1888

TYPO

A Monthly Newspaper and Literary Review

DEVOTED TO

THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE TYPOGRAPHIC ART
AND THE INTERESTS OF THE PRINTING, PUBLISHING, BOOKSELLING, STATIONERY,
AND KINDRED TRADES.

VOLUME II.

Napier, New Zealand:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY R. COPLAND HARDING
LONDON: JOHN HADDON & Co., 24 BOUVERIE-ST., FLEET-ST.
1888.
Design in Typography.

VIGNETTES.

Your confusion in classifying material is attributable to the arbitrary nomenclature adopted by manufacturers. In the naming of works of art, no less than of natural specimens, the descriptive method is the best. The "Oval" or "Chain" border, the "Shaded Rustic" or "Expanded Latin" founts, are easily remembered; while arbitrary names like "Model," "Milesian," and "Philadelphia" convey no idea and numerical names, like "Style No. 3,672," and "Border No. 88," are still more difficult to remember. In every composing-room names have to be invented to identify styles. The Big Border in the Old Upper Case, and the New American Combination become in time used as proper names. A customer was explaining that he wished a certain line set in a characteristic style—not exactly a plain letter, but not too ornamental, "I think," said the foreman to the comp, "that you had better set it in that spiky pica." "Spiky Pica!" said the customer; "I know by the sound that is the style I want." His idea was probably unlike the reality; but the Spiky Pica was used, and the office name stuck to the foundry forsooth, and was more easily remembered than "Coleson's Two-line Nonpareil Ornamented Number Eleven" could ever have been. It is on grounds like these that we have found it necessary in these articles to adopt our own classification; and under the present heading to treat of ornaments known by different names, and in some cases inaccurately described as "combination borders."

The term "Vignette," or "little vine," was originally applied to the small copper-plate engravings used to embellish title-pages, it being a fashion of the French engravers to surround such designs with a running border of vine-leaves. The term is still specifically applied to the small engraving on a title, though the vine leaf border in such a position has long been abandoned. Generally, it includes any kind of engraving or ornament not inclosed in a definite border. In photography it is applied to such portraits and views as are softened off at the margins. This limitation of meaning is not observed in typography. A title-page ornament is none the less a vignette though it take the form of a shield or medallion, or any other figure sharply defined by a boundary-line. Therefore, in its widest sense, the term may be correctly applied to any small ornament suitable for bookwork, whether it take the form of centre-ornament, side-ornament, head-
which constitute a separate class. Headpieces, though not excluded, are generally described by their own specific title—especially when rectangular, and bounded by sharply-defined lines.

Until recently, no system was observed in the designing or fabrication of these ornaments. About ten years ago, a new feature began to be introduced into combination borders, in the shape of pieces which might be used independently of the general design. The two statuettes on the preceding page are examples. The advantage of these types—clean-cut and to a definite standard—was quickly appreciated by printers, and the result has been that during the past few years, numerous attractive and systematically-designed series have been placed before the trade, under such titles as *Card,* *Classic,* *Artsite,* *Auxiliary,* and *Elite* Ornaments. The chief defect in these series, so far, has been that they run almost exclusively on corner-ornaments, to the neglect of the equally-useful head-, foot-, side-, and centre-pieces.

COWAN & CO.

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New Zealand Branch : Crawford-st., Dunedin.

Importers of all Kinds of Printing and Bookbinding Machinery.

Tyo. Printing Inks, &c.

PAPER, PRINTING INKS, &c., IN STOCK.

Messrs Jones & Sons, printers, Wanganui, were charged with issuing an *early-closing* leaflet entitled *Don't shop,* without an imprint. The J.P. before whom the case was brought, being himself a printer, declined to decide it, and it came before the Resident Magistrate on the 18th inst. It was shown that the emission was simply through inadvertence; and the magistrate inflicted the minimum penalty, £5—at the same time intimating that he would lay the case before the authorities with the view of obtaining a refund.

Mr John Martin, publican, brought an action against the Wellington *Post* for libel, claiming £1000 damages. Plaintiff's wife, who was addicted to drink, committed suicide last November. At the inquest evidence was given that though one of the children had told Martin that his mother had taken poison, he did not interfere, and in fact was not in a condition to do so. The *Post,* commenting on the case, severely censured the licensing committee, who had received complaints of the drunken habits of Martin and his wife, for allowing him to hold a licence. The case was heard on 24th January. Plaintiff alleged that the article had injured his business, describing him as *besotted with drink,* and *devoid of humanity.* Defendants pleaded that the matter was of public interest, and that the article was true, and published for the public good, without any sinister motive. The special jury gave a verdict for defendants, with costs on the highest scale.

At the meeting held to decide if the *Evening News* should be allowed to die, Mr W. C. Smith, M.B.E., for Woodville, made some interesting statements concerning the liberal press. Referring to the desperate financial condition of the *News,* he said it was not at all exceptional. The *Herald,* in Dunedin, had ruined *that fine fellow,* Mr Brandon, and was carried on at a heavy loss, and the opposition papers in the other centres (four or five of which, under the same name) were in a like predicament. This may not be creditable to the party; but when it is remembered that the organs in question all advocated restriction of land legislation, extravagance expenditure, and increased taxation in the form of protective duties to make up the deficit and at the same time enrich manufacturing companies at the public expense, it will be seen that Mr Smith quite unwittingly paid a high compliment to the good sense of the public of New Zealand.

