, who would be willing and ready to give their services for such a laudable object. Little or no expense need be incurred if the matter were judiciously and energetically taken up, as the classes might from the first be made almost self-supporting, while the granting of certificates and expenditure of a small sum in the way of prizes would do much to stimulate emulation among the pupils and encourage the movement. The institution of a specimen exchange, such as has proved so popular and beneficial through the medium of one of our contemporaries, might also form a valuable means of testing the progress made, while much good might be accomplished by the publication in our pages, from time to time, of competitive essays on technical subjects, for which we would gladly give every facility. Indeed, were the matter taken up in earnest, many ways might be devised by which good might be done, without entailing very great trouble or expense, and by simply utilizing the resources which we already possess. That the Association itself would benefit from such a movement must be apparent. Not only would it be doing something to earn the gratitude of its members, but it would also be doing the best thing possible for securing the interest and attachment of the rising generation, to whom it must look for its future supporters."

This is a matter which should engage the most serious attention of the International Union, as well as all its subordinates, in order that some action may be taken at the next annual convention.

A manufacturer of blank books came to this office the other day for information as to where he should write, with the view to its purchase, for information about a machine sewing wire. He remarked that the maker of this machine would wonder that such an inquiry was necessary on the part of a manufacturer. Men who are niggardly in the matter of making known what they have to sell, have no idea what they lose thereby. If they had, their conversion would be certain. — *Gen's Stationer.*

Apprentices, Worthless Advertising, and the Law of Libel.

At the twenty-third annual meeting of the Canadian Press Association, held at Port Hope, Ont., August 2nd, the President, Mr. J. B. Traves, delivered an eminently practical address from which we would like to make copious extracts, but, owing to the limited space at our disposal, we must content ourselves for the present with giving his opinions and suggestions on two or three important subjects. We quote:

"I was greatly pleased in June last to meet at Toronto a large number of delegates attending the National Typographical Union, then in session in that city, and in the course of discussion with several of the principal officers of that body, I cordially concurred in one subject which they thoroughly debated, viz., the prevailing apprenticeship system, which is most faulty. Now a boy goes into a printing office, learns to set type, and in one or two years goes out in the world to swell the ranks of the already large mob of blacksmiths who call themselves printers. I think a little attention given to this subject by our members would lead to good results, for a regular system of apprenticeship, which should cover a period of five years, could be devised which would tend to make the 'Art Preservative' one that could be profitably followed. * * * * *

"I beg to suggest the addition of another office in connection with our Association, one which, in my opinion, will serve a most useful purpose, namely, that of a 'Corresponding Secretary.' It would be the duty of that officer to place himself in communication with similar Associations to our own in every part of America, which would lead to an exchange of addresses, correspondence, etc. This could not fail to be beneficial to us all. This officer could, too, at times, be of great service to publishers in securing valuable information regarding the responsibility and standing of advertisers, as such an officer would find channels of information open to him that would be both difficult and costly for us individually to inquire through. It would be his duty on receipt of an enquiry from a member of the Association to secure reliable information of the person or firm in question, and publishers would thus be saved the making of numerous bad debts, for it frequently happens that we receive an order to insert an advertisement for six months or a year,

and on completion of the term find the advertiser worthless. A postal card sent by the publisher to the Corresponding Secretary would bring him the desired information promptly, and it could be relied upon.

* * * * *

"There is another matter which I would very strongly urge upon the attention of the Association, namely, the necessity of a thorough revision of the law of libel. At present the only thing we or the public know about the matter is that we are at the mercy of any penniless blackmailer who chooses to institute an action against a responsible publisher. There are several members of this Association who have good reason—or rather disagreeable reason—to complain of the present state of the law. The fact is, not one of us is safe from annoyance and possible loss. A clever practitioner called by some characterless scoundrel to bolster up his case can put an honest publisher to any amount of annoyance. The plaintiff has nothing to lose, in most cases; the defendant has nothing to gain, and after dangle about the court house one day after another is fortunate if he escapes with the payment of costs. It is high time the Association took this matter up and, by the use of its many pens, forced the enactment of just laws. It is a strange thing that the law of libel should be such a quagmire as it is; there is no reason in the world why its requirements should not be as clear as day."

A Conductor's Printing Office.

It appears that German railway conductors are made happy by the addition to their equipment of a paper mill and printing office, the invention of a Berlin engineer, to be hung around the neck, which, according to an exchange, is to completely manufacture passenger tickets before the eyes of the wondering public. The apparatus is said to be somewhat complicated in construction, but its manipulation is as simple as its working is correct, for, should the operator not proceed in the way required by the mechanism, it will not print all the figures and words wanted, but the word "Falsch" (wrong) in the place where the fault was committed. At the same time this portable printer checks the number of tickets issued, so that any given moment the money in the hands of the conductor can be compared with the value of the tickets printed and taken.—*Scientific American*.

Illustrated Scientific News.

Printing Ink.

A few years ago the preparation of printing ink was considered a part of the printer's trade; now there are very few printers who have more than a remote idea as to the composition or preparation of the inks they use.