**Grate Wrinkles.**

Oil of Cloves to Preserve Paste.—The *Superior Printer* has the following recipe for a good paste, which will keep for months in a stoppered bottle:— Dissolve a piece of alum the size of a walnut in a pint of boiling water, to which two spoonfuls of flour, made smooth in a little cold water, and a few drops of oil of cloves have been added, the mixture being then boiled.

Liquefiable Sealing-wax.—Heat two parts venice turpentine, and dissolve therein four parts white shellac; remove the heat, allow to cool somewhat, and add ten pints of 90 per cent. alcohol. Boil five parts cinnamon into a paste with alcohol, and add this to the mixture, stirring constantly during the addition. The whole is put into convenient bottles, and when it is desired to use the wax the preparation can be made perfectly fluid by immersing the bottles in warm water and shaking.

Washable Paper.—Writing- and drawing-paper are first coated thinly with a mixture of glue or some other suitable adhesive substance, with zinc, white chalk, barytes, &c., and the color for producing the desired tint. They are then coated with silicate of soda, to which a small quantity of magnesia has been added, and dried at a temperature of 77° Fair, during ten days or so. Paper thus treated is said to possess the property of preserving writing or drawing in lead pencil, chalk, or Indian ink, unaltered after being washed.

Preserving Printers' Inks.—In the case of inks kept in tin cases and used only occasionally, the *Bulletin de l'Ingenieur* advises that every time ink is taken from the can the surface be made perfectly smooth again, and the particles settled be carefully removed, so as to diminish those parts liable to dry up. The ink is then covered with a sheet of parchment previously soaked in oil, and well dried on both sides, care being taken that the ink is completely covered by the parchment. The can is then to be hermetically closed, wrapped in paper, and the ink can thus be preserved in good condition for a very long time.

*Transferring Engravings.*—The following method is described in *Booklore.*—The engraving is first exposed for ten seconds to the vapor of iodine. The paper on which the impression is to be reproduced has previously been dipped in a solution of starch, and, when dry, in a similar solution of oil of vitriol. When again dry, the prepared paper is placed on the engraving and put for a few minutes under a press, when the entire mass and delicacy of the print will be found to have been faithfully transferred. A little alcohol and water to sharpen the lines, and a few strokes of a pen to strengthen the effect, and it would take a very expert critic to discover that it was not an original. This process applies only to line engravings. With ordinary typographic or lithographic ink, it would not succeed.

The English correspondent of the *Inland Printer* reports that a new foundry is likely to be started in England on the point system now in use in the United States.

We have been shown a geological report, printed by authority in one of the Australian colonies. The typographical and presswork are good, but nearly every page is disfigured by typographical errors. Words in common use are wrongly spelled, and the scientific terms are simply *hastened,*—as, for instance, *Bosfia* for *Bosfia,* *deodeners* for *Deodari,* and, familiar rather than either, *Arachneoptera,* for *Arachnoptera,* whereby a fern is transformed into a bird! They manage these things better in New Zealand.

The manufacture of blenders proceeds apace. An Auckland college announces:—Swimming instructions given by a teacher of both sexes.—An Australian paper says:—Mr Oswald was the recipient on Saturday of a beautiful floral offering, in commemoration of the advent of her first-born son, which came to her by parcels post from Ballarat:—The sun now being raised, says a contemporary, *will* take the form of a mariners' relief fund, primarily for the support of the men who lost their lives at the wreck:—An Ohio farmer has posted up the following:—*Notes.*—If any man's or woman's cows or oxens go off in these here hedges, his or her tail will be cut off as the case may be.—A reporter, describing a collection of *bric-a-brac,* says:—The view through the eye will be struck on entering the room with a porcelain umbrella. And the following advertisement appears in a contemporary:—*A widow wants a position as general in a small household.* Not an unusual position for a gentleman to hold, and a problem so put to my mind that a warrant is issued and in the next item described Mr Gladstone as a leading politician.
Recent Specimens.

E. Poppelbaum, of the Krebs Foundry, sends us No. 3 of the Typographische Neuheiten—the issue preceding the one already acknowledged. The leading feature of the present number is the "Albrecht-Dürer" border, 24-point, containing 39 characters. The design is medieval, in the favorite German style of white figures on a dark ground. There are vertical and horizontal pieces, and a pleasing diversity of design as well as readiness of justification has been obtained. Numerous specimens of its adaptations are shown, and an article devoted to the subject gives hints as to the proper use of the various pieces.

Several of the sorts, representing fruit, are cast as a separate combination on a much larger scale—60-point—and form a bold and massive border. In the specimen before us, worked on a pale green ground, and enriched by a broad gold and thin red line, a simple silhouette border in black surrounding the whole—it has a superb effect. There is a page of original carnival vignettes, such as we find only in German specimen-books, and the somewhat puérile humor of which it is difficult for a foreigner to appreciate. There are eight of these sketches, at from five to seven shillings each. All the figures are caricatured, and absurdly attired. "Three good friends," represents a clown dancing with two swine. A pair of cats represents fiddlers astride on hogs—the melancholy pig (shuddering tears) and the "snorting pig," respectively. In another, two ridiculous figures are tossing Cupid in a sheet. A fine original series of old-faced letters is shown in five sizes and in as many different languages. This style is not beautiful, but is very legible, and has sufficient individuality to make it readily recognizable wherever it may be used. It does the punch-cutter credit. "The punch-cutter,"—he is often a true artist—when shall we see his signature attached to his works?