The manufacture of such inks has of late years developed into a distinct industry, employing hundreds of thousands of dollars capital, and turning out hundreds of tons of ink annually.

The basis of all ordinary printing inks, from the cheap poster and news to the finer lithographic and plate inks, is a varnish, prepared from oils, chiefly linseed, although nut oil is sometimes used, and rosin oil frequently introduced in the cheaper grades.

Where linseed oil is used this *varnish* is practically anhydride of linoleic acid, the fatty constituents of the oil—glycerine, palmatine, etc.—having been volatilized by heat. For the better class of inks cold oil is preferred. It is usually purified by heating it for several hours by injected steam or otherwise, with oil of vitriol (sulphuric acid) diluted with about three times its weight of water. The acid solution having been drawn off the oil is washed by agitation with boiling water, and, after standing to allow the latter to separate, is run off into storing vessels. From these the oil is transferred to iron caldrons provided with stirring apparatus and covers. A moderate fire in a small furnace beneath gradually heats the oil, which only half fills the vessel (to prevent accident by foaming) and the stirring apparatus is set in motion. The moisture in the oil is gradually dissipated, and as the temperature approaches 570° Fah., an inflammable vapor or smoke begins to escape from the boiling oil; a scrap of burning paper secured to the cleft of a long stick is thrust into the smoke, which is thereby ignited. The fire below is drawn and smothered; the oil, or rather the gases given off by the oil, are allowed to blaze, the combustion being kept within bounds by partly covering the pot if necessary. Samples of the oil are taken out from time to time and tested by cooling a few drops on a plate of glass or tile. When the drops thus chilled glaze over quickly and draw out into strings of about half an inch between the fingers, the flame is extinguished by putting the cover tightly over the pot. The oil is then again heated over a moderate fire to the boiling point, and the

heat and stirring kept up for several hours, small quantities of drier being introduced by some manufacturers.

Varnishes of several degrees of thickness—from greater or less boiling—are prepared in this way to satisfy the requirements of the different kinds or grades of ink, and to modify their consistence to suit the climate where used, thinner ink being required in cold than in warm climates.

For black letter-press ink the color and character are usually imparted to the varnish by the incorporation with it of lampblack or carbon black, Prussian blue, indigo, resin and soap. The proportion of these varies according to the purpose for which the ink is intended. The following will serve as an illustration of the composition of good letter-press ink: Varnish (prepared as above), 1 gallon; resin, 4 pounds; brown resin soap, 1¼ pounds; purified lampblack, 5 pounds; Prussian blue and indigo, each 1¼ ounces.

In compounding the ink the resin is finely powdered and gradually stirred into the varnish, made hot enough to melt and dissolve it. The soap, previously cut into thin slices, dried, and rubbed into fine crumbs, is next introduced, a very little at a time, as the moisture it still retains is apt to occasion a violent commotion as it is driven out by contact with the hot varnish. The addition of soap to printing ink increases the sharpness of the print and tends to prevent smearing or clouding of the work. The mixture, after cooling somewhat, is poured over the lampblack, and finely powdered blue pigments placed in the bottom of a suitable vessel, and the whole is well stirred together and then ground in a paint mill until reduced to a very fine, smooth, and uniform paste.

The quality of such inks depends largely upon the thoroughness with which the pigments are incorporated with the paste by grinding.

Lithographic inks are simply very fine printing inks made somewhat more fluid than required for letter-press or cut work. The ink used for engraved or plate work is usually a heavy printing ink made with ivory black, or ivory and carbon blacks, instead of lampblack.

Colored printing inks are made from fine, clear linseed oil, boiled into a varnish as above described, and appropriate pigments. The pigments used are carmine, lakes, vermilion, red lead, Indian and Venetian reds, chrome yellow

chrome orange or red sienna, gallstone, Roman and yellow ochers, verdigris, indigo, Prussian blue, Antwerp blue, ultra-marine, luster, umber, sepia, and various mixtures of these.

A very fine printing ink may be prepared without burning, and the risks attending boiling oil may be avoided, by using the following receipt: Balsam of capivi, 9 ounces; resin soap, dry, 3 ounces; lampblack, purified, 3 ounces; Prussian blue, 1¼ ounces; Indian red, ¾ ounce; creosote, 3 drops. Grind all together on a stone slab, with a muller, to a very smooth and uniform paste. Any of the colors above enumerated may be substituted for the lampblack and other pigments in the above formula to produce colored inks.

In Germany an ink, prepared as follows, has been used, and is said to yield a very clear and fine impression when properly prepared: Venice turpentine, 2¼ ounces; soap, in thick paste, 2½ ounces; olein, rectified, 1 ounce; carbon black, 1¼ ounces; Paris blue, ¼ ounce, oxalic acid, ½ ounce; water, ¼ ounce.

The three last ingredients are mixed into a paste. The turpentine and olein are mixed at a gentle heat, the soap and carbon then introduced, and, after cooling, the blue paste is added, the whole being ground beneath a muller to a very fine and smooth paste.

The following are patented inks: Colophonic tar, 14 pounds; lampblack, 3 pounds; indigo, 8 ounces; Indian red, 4 ounces; yellow resin soap, 1 pound. (The colophonic tar referred to is the residuum from the distillation of resin for resin oil.) Linseed oil, 40 gallons; litharge, 4 pounds; lead acetate, 2 pounds. The oil is heated to about 600° Fah., for from forty-eight to sixty-five hours, according to quality of varnish required, the lead salts being added as driers. To each gallon of this varnish, 4 pounds of gum copal is added and dissolved. For common news ink the proportions are as follows: Of the above varnish, 15 pounds; resin, 10 pounds; soap, brown resin, 2 pounds; lampblack, 5½ pounds.

A fine ink, suitable for use with rubber type, is prepared from nigrosine, soluble, 1 ounce; glycerine, pure, 4½ ounces; soap, white curd, ¼ ounce; water, *q. s.*

The nigrosine, finely powdered, is mixed into a stiff paste with the water, hot, and after standing a few hours this is mixed with the glycerine

and soap, and the paste rubbed down with a muller on a hot stone slab.

For colored inks of this description the nigrosine may be substituted by almost any of the soluble coal tar dyes.

Timing Presses.

The following table will give at a glance the number of impressions made per hour by counting the sheets printed in one minute:

Minute.	Hour.	Minute.	Hour.	Minute.	Hour.
1.....	60	16.....	960	31.....	1860
2.....	120	17.....	1020	32.....	1920
3.....	180	18.....	1080	33.....	1980
4.....	240	19.....	1140	34.....	2040
5.....	300	20.....	1200	35.....	2100
6.....	360	21.....	1260	36.....	2160
7.....	420	22.....	1320	37.....	2220
8.....	480	23.....	1380	38.....	2280
9.....	540	24.....	1440	39.....	2340
10.....	600	25.....	1500	40.....	2400
11.....	660	26.....	1560	41.....	2460
12.....	720	27.....	1620	42.....	2520
13.....	780	28.....	1680	43.....	2580
14.....	840	29.....	1740	44.....	2640
15.....	900	30.....	1800	45.....	2700

This will save multiplying. REX.

TYPE MEASUREMENT BY SQUARE INCHES.—

Printers are often asked to make estimates for work when a type measure is not accessible. The editor of the *New York Printing Interest* has worked out the following table, with the aid of which and a foot rule calculations may be made. A square inch of—

Pica contains.....	36 ems.
Small Pica contains.....	49 "
Long Primer ".....	56 "
Bourgeois ".....	64 "
Brevier ".....	86 "
Minion ".....	100 "
Nonpareil ".....	144 "
Agate ".....	255 "

The fractions in this estimate are given in favor of the printer.

The tendency of paper when gummed (in the case of postage stamps, labels, etc.) to curl up is very tiresome, and much waste is often caused by tearing. It is said that this evil may be avoided by adding a little salt, sugar and glycerine to the gum, very little of the latter, however, because otherwise the gum does not dry thoroughly. The gummed paper, also, must not be dried in too great a heat. Another peculiarity of gummed paper is its greater liability to curl up, the thicker it is. The thinnest possible under various circumstances should therefore be used.

Press Series No. 2.—The "Clipper."

The craft are under obligations to the Globe Manufacturing Company of "Peerless" fame for their energy and enterprise in producing a new and cheaper series of job presses—the "Clipper." This company could not rest satisfied with producing the best job press (the "Peerless") at an ordinary price, but have turned their attention to the production of a cheaper press (the "Clipper") than any hitherto in the market. The "Clipper" Job Press—which is not an "amateur rotary," but a regular job press—is simple, strong, durable, and of perfect distribution. It is of the latest style and has the modern conveniences, including the impression "throw-off." It is easy to "kick," and gives perfect register. It is a light-running, quiet job press, and, having but few parts, it cannot get out of order. The 7x11 size costs \$165, while the 8x12 size is only \$175, steam fixtures \$15, fountain \$25. The business ability, energy, and integrity, to say nothing of the mechanical knowledge and skill of Mr. Henry Johnson, the well-known and popular Vice-President of this company, will be a sufficient guarantee of the genuine character of the "Clipper" job press. The press is already in great demand, and the company are encouraged in their efforts to meet the wants of the craft by the fact that the merits of the press are appreciated, as shown by the valuable testimonials sent them by parties using the press. (See the new circular, just out, for a few of them.) The advertisement will be found on the back page of the cover. Send for circulars and terms at once.

Death of a P. E. I. Printer.

Neil Campbell, a Prince Edward Island printer, died in Boston, Mass., on Saturday, July 30th, of consumption, aged 27 years. Mr. Campbell served his apprenticeship in the job office of the late Henry Cooper, Charlotetown, and worked for a time in one or two of the newspaper offices in that city. Eight years ago he went to Boston, and for the first two years was employed in the office of Messrs. Rockwell & Churchill. He then entered the large printing house of Rand, Avery & Co., and after being there but a few years, was promoted to foreman of the case & argument, which position he held till his death. Mr. Campbell was an excellent workman, and a general favorite with his companions in the office.

A Self-Acting Patent Feeder.