The Manhattan Foundry shows two new styles with lower-case, that will sell wherever they are seen. "Arlington," (34-point) is one of the best Yankee eucarines yet cut. It is legible as sanserif; there is not a distorted character in the line; but every letter is odd enough for the most aesthetic taste. In the caps the designer has given his original imagination free play, and the early streamers from the V and W are very characteristic. "Progressive," (36-point) is in much the same style; but the caps are on a larger body and somewhat more elaborated, while there are perhaps too many little wavy pieces to attach to them. Twenty-five of these are shown, mostly on nonpareil en body.

J. Luce, & Co. show a lined style with lower-case, called "Georgian." In general character it resembles the "Art Gothic," but the hair-line shade gives it an elegant and characteristic effect. They have also brought out a full series of very narrow "Skeleton Antique," in which the lower-case letters are nearly as tall as the caps, and the descending portions are diminished almost to the point of disappearance.

Farmer, Little, & Co. have followed up their pretty but fancifully-flourished "Belie" script by the "Jary" script. This is a more serviceable letter than the "Belie," but has the same defect—the lower-case letters being small almost to illegibility.

The Illinois Type Founding Company have brought out a capital style (caps only) under the name of "Clergo Extended." There is a great scarcity of wide ornamental letters, and many existing designs are very ugly. This is nearly as plain as sanserif, but is "esthetic" and legible.
Filthy Lucre.

Statute Law very properly prohibits the publication of certain classes of advertisements. Such, for instance, as offer to compound a felony, such as relate to dishonest transactions like "sweeps" and lotteries, and such as are manifestly libellous or indecent, subject the publisher to serious penalties. But for the restraining influence of the law such announcements would doubtless find all the publicity the advertiser might require. But there are advertisements so framed as to come as close to the forbidden class as possible—more foul in their intention and oftentimes more evil in their results, than the outspoken kind which would be made the subject of a police prosecution. In England, the great dailies exercise a salutary censorship over the advertising columns, and advertisements such as freely appear in New York and San Francisco never except in rare cases of accidental oversight—find their way into the columns of a London paper. We wish we could say as much for the press of the new Zealand. "My poverty but not my will, comest," was the hypocritical excuse of Shakespeare's apothecary. Are the newspapers of this colony so poor that they are obliged to minister to the harpies who fatten on human vice and weakness, and to share in their polluted gains? Is it with a feeling of humiliation that we have to say that there is scarce a paper in New Zealand, daily or weekly, that is not defiled by advertisements of a disgraceful character. Of late years the likeness in question has overflowed from the regular advertisement columns, and is mixed up with the ordinary news paragraphs. An abominable American mixture is freely advertised in this fashion in nearly every paper in the colony, to the unmeasured annoyance of the readers. One of its paragraphs is a double estate of the broadest and most disgusting kind. As regards the advertising quacks who claim to have made a special study of certain diseases, their methods have been exposed times without number; yet they still grow fat on the ignorance and credulity of their dupes. Once within their toils, the victim has no escape. He is charged fabulous prices for "advice" and worthless mixtures, and in addition is mercilessly blackmailed under threat of exposure of matters on which he has written in confidence. Many a man has been driven to suicide by these pests of society. Every journalist is aware of these facts. Without the assistance of the press, this traffic could not exist, and every journal that pockets a share of the foul gains thence derived is morally a partner in the infernal business, and responsible for its iniquities. During the past month, we have noticed in one of our exchanges a particularly obnoxious advertisement of a certain work, professedly by a medical man, the table of contents of which is set forth in full. This advertisement, we think, comes well within the limits defining indecent publications, and such is apparently the opinion of the press generally, for as yet we have seen it in only one paper. It would be but one step further to publish day after day the edifying engravings with which such books are illustrated. As a rule large advertisements fit their own terms, which it lies with the newspapers to accept or reject. The dirty business pays well, and the prices offered are proportionately high as the advertisements are objectionable. There is therefore a considerable temptation to weak and insipid papers to give them insertion. But the same advertisements are widely circulated by well-established journals which have no such excuse. Sooner or later the law will have to take the matter in hand. It would be infinitely better for the press itself to put its foot upon the evil and crush it out of existence. It owes this duty to society.

We have to thank Mr. Theo. L. Devine for a copy of his beautiful and valuable little quarto volume, "Historic Printing Types." We prize the work the more highly, inasmuch as, being printed for private circulation, it is not obtainable through the ordinary channels. There is no greater authority on the subject than Mr. Devine, and there is no writer who possesses in a greater degree the faculty of orderly arrangement and lucid expression.