At the recent exhibition held in London, among other novelties was noticed a Self-Acting Patent Feeding Apparatus for ruling and printing machines, callender rolls, etc. The machine, it is said, has been in satisfactory operation for some months in Glasgow and Edinburgh. The following is a description of the working of the apparatus:

"The pile of paper is laid on a receiving-table connected with the feeder, and is acted upon by a series of rollers, which carry forward the upper sheet. The second sheet is held back by a simple contrivance, consisting of a stud, until the upper sheet is clear of it, and two sheets are never taken away together. The sheets are passed through the feeder without being marked in any way and are set square by a guiding apparatus, which conveys them with perfect accuracy to the part of the machine intended to act on them. The quantity of paper which may be thus fed in is only limited by the speed at which the machine to be fed can be worked."

A Journalistic "Miscellany."

The *Advocate*, wishing to obtain some *News*, sent by *Telegraph* to the *Sun*, which gives light to the *Globe*, for that commodity. The *Reporter* of that paper making an *Advance* upon the *Farmer*, learned that the *York Gleaner* expected good *Times* after the harvest. The *Star* of prosperity having dawned upon the country, proving a most welcome *Visitor*, our *Intelligencer*, acting as a *Courier*, conveyed to the *Press*, which is the *Sentinel* of our country's interest, the glad tidings. To a *Freeman* the information was so useful that he resolved to *Post* it in his *Journal* for safe keeping.—*Union Advocate*.

In proof that the above is a faithful *Transcript*, let the *Pilot* carry a *Alaple Leaf*, and act as a *Moniteur*. Hence this *Miscellany-ous Argoy* in the *Musical Journal*. Please X Q Q us.

It is well known that it is not difficult to get electricity from paper, yet some paper-makers would be glad to hear of some simple way to get the fluid out of the paper. A cargo of paper was recently received so charged with electricity that the sheets would not separate without tearing, and they could not run them through the press, but were compelled to return the entire consignment to the maker, as it was practically useless.—*London Press News*.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Norwich Notes.

NORWICH, CONN., Aug. 1.

The Day is the name of New London's infant. Issued every morning.

The *News* claims a circulation of 1450 copies. It has been reduced in size, but will enlarge as soon as its advertising patronage looks up.

Charles W. Rogers is about retiring from the case to go into another business.

Mr. Greenslit, for some time past employed as a compositor on *Cooley's Weekly*, has left town to take charge of a set of books in a Massachusetts manufacturing establishment. A. M. Norcross succeeds him on the *Weekly*.

"Ginger," one of the old *Empire* "victims," passed through this city in the early part of July. He was steering an easterly course.

The *Evening Star* sailed cometwards on the afternoon of June 25th. It was of little account and, therefore, is not missed.

John W. Stedman has disposed of his residence in this city and, as treasurer of a Hartford bank, has taken up a permanent abode in that city.

On Saturday morning, July 23d, the "Impecunious Club" of this city and a large party of friends, numbering in all nearly one hundred persons, stepped on board the fast-sailing steamer G. R. Kelsey, and made an excursion to Watch Hill and the Peninsula House. As the hour of departure approached a rain squall came up, which, no doubt, deterred many persons holding tickets from joining the excursionists. A tip-top shore dinner was had at the Peninsula House, and as the sun shone at intervals the day did not prove an unpleasant one. A slight collision between the Kelsey and the opposition steamer, at New London, by which the latter had a large hole stove in her side, only added to the interest of the occasion. The club is composed entirely of Union printers, and being a "hard crowd" in the estimation of the Ella's folks, no doubt the collision was due to their presence on the Kelsey. The collision was due to the Ella's trying to reach the Pequot House by going overland. The excursion was a success in every respect.

The International Union has given us the second vice-president. Nothing like passing round the honors; it does a heap of good.

At the present writing "Xylo" is rustivating in the land of cheap jewelry.

Frank Tourtellotte, foreman of the New London *Telegram*, has returned home with a view to recruiting his health, which has not been very good of late.

STICK AND RULE.

P. E. Island Notes.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Aug. 17.

Business in the newspaper line appears to be "booming" right along. The *Daily Examiner*, which was started in May, 1877, by the "Examiner Printing and Publishing Company," under the most disadvantageous circumstances, has grown very much in public favor. It is now printed on an Acme press and presents a very good appearance.

In addition to the "little daily" the company publish a weekly *The Examiner and Island Argus*, which has the largest circulation of any secular paper published on the Island.

It may not be out of place to mention, just here, that both Mr. Cotton, the managing editor, and Mr. McQuaid, the "local," are practical printers, the former being a graduate of the *Islander*, and the latter of the *Examiner* office.

There is also in connection with those papers a well-equipped job office, under the supervision of Mr. J. W. Mitchell—a veteran in the printing business here,—in which several hands are kept constantly employed.

It has been found necessary, in consequence of the rapid increase in business, to remove to more commodious quarters. The place selected is a handsome three-story brick structure on the corner of Great George and Water streets (immediately opposite the old stand), built last fall. Three flats are occupied, the first being used as editorial and business offices, the second as composing and press-rooms, and the third as a job room.

A. L. Graves, late of the *Summerside Journal*, who left the Island for the Northwest last spring, is now manager of a neat little semi-weekly—the *Galeway Express*, published at Emerson, Manitoba.

John Lawson, late "local" on the *Daily Patriot*, has exoded.

"Strikes" are very prevalent in one of our city newspaper offices. Two or three dollars and a few "suggestions" make matters all right again.

John Fisher, who, for some years past, was foreman of the *Journal* office, Summerside, has left for the United States. I have not yet learned the name of Mr. Fisher's successor.

W. L. Cotton, of the *Examiner*, is spending his vacation in the country.

FRANKLIN.

NOTES AND NEWS.

There are thirty-two type foundries in the United States. Canada has but one.

Elliot Stock, who so successfully issued the New Testament for a penny, is now about to publish an illustrated New Testament in the French language at the same price.

The *Panorama* is the name of a weekly illustrated paper, one number of which recently made its appearance in Toronto from the establishment of Messrs. Bengough Bros.

A printers' strike is imminent in New York, about the 1st of September, among the book and job printers principally, although two or three afternoon papers may be affected by it also.

E. A. Powers, of this city, who went to Boston over a year ago, has been laid up since May 1st with rheumatism. He says he is getting better now, and hopes to be at work again soon.

Arthur A. Wyllie, an old Bowmanville boy, who fills a position in the Western Union Telegraph Co. at New York, is becoming noted as a fast operator. He recently got off 1,600 words inside of forty minutes.

W. H. Baxter, of Detroit, Mich., who has been chosen Supreme Master Workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of America, was formerly a printer in the London (Ont.) *Free Press* office, and served his apprenticeship there.

A new paper, *Le Typographe*, has been established in Paris, which is to advocate the interests of journeymen printers. It will appear twice a month. We believe this is the first printing journal founded in Paris with a view of representing the men.

The printers of Vienna propose to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of Guttenberg's invention of printing in that city, in a manner worthily befitting so important an event. Twenty prominent printers and publishers of Paris will attend the festivities, and all the leading cities of Europe are expected to send representatives.

The employing printers of Lancashire, Eng., have determined to make a stand against their "cutting" competitors, and have formed an association for the purpose of putting a stop to the present system of tendering for small jobs. A good idea, and one that might be adopted with advantage in almost every city of note.

We see it stated for the first time that the Revised New Testament was "set up" on the Atlantic by Appleton's printers, stereotyped on board of ship, and printed off immediately on the arrival of the vessel in New York. By this means, it is said, the bound volume was selling by the hundred thousand within twenty-four hours of the arrival of the steamer.

M. McDade, formerly of the *Daily News* of this city, left for Toronto, on the 13th August, to enter upon his journalistic duties in connection with the *Canadian Sportsman*, a sporting paper recently started by E. King Dodds. We wish Mr. McDade the fullest measure of success and bespeak for him the kind offices of the brethren of quilldom in his new sphere.

Messrs. Spottiswoode & Co., printers, of New Street Square, have lately declared a bonus of 4½ per cent. on all their work-people's earnings which exceed £70. The overseers, etc., received a slightly increased percentage. This has been done for some five or six years past, and the highest rate which has been paid was 6 per cent., which occurred two years continuously.—*Paper and Print.*

The Master Printers of Bucharest passed some strange but salutary resolutions at a recent meeting. The first forbids printers to begin work for any authors or booksellers before the latter have shown proofs of their having paid all previous printers' bills. Another enjoins all printers not to execute work offered by public tenders, and adjudged to people not being printers, because of their tendering the lowest prices.

If any of our readers wish to secure bargains in printing machinery and materials, we are under the impression they can do so by writing to Bengough, Moore & Co., 35 Adelaide st., Toronto, for a circular of what they have to sell. Amongst a lot of other things, they offer two Wharfedale presses, in first class running order, for \$700 each. Besides three or four presses, there is a large assortment of chases, cases, stands, wood and metal type, borders and furniture, cut, etc., etc.

The lovers of fine books and good libraries will regret to hear of two deaths which occurred July 9th. Mr. J. J. Cooke, in Providence, R. I., was a very liberal and luxurious collector, especially in Americana, while the Rev. H. O. Coxe was at the head of the illustrious Bodleian, among the governors of the Clarendon press, an editor for the Roxburghe club, and a compiler of very important manuscript catalogues.

J. F. Neilson, one of the oldest members of the English press, who died recently in London, was for nearly fifty years on the staff of the London *Times*, for which journal he wrote the account of the Queen's coronation. He reported the first speech which Mr. Disraeli ever uttered at a public banquet, and thereafter for forty years was the special reporter of his addresses. He was a friendly professional rival of Charles Dickens many years ago.

We recently had the pleasure of a good hearty shake hands with Mr. W. K. Reynolds, jr. He has recently been engaged on the *Maple Leaf*, Hopewell, Albert County, and has rendered that county most valuable service in his articles, written for the *Post* last year, called "Impressions of a Stranger." He left this city a few weeks ago to spend a short vacation at his home at Lepreaux. His many warm friends wish him every success in the future.