In reference to our suggestion as to distinguishing sorts by a systematic nick, it is worth while to note that this has been done to a greater extent than we suggested, to meet the requirements of certain type-composing machines. The makers of one American machine undertake to nick according to their system any fonts sent to them for that purpose—"every separate character in the font having its own nick." The Paper World for November, in an article describing the McLellan distributing machine, says: "A striking machine is also devised for preparing ordinary foundry type for the distributors, and it has a capacity of about one thousand ordinary letters at a single cut, and is capable of an adjustment of one-thousandth of an inch." Messrs. Caslon, in the courteous letter they addressed to us on the subject, fully recognized the value of our suggestion, "if it were practicable;" but said that by any process at present in use, it would make the cost of type prohibitive. It is clear, however, that the practical difficulties have been overcome; and knowing how ready the Caslon Foundry is to adopt all valuable improvements, *Typos* fully expects, in a year or two, to have some of the Chiselwell-street types nickel on the systematic principle.

Infant states, like infants generally, have to pass through the ordeal of more or less unpleasant ailments. One of the most troublesome of these is "protection"—a kind of political measles. Fortunately, in the case of each of these developmental diseases, a second attack is very rare; but on the other hand, there is a great danger of "dregs" remaining, indicating that permanent constitutional mischief has ensued. In some respects our own colony has progressed as far as the United States, and in each case there is every indication that the crisis of the infantile disorder is past, and that a return to a general health is to be expected. One of the most hopeful signs of the late general election was the revolt against the protective tariff which is crushing our trade; and in America the "Republican" or protection party is doomed. When Jonathan takes a political reform in hand he does his work thoroughly; and in a very few years we may expect to see absolute free trade throughout the Union—giving an incalculable impetus to the world's commerce, and to that of the United States in particular.

The English associated foundries have made a reduction in the prices of ornamental types, varying from 1/6 per lb in pearl to 6d in pica. American competition appears to be the cause. Leads and quotations are also reduced 1d per lb.

Some old New Zealand residents have held a meeting in Sydney, and have decided to write to the Colonial Treasurer, urging him to make certain alterations in the colonial taxation, more especially in the direction of increased protection. Their request does credit to their modesty. While they were about it, they should have asked to be allowed to vote (by wire) at the next general election.

The hundred best books, and "Books that have influenced Mrs. in the English periodicals, have become a perfect nuisance. In a late *Pall Mall Gazette,* Mrs. H. B. Hawes, wife of a well-known clergyman, recommends a few books for children—many of them being apparently unknown works which are sadly in need of such an advertisement. Modern serial literature she does not admire; but recommends The Mirror, a magazine that delighted the children of sixty years ago. Of English authors, Chaucer is her prime favorite. One undoubtedly good book—the Bible—is not good enough for this good lady. For children up to fifteen years of age it must be expurgated—A Bowdlerized Bible! What next?
Printing on Celluloid

Some of our readers (say the Printing Times) have doubtless been pleased seeing engravings printed on celluloid or xylotype plates, but they probably do not know that there is difficulty in securing and permanent impressions with this material. This difficulty, independent of the expense of engraving, has necessarily made the celluloid or pyroxylene compound is subjected to the action of heat and pressure in contact with the engraved plate. The process is thus described in the American Stationer:

In carrying out this process it is deemed advisable to use an ink which will exert under heat and pressure a softening or penetrating action upon the pyroxylene surface, so that the coloring matter it contains will be forced into or effectually attached to the material. Any ink that contains a solvent of pyroxylene may be used, but the employment of an ink in which the coloring matter is in the form of a pigment, and which also contains a binding agent for holding the particles of pigment together, is recommended. The printing is performed by preference with an ordinary engraved plate, and one having a highly-burnished surface, and it is said to have been found practicable to make use of plates in which the lines are of the most delicate character, and also plates having plain surfaces, the design being transferred or applied thereto in any similar manner.

If an engraved plate is to be used, it will be inked and made ready in any convenient way according to the method of the engraver's art, and, when desired, placed in contact with the pyroxylene surface to be printed, and the latter subjected to heat and pressure, the heat to be from 180° to 200°, and the pressure sufficient to make the material flow into the engraved lines, which will be continued usually for about a minute, the heat and pressure being preferably applied to the material through the plate.

In printing upon sheets or other thin pieces of material, the sheet to be treated is placed in what is known as a steam-table press, with the surface of the sheet exposed to the heat and pressure of the plate, and to receive the impression made upon it. In this case the ink is said to have been found practicable to make use of plates in which the lines are of the most delicate character, and also plates having plain surfaces, the design being transferred or applied thereto in any similar manner.

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That Mr. Fish should abuse his natural enemies, the newspapers, is to be expected. But to find Capt. Russell taking to it is surprising indeed. On the 30th November, in the House of Representatives, however, he spoke as follows:—“It is a very dangerous thing to say a word against the press; but if ever there was an effusion of passion and an engine of bribery, commended me to the press of New Zealand. I believe that the amount extracted by the newspapers in the shape of election advertisements is four or five times their worth. What the hon. member's personal experience may have been, we know not; but his sweeping charge was most unfair. A general election is a very costly affair to the leading newspapers. They are put to great additional expense in preparing the intermittent speeches of candidates in all parts of the district, giving them sometimes what is practically a free advertisement of seven or eight columns; and the printer's assistance has to be engaged, and the return, in the shape of advertising and printing, in most cases bears no proportion to their outlay. Just at present, too, advertising and printing charges have been reduced to an unprecedented extent, and some of the best-established concerns in the colony are being conducted at a loss. In the Upper House, speaking on the Education Bill, the Hon. Mr. Scottland also had his sling at the press. He thought the bill entirely uncalled for, and as the outcome of the blatherings of an ignorant populace, supported by an ignorant press. An editor of a neighbour put his whistle to his whisky bottle, sat down and wrote an article against our railway system. It is quite clear that the Hon. Gentleman never has been on the staff of any respectable newspaper. In the case of horseshoeing, there seems to be a good day's fun, though nobody broke the record. Both sides had two innings, and the total score was Press, 62; Bankers, 60.
A Constant Reader.