Iceland enjoys a high degree of civilization and intellectuality. It supports three newspapers, has a valuable public library and many ripe scholars. As far as ascertained no other newspapers are published so near the Arctic Circle as these. They are more than 1,700 miles further north than New Haven, which on this side of the Atlantic would locate them north of Hudson's Bay, beyond the limits of Labrador, and far up the coasts of Davis' Strait. To them South Greenland would indeed be "the Sunny South."—*Hubbard's Newspaper and Bank Directory*.

George Alfred Townsend, whose *nom de plume* is "Gath," is one of the most brilliant newspaper correspondents in the United States. His present headquarters is New York, and the *Inquirer* of Cincinnati, a journal which has been perfectly transformed of late, is the one which enjoys most of his correspondence. Some years ago Mr. Townsend's headquarters were at Washington, and his letters appeared mainly in the *Chicago Tribune*. Mr. Townsend was on a visit to St. John recently and expressed himself as greatly surprised and exceedingly pleased at the beautiful scenery and salubrious climate he enjoyed during his sojourn among us Bluenoses.

A discharged printer from Mr. Lovell's establishment, Montreal, named Wm. Bulmer, entered the composing-room on Monday, 15th August, to commence work, when he was ordered out by Mr. Plow, the foreman. After using violent and threatening language to the foreman, he pulled a revolver and fired, but Mr. Plow, having caught his hand, the pistol was raised and the bullet passed through Mr. Plow's hair without doing him any injury. Bulmer was only prevented from firing a second time by the pistol being wrenched from his hand. It is supposed from a statement made by Bulmer that he had been carrying the pistol for over a week. He was arrested.

Boston and Providence Printers.

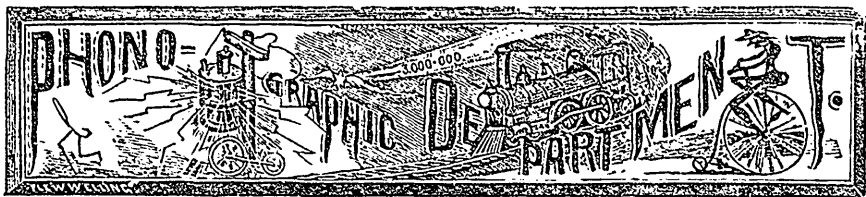
About twenty *Herald* compositors went to Providence, on the 17th of August, to participate in and witness a game of base ball with their brother craftsmen of that city. The Providence battery was too much for the Boston men, and this and the way they used the stick (several of which were broken to third and half measure), helped along by the very many errors in the work of their antagonists, caused victory to perch (without having to hover long) on the Rhodys banner (if they had one), so that, when measuring-up time came, the figures stood 34 to 6. The visitors were banqueted at the City Hotel, and escorted to the Park Garden in the evening by their entertainers. Most of the party remained over night.—*Boston Herald*.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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



CONDUCTED BY - - - T. WILLIAM BELL.

Shorthand vs. Longhand.

In our April number we devoted considerable space to an article on Speed, in which the editor of America's leading commercial paper, the *Boston Journal of Commerce*, was mentioned as one of the many Standard phonographers who can sketch words by the hour at the rate of two hundred per minute. As a sample of Mr. Pray's work we referred to his report of a very important steam boiler case, when he wrote 14,300 words in seventy-three minutes, making his notes so legible that they were transcribed by two of his amanuenses who had not heard the words uttered and who knew nothing whatever about the case. At the time we penned that article the question arose in our mind: If 14,300 words can be stenographed in seventy-three minutes, how much time would be required to record the same number in unabbreviated longhand. To obtain the correct figures we applied to a gentleman who is well known to be the fastest longhand writer and ablest reporter connected with the Canadian press. This gentleman is Mr. James Hannay, editor of the *Daily Telegraph* (St. John, N. B.), but perhaps more popularly known as the author of Hannay's History of Acadia, a book that has recently been reprinted by the enterprising publishing house of Sampson, Low & Co., London, Eng. In the course of our interview with Mr. Hannay on the subject of rapid and heavy reporting, we learned that some time before he retired from the reportorial arena, to devote himself exclusively to editorial and literary work, he made a report containing 13,000 words in 6½ hours, thus averaging thirty-five words per minute, writing so accurately and neatly as to enable him to hand his copy over to the compositors without any re-writing or revising whatever.

By thus comparing the parallel performances of two first-class reporters, we find that what can be accomplished in a single hour by the one

who employs phonography, requires six hours labor of the writer of longhand.

We think, however, it can be easily demonstrated that phonography is even more than six times shorter than ordinary writing, for while in all probability there are shorthand men in active service that can to-day do livelier work than Mr. Pray, a gentleman who for the past year or two has had but occasional shorthand reporting to attend to personally, and has consequently got a little "out of form," Mr. Hannay, on the other hand, stands as a long-hand ink-slinger at the head of the class.

Stenographers' Cramp.

Charles A. Sumner recommends grasping and pulling at the lower rounds of one's chair as a relief for cramping of the hands. Cousin Jim, however, claims to be the inventor and sole owner of an entirely new and original sure cure for the stenographers' cramp. The directions for using Jimmie's "Complete" and "Practical" pain-killer show a decided preference for the top round of a five cent corkscrew, the grasping and pulling of which will bring relief just about as soon as the afflicted one can kick off his number fourteens and get to roost. Shake the bottle after using.

Jim's cramp destroyer will be clubbed with the *Miscellany* at lowest market rates, sample copies of the former may be obtained around the corner for eight cents, or with lemon peel and ice one dime.

We regret to learn that Isaac Pitman is devoting his *Phonetic Journal* exclusively to the interests of the "Spelling Reform." Has Isak gone back on the winged art? We enclose stamp for an early reply.

As the Standard phonographic system never gets out of order, Grahamites should have no use for sugar-coated pills.

A Funnygraphic Innocent.

included.

Prof. continued:—"Statistics tell us that the study of Graham's Phonography has sent fourteen men to insane asylums, made one hundred orphans, and caused three hundred suicides." Bucksaw.—"Well, well; I do declare; d'ye tell." (A pause.) "Say, boss, I see you advertise a complete stock of shorthand publications. Do you handle any of those nursing bottle Hand Books: Should like to look at 'em for a spell." Prof. (a little embarrassed)—"Well, no; tell you the truth, we're just out of Graham's books. The last we had of them were a damaged Dictionary and a copy of "Odds and Ends," which we got at a *reduced price*. The former we sold to Mr. H. A. B. and the latter to Mr. Gale. Yes, when I come to think of it, we have a few copies of Graham's works, but we left them behind us when leaving our late boarding house. The night was dark and they escaped our notice when packing up; and, to tell you the truth, we ain't on the best of terms with the old landlady, and don't care to go back for them." Bucksaw.—"Say, Mister, I don't know a heap 'bout this shorthan' business, but you said something 'bout Graum's system having too many phrases. Don't you use any phrases?" Prof.—"Not any." Bucksaw.—"How would you write '*but-are-not*'?" Prof. says: "The simple signs." Bucksaw (forgetting he was playing the part of an innocent who had scarcely ever heard of the winged art) exclaimed in surprise: "You would not use *trentoid* then?" Prof. (with a sickly expression crawling over his face)—"No!" Bucksaw.—"Nor *Keftoid* for *and-of*?" Prof. (very sickly looking)—"No!" Bucksaw.—"What do you teach your pupils, then?" Prof.—"Why, how to make phrases, etc." Bucksaw (more than a little excited).—"Look here, you d--d fool, blockhead, numbskull, idiot, half-breed fraud, lunatic and impostor, what do you take me for, anyhow? Didn't you tell me a minute ago that you didn't use phrases?" Prof. (in his blandest manner)—"I say, stranger, let us go down stairs and I'll set up the drinks. We have been doing so much talking that a *snifter* will do us no harm. Here's a copy of my *Monthly*. Put it in your pocket. It is the only universally commended journal of shorthand. The only means of international communication in shorthand matters. The only—" Bucksaw.—"Par-

don my interruption, Professor, but, to save time is to lengthen life. I must depart. Have you anything in the shape of an outlet besides those ricketies?" Professor, with fallen jaw, conducts him to the window that commands probably the grandest view of scenery in New York (charming clothes line scenery, you know). Bucksaw, with a twinkle in his eye, says: "Farewell, Professor. *Au revoir*. Adieu. Ta-ta," and descends to *terra firma* via fire escape. Shingle nails "hold good until he reaches the other side of Broadway, where he enters the Standard Phonographic Academy to furnish the conductor and the boys with some first-class fun at lowest market rates.

Prof. D. L. Scott-Beelzebub to Madam Scott-Beelzebub: "Alvesta Clara, I wonder who in the name of Agamemnon or Diogenes can that sublunary bloke, that sublunary duffer, be."

Alvesta Clara.—"Kind Beelzebub, forbear. Trust not thine infant impressions. Be silent that you may hear. That young man is no disciple of His Satanic Majesty. He is no 'duffer' in the most exalted sense of the term. You have been standing in the august presence of the greatest statesman of modern times; the noblest and most sublime artist since the days of Raphael, and the most dexterous stenographer since the Babylonian period. In other words: the *Miscellany* man."

Prof.—"Well, I should pause to hesitate."

Mr. A. B. Walker, LL. B., of this city, who has done considerable shorthand work in the way of court and general reporting, successfully passed his examination at Fredericton and was sworn in as attorney on the 16th July. Mr. Walker studied with Geo. G. Gilbert, Esq., and is the first colored gentleman admitted to the Canadian bar. We hope he will meet with the success he so well deserves.

Mr. Walker will be remembered as the gentleman whom D. L. (Scott) Brown(e) libelled in his December number. We learn from Mr. W. that as soon as he disposes of some pressing matters that are now engaging his attention he will attend to Mr. Brown in the way of a criminal action. We sincerely hope that the affair will not result in anything so serious as a sentence to imprisonment for life, for we know of another St. John man who would like very much to have a slap at D. L. (Skunk)-Beelzebub(e) with an "e," don't you see?

"SORTS."

Nine-tenths of the religion of the present day is nothing but holyomargarine.