The overworked scribe of the Mudville Gazette
Sat wondering—moneyless wight—
If his office would ever be cleared of its debt,
With the times so deplorably tight—
When the tread of old leather was heard on the stair,
And a stranger stepped into the room,
Who asked with the "don't let me bother you, sir,
Which the bore is so apt to assume—"

How are ye?—The editor rose with a smile.
And pleasantly yielded his chair—
Placed the visitor's sadly unbeautiful tile
(Which exhibited symptoms of wear)
On the top of his desk, alongside of his own
(A shocking old thing, by the way)
And then asked in a rather obsequious tone,
"Can we do anything for you to-day?"

No—I jest called to see ye—"the visitor said,
"I'm a friend to the newspaper man—"
Here he ran a red handkerchief over his head,
And accepted the editor's fan—
I've read all the pieces you've writ for your sheet
And they're straight to the point, I confess—
That 'ar slap you gin Keyser was startlingly neat—
You're an ornament, sir, to the press!

I am glad you are pleased," said the writer, "indeed;
But you praise me too highly, by far—
Just select an exchange that you're anxious to read,
And while reading it try this cigar.
By the way, I've a melon laid up for a treat—
I've been keeping it nested in ice,
It's a beauty, sir, fit for an angel to eat—
Now, perhaps, you will relish a slice?"

Then the stranger rolled up half a dozen or more
Of the choicest exchanges of all—
Helped himself to the fruit, threw the rinds on the floor,
Or flung them at flies on the wall,
And then asked a new friend that his pieces were wrote
In a manner uncommonly able—
As he wiped his red hands on the editor's coat
That hung at the side of the table.

"By the way, I've neglected to ask you your name,"
Said the scribe as the stranger arose—
"That's a fact," he replied, "I'm Abimelech Bane,
You have heard of that name, I suppose?—
I'm livin' out here on the Fiddletown Creek,
Where I own a good house and a lot;
The Gazette gets around to me most every week—
I'm the constantest reader you've got!"

"Abimelech Bane," sneered the editor, "B-a-m-e—"
(Here his guest begged a chew of his "twist")
"I am sorry to say your mellifluous name
Doesn't happen to honor my list!"
"Spose not;—was the answer—no reason it should,
For you see, I jine lots with Bill Prince,
He's a regular subscriber and pays ye in wood,
And I borry the paper o' him!

—Scribner's Magazine.

F. W. BOYNTON
PRINTERS' BROKER
AND WHOLESALE STATIONER
FORT-ST., AUCKLAND.

Agent for Ward, Lock, & Co.'s Publications.

A branch of the Typographical Association has been formed at Goulburn, New South Wales. Mr. J. Starr (Argus), is the secretary.

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ROLLER • TENAX • COMPOSITION

Sole Agents for New Zealand:
S E E G N E R, LANGGUTH, & CO.
AUCKLAND.
Our Exchanges.

The Inland Printer, Mr. C. Schraubstätter begins an interesting series of articles on newspaper illustration. Mr. W. L. Rider is contributing valuable letters on the printing trade in the Argentine Republic. Among the full-page illustrations of new engraving processes, the November issue contains a magnificently-executed piece of forest scenery. In quantity and value of matter, the Inland Printer is ahead of all competitors, and in quality of paper and printing will compare with the best.

Paper and Press (Philadelphia) maintains its reputation as the most brilliantly printed of printers’ trade journals. The technical matter is excellent. In the November number we have a superb full-page woodcut, “The Little Model,” and a perfect facsimile reproduction of an etching by Gillray.

The chief feature of L’Ingraverie (Lège), is a history of typography, continued from month to month.

The American Lithographer and Printer is as usual full of valuable practical information. We are glad to receive with this November number the title and full index to vol. viii, 1866-7.

The A. J. Journal for January is as usual chock full with society matters. We have gathered some Australian items from its columns.

The American Magazine for December is a specially good number, both as regards matter and illustrations. The most important article is on “Church Life in America,” by W. H. Ingersoll, and is illustrated by fifteen fine engravings from paintings and sculpture. Christmas in the Grand Hotel narrates the formation in 1861 of a club of eight comedians who each undertook to keep a diary of events and hold annual meetings to compare notes. Year by year the survivors held their Christmas try at until the close of the war; and at the time of writing, “Number Eight” records that only two survive, while of the eight little volumes which passed through so many vicissitudes, six remain.

Two more interesting items of this serial are: “Olivia Delaplaine’s” by Edward W. Bliss, and “Salmon-fishing in the Cascapedia and ‘Natural Gas in Findlay,”” excellent articles, well illustrated. “Walton’s Christmas Gift” is a pleasant little story. There are several little poems, “The Naturalist,” by Edith Thomas, being specially good. Cyrus Willard gives us “A Chat with the Good Gray Poet.”

Our Auckland correspondent sends us a copy of a curious and almost unknown little halfpenny sheet, called the Echo, issued in the suburb of Parnell. It is ill-printed, on bad paper, and the literary matter is quite in keeping. The proprietor is endeavoring to float a company to take over the concern and carry it on under a new title. His price is £200 (—) one-half to be taken out in shares.

The Napier Resident Magistrate was occupied during nearly the whole of the 29th inst. with the civil cases Iress v. Harker, a claim of £15 10s. for advertisements and printing; and Harker v. Iress, a claim of £10 10s. for commission on orders for advertisements and printing obtained for the Evening News. Defendant in the first case disputed part of the claim on the ground that he was entitled to 25 per cent, discount; and defendant in the second case disputed the whole claim on the ground that he never authorized plaintiff to canvass for him, nor agreed to pay him any commission. The facts were not very clear, the testimony on the main points on each side being in direct contradiction. Mr. Harker claimed commission at the rate of 20 per cent. — printers in these times would be glad to make half that amount profit — and evidence was brought to show that he claimed not only on orders obtained by himself, but on all work passing through the office. The Court gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff for £17 10s. 6d., with costs £2 1s. 9d. In the second case judgment was given for £6 9s. 6d, being 20 per cent, commission on the advertisements only, with costs £1 6s. 4d. From this to be deducted £1 for Mr. Iress’s witnesses.

The leading exponent of typographical progress in America is Mr. Halkett Lord. It is just the kind of magazine for an hour or two of uninterrupted quiet. Full of gossip about books and authors old and modern, curiosities of literature, book boxes and book collectors, it is an acquisition to any book lover. The literary reviews are by Julian Hawthorne, who, in the issue before us, is justly indignant at the effrontery of a reprint of one of Blake’s poems drawing a parallel between the author and Matthew Arnold — the hardest thing of Blake that has probably ever been said.

The Bookmart has a good cover. An old book-worm in skull-cap and spectacles is deep in a heavily-bound quarto, and half-a-dozen precious volumes lie on the table before him. The emblematic border includes the marks of Carton and early printers.

The Worcester News-Letter, the oldest newspaper in Ireland, and one of the oldest in the United Kingdom, has completed its 181st year. During the whole time, the paper has been owned by only two families.

To Typo come from, far from Parnell, A far-off Echo of the Belt.

Our Anecdotal correspondent sends us a copy of a curious and almost unknown little halfpenny sheet, called the Echo, issued in the suburb of Parnell. It is ill-printed, on bad paper, and the literary matter is quite in keeping. The proprietor is endeavoring to float a company to take over the concern and carry it on under a new title. His price is £200 (—) one-half to be taken out in shares.

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The Sydne Daily Telegraph lately published an article reflecting strongly on Mr. Dibbs, the leader of the opposition, and challenged him to take action against them for libel. He has accepted the challenge, and damages are laid at £20,000.

The intelligent comp of the Wanganui Herald has scored the finest blunder of the season. Somebody is giving a series of lec- tures on the Tabernacle and the Holy Vessels, and one of these, on “The Lay and His Foot,” came out headed “The Lover and his Fool.” This would be hard to beat.

A Napier evening paper tried to hoax Mr. Hamilton, the curator of the local museum and a well-known naturalist, by sending him a small packet of seeds for identification — said seeds being pungent from a perfor- mator. The joke did not work out as intended. The material was promptly identified, and thus reported upon:— Your specimens are probably referable as under—Conus, plegia- nua; species, charta punctifolia; variety, vericolor. Original habitat, Europe. Not common in these latitudes.

This reminds us of a somewhat similar trick played upon a phrenological lecturer, to whom some one sent a cast of a turnip as having been taken from the cranial of a criminal. The fraud was palpable, and no notice was taken of the communication, whereupon the disappointed joker was not honest enough to fabricate and publish a report in the name of the man whom he had attempted to deceive.

In a religious contemporary, we find a sermon headed by the following motto:

We live in deeds not words, in thoughts not breath; in feelings, not in speech or name.

And he lives most, who thinks most, loves the strongest, and acts the best. — Old Ripper.

—This is not a rhyme at all; neither is it old. It is painful to see so fine and well-known a passage so sadly marred and mis- quoted. The lines are (altered) from the dramatic poem Festus, by F. J. Bailey, published in 1850.
BOSSON, MASS., U.S.A.

Printers and Foremen who send their
orders to GOLDING & Co., 177 to 197
Fort Hill Sq., Boston, will receive the most
complete illustrated Catalogue of Presses,
Tools, Materials, and Papertwist printed,
together with the Printers' Review. GOLDING
& Co. have the largest Printers' Supply House
in America.

Rubber Stamps

Manufactured in the best style at the office
of this Paper. A good supply of self-
inking and dating pressures.

Bi-weekly Paper in Canterbury

For Sale. For particulars, apply to

Old Established Good Going Printing
Business in Dunedin for sale. Apply
to COWAN & Co., Crawford-st., Dunedin.

Iron Plough Cutting Machine for sale.

Nearly new; all latest improvements; cuts 32
inches.—DENWIRE, WALLACE, & Co., Limited,
Herald Office, Napier.

For Sale, about 1000 lb. Mullen & RICH-
SON's Nonpareil No. 30, (large face). Quite
new; never been in use. Will be sold cheap for
cash. — DENWIRE, WALLACE, & Co., Limited,
Herald Office, Napier.

For Sale.—A Demy Albion Press, also a Footcalf Albion Press, both in good order. For
particulars, apply at the office of

The Printers' Universal Book of Re-
ference, by W. F. Crand. An excellent
handbook, containing valuable tables and
much practical information. On sale at the
office of this paper. Price 8/; by mail, 9/6.

On account of the death of Mr. G. Adams,
the Gisborne Standard is in the market.

Mr. C. F. Corlett has been appointed gene-
rall manager of the Press Newspaper Company,
Christchurch.

An up-country contemporary has the following item: "Water boils at 413 degrees." The
editor omits to inform us whose thermometer he uses.

The Wellington runner-boys enjoyed an
outing and picnic on N.Z. anniversary day,
at the expense of the proprietors of the even-
ing papers.

A centennial press banquet was held in
Sydney on the 24th January, the Mayor pres-
iding. A general invitation was telegraphed to
New Zealand journalists.

More changes in the Evening News office.
Mr. Ives abandons the concern and leaves
Napier at the end of January. The late pro-
 prietors being disinterested to carry on the
business at a heavy loss, with no prospect of
any improvement in the future, efforts are
being made to form another company to keep
the paper going.

Published on the last Saturday in each Month.

TYPO

A Newspaper and Review

Circulating specially in the Printing, Book-
selling, and Stationery Trades in New
Zealand.

Subscription: 6/- per annum, in advance.
Beyond the colony, 6/.-

Single copy, 3d.

Any person sending twelve prepaid subscriptions,
will receive thirteen copies.

Advertisements, ½ inch.—Wide column, 5/-;
narrow column, 3/-.

Discount on standing ads.

B. COULAND HARDING
Printer and Publisher, Napier.

The Wellington Press describes Harving's
New Zealand Almanac as one of the best-
printed and best-compiled works of its class
in the colony. The Hawera Star says it is
of capital specimen of typography, well-
arranged, and the information fresh, exact,
and reliable.

Mr. J. Potter, overseer of the letter-press
department of Ferguson & Mitchell, Mel-
bourne, was on the 26th November presented
by his fellow-employees with a handsome gift
on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

On the 3rd December, in prospect of a similar
happy event, the fellow-workmen of Mr. Thomas Price, (Kemp & Boyce, Mel-
bourne), presented him with a souvenir.—On
the 9th December, Mr. L. Rapard, who was
leaving Messrs. Sands & M'Donnell, after 22
years' service, was presented by the employees
with a testimonial.

Mr. William Nelson, of the renowned pub-
lishing house of Thomas Nelson & Sons,
died on the 10th September, aged 71.

The Rev. C. H. S. Nicholls, to whom we
referred in our October number, in connection
with early printing in Wanganui, died in
Wellington on the 11th January, aged 74.

Auckland papers record the death on the
16th December, of Henry D. P. Johnson, son
of Mr. H. D. Johnson, Government Agent
at Rotorua. The young man went to Auckland
a few years ago, and worked as a compositor
at the Herald office. The confined work and
late hours developed the dread disease con-
umption, which has carried him off in his
twenteenth year.

The A. T. Journal reports the death of a
Sydney composer, named J. H. Tahoudin,
from consumption. He left a wife and two
children, for whose benefit the association
raised the sum of £3.—Mr. T. S. Williams,
of the South Australian government printing
office, died on the 15th December, after a long
illness. His fellow-workmen gave a concert
in aid of his widow and children. —
Mr. W. F. Pain, well known in the trade at
Melbourne and Launceston, died in the latter
city in December, after a long illness. He
leaves a widow.

NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND. Printed and Published by
ROBERT COULAND HARDING, at his registered Print-

ing Office, Hastings-street.—January, 1886.


"JAPANESE" VIGNETTES.

The first and most useful characteristics of this combination is that it contains pieces which may be used to occupy any vacant space in a page, and the most notable feature in other respects was the device for crossing the work with bands at angles of 45° and 60°.

It is in regard to the objects represented that the greatest judgment is required, and it was in this respect that the most egregious mistakes were made. In the case of such figures as these, it would seem scarcely necessary to premise that they should be set right-side up; but even this precaution is often neglected. We have seen the piec-sorts used as a running border in this fashion:

—and eccentricities of arrangement as below:

What idea the composer could have had of the object or scope of the design it would be hard to say. The square flower-pot (34, 10), as any one may see, has four round knobs for feet, three of which are shown. By a curious perversity, these are more often turned up than down. A well-known English pirate has electrotyped it thus, with a plant growing out of one of the feet, and charges 2½ for the electro.

The 'mat' pattern in the second section is elaborated to a great extent; but is after all of very little use. The arrangement of the following seven characters is ingenious:

By means of these pieces, the work may be crossed by a band at an angle of sixty degrees, leaving the card white above and below, or the corner space below the band may be filled with mat-work.
It will be noted that these pieces can only run in one direction. By reversing one of them a scroll effect is produced, as illustrated in the central figure.

A notable deficiency in the mat pattern is the absence of a 2-em piece corresponding with XXX to carry the pattern sideways. A better plan still would have been to have made a 1-em instead of two-em piece, in which case the design could be spaced to a piece in either direction. In gold or colors, it makes a good ground-tint pattern.

From Messrs. Coulls, Culling, & Co., Dunedin, we have received a large and well-printed tear-off monthly sheet calendar.

Nos. 1 to 3 of the Wellington Watchman are to hand. It is the same size as the late Truth, but is better printed, and is in other respects an improvement on that erratic organ.

The Gazette-Journal Company, of Hastings, Nebraska, have sent us a large and beautifully-printed illustrated catalogue of all kinds of stationers' sundries.

Will our contemporaries, in quoting from or referring to this paper, kindly omit the definite article? There is (or was), at Syracuse, New York, a trade paper called The Typer; there is (or was) at Baltimore, Maryland, a paper entitled The Typer's Guide; but there is only one Typer.

The Napier evening papers are great on Scripture history. It was the Telegraph, not long ago, that equipped 'David in Solomon's Armour,' and now the News brings an unwarranted charge against the same historic monarch. After telling its readers that everybody knows something of the Bible, and has heard of the oft-told tale of Nahash's vineyard, it proceeds: 'David was a landgrabber, it is true; but the modern landgrabber can give him points.'

The New Zealand Musical Monthly is to hand, and bears out the favorable notices of the southern press. It is a quarto of twelve pages, in a tinted wrapper, which is somewhat unusual fashion, in jigzag consecutively with the rest of the number. This will 'thither,' the binder a little. Is he to bind in the wrappers, or leave gaps in the paging? The cover has a good engraved heading, with a neat rule border. The typography throughout is good. A lithographed portrait of the assistant bandmaster of the Invercargill Garrison Band is published as a supplement. It is satisfactory, in a country where so much bad lithographic work is turned out, to be able to note that the portrait is very good. A first number is seldom well furnished with advertisements, but in this respect Mr. Algie's paper has made a fair start. It deserves to succeed, and we hope it will. No. 2 contains as a supplement a piece of band music, arranged for the various instruments.

Once 7 of the Wellington Catholic Times is to hand. It contains 32 crown pages, and is printed on toned paper. The advertisements are numerous, and do credit to the energy of the canvasser. The paper is printed by Lyon and Blair, and it is needless to add that the work is good. The Typer in the title (6-line pic) is very loud for a catch line. The pages of advertisements and reading matter are alternated—a convenient arrangement for scrap-book compilers. The paper is well sub-edited, and contains a very large quantity of general matter, including correspondence from various parts of the colony. The Napier man has a grievance. The newspapers and directories do not give his church precedence! Why should they? There is a scientific defence of Christianity, and The Truth about the Loan Question. When we meet with a heading 'The Truth' about anything, we expect to find the contrary, and so we do here. The writer has seven lines of his own, and a column from writers of no authority on the subject. The facts are fiction, and the science is sixty years out of date. As the paper will give employment to a good many hands, it will be a boon to the trade in Wellington.

On January 2nd the London Times celebrated the hundredth anniversary of its foundation.

In the R. M. Court, Napier, on the 16th February, T. E. D. Fox, who had pleaded guilty to two charges of embezzlement of sums of money collected by him on behalf of the Hastings Star, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment on each charge. The sentences to run concurrently.

It is not often that we meet with a more remarkable coincidence in names than is found in the following recent Australian telegram:—

The Hon. B. R. Wise has been compelled, owing to private business, to resign his position as Attorney-General. It is expected that Sir Robert Wisdom will succeed Mr. Wise.

This is the portrait of an editor, sketched by himself:—Any person who may have noticed a distracted-looking individual careering round Hastings-street last night with a bull pup of peculiarly ferocious demeanour, a Colt's revolver, a club of formidable dimensions, and who may have been frightened at the wild expression in the eyes of the individual in question, may rest reassured. That individual was not mad, he was simply the editor of the Evening News.

The Hon. John Bright is about to receive a crushing blow, the effect of which, at his advanced age, may prove very serious. The following resolution is to be forwarded to him:—The New Zealand Protection Association considers the ill-advised expressions used by the Hon. John Bright, M.P., in answer to a letter addressed to him by Mr. C. A. Stodd, of Normanby, as an insult to the intelligence of the people of New Zealand.

A contemporary has a reference to the reeling sensation in mining circles. From the context we infer that 'ruling' is intended.—An East Coast paper reports that three youths named J. Allen, W. Rusden, and J. Neldom, were charged with breaking and entering the premises of Messrs. J. Wright and John Dale. The embezzlement is significant only as indicating that the printer is out of sorts.—Reviewing a new guide book, the Western Star said:—It will open up to the new inquisitive globe-trotter the as yet comparatively unknown beauties of Oceania. The next issue, the editor explained that he had written 'obvious.'

In our last we mentioned that New Zealand journalists were invited to the centennial press banquet in Sydney. As a rule, press men are too fully engaged to accept hospitality of this kind, and the Auckland Star was the only New Zealand paper represented. But a humbug named Morgan Morris secured an invitation on the representation that he was the proprietor of an influential Auckland journal, and duly turned up at the meeting. Mr. Morris was recently the proprietor of a blackguardly halfpenny sheet called the Echo, which died before it had completed its first year, and having nothing better to do he quietly took a trip to Sydney. Some friends in Auckland, who wondered where he had gone, heard with mingled