Mrs. Fortune, of Halifax, has given birth to twins—girls. Of course, "Miss Fortunes never come singly."

"Why is Oolon? like a dead sure thing?" Because it is a certain tea. (Applause and cries of put 'im out.)

Explode gunpowder in your bedroom if you want to drive away flies and mosquitoes. A 25-pound keg will do.

Worry is said to kill more people than work; but confounded laziness kills more than either, and it is a magnificent death to die.

The army worm got as far as Boston when a miss with eye glasses called it by its real name. It immediately laid down and died.

A man never realizes how plenty mustard is, and how scarce are bread and meat, until he tackles a railroad eating-house sandwich.

"Politics is a game of grab," shouts the man who has been left in the race. The trouble with him is that the other fellows grabbed first.

It has been discovered that cats can't live at a greater elevation than 13,000 feet, therefore back sheds should be built 13,500 feet high.

Every man is fond of striking the nail on the head, but when it happens to be his finger nail, his enthusiasm becomes wild and incoherent.

An unsophisticated maiden wants to know how to avoid having a moustache come on her upper lip. The best remedy is to eat onions.

In some churches the seats on the right are devoted exclusively to ladies, and those on the left to gentlemen. The latter is called the aisle of man.

It is learned that sharks are very fond of cats as food. Now let somebody invent a method of teaching sharks to climb over woodshed roofs and back yard fences.

When the Old Testament is revised and modernized it will probably state that Adam, after eating the apple, received word that his resignation would be accepted.

Chinese barbers shave without lather. This reminds us that our old schoolmaster used to lather without shaving. One is said to be as painful an operation as the other.

An Irishman, coming to Dublin to spend his Christmas, took the stage in preference to the railway, because, as he said, he could ride four times as long for the same money.

Lives of wealthy men remind us

That by using printer's ink,

We can die and leave behind us

Monstrous piles of golden "chink."

An article in an agricultural paper is called "How to Eat Strawberries." A man who doesn't know how to eat strawberries should be compelled to live on dried apples and salt mackerel.

"We reach happiness," says a philosopher, "by making others happy." Office hours—6 a.m. to 12 p.m. No matter how trifling the object sent (a dollar bill or a fifty cent piece), it will make us happy.

A Boston paper says that May is an unlucky month for marriages. The other unlucky months are June, July, August, September, October, November, December, January, February, March and April.

"Does the dentist kiss you when he pulls your teeth, pa?" "No, my son; why?" "Oh, nothing; only he kissed ma, and she said it took the ache all away; and I guess it did, for she laughed all the way home."

It is said that death lurks in cheap colored stockings. Sho! We've known death to lurk in the toe of an enraged parent's boot, but didn't suppose he could kick a man to death in his stocking feet. We wouldn't go there any more if we were in your place.

A contemporary, commenting on "Clara Belle's," the fashion writer, statement that "during the coming season ladies will wear nothing but longitudinally striped hose," observes, "The printer must have overlooked her copy describing the other apparel."

A traveller who has just read on the guide post, "Dublin two miles," thought to make game of a passing Irishman by asking, "If it's two miles to Dublin, Pat, how long will it take to get there?" "Faith," said Pat, "an' if yer heels is as slow as yer wits ye'll get there about the judgment day, bedad!"

"Forward!" cries the captain. "Forward there, Dennis McCarthy." "Be aisy, Captain Soolivan," said Dennis: "Oi alwiz was bashful from me youth, sure, though Oi'm just shpoiling to go into this foight, Oi wud not be thought forward, don't ye see. Oi think it's your rear Oi'd be guarding while yez go on."

A newspaper reporter's life is not all anonymous hard work. One so pleased the Empress of Austria, by his account of her riding adventures, that she presented him with a dressing-case embossed in silver. The English paper which furnishes this item does not state, however, how much he was able to get on it.

A Middletown paper publishes an article, addressed to girls, which says, "The hinges of hell are greased by flirtation." Thus, one by one are the questions that have puzzled men for centuries being solved. This is real newspaper enterprise. None but a live city editor would have thought of detailing a reporter to settle this vexed question.

Florence Gillette, the actress, says that if she ever marries she hopes to become the companion of "some handsome, whole-souled, gifted editor." There's the Muldoon man's chance.—*Globe*. Florence, dear, New Brunswick editors who are "handsome, whole-souled and gifted," generally select a sandwich that has not been slobbered over. Try Halifax.

PRINTING TRADES' DIRECTORY.

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

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

Bookbinders' Thread.

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

Envelope Manufacturers.

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

Gauge Pins and Feed Guides.

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

Paper Manufacturers.

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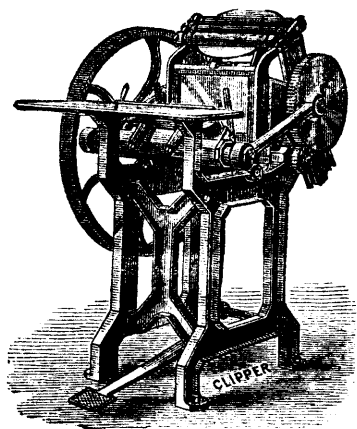
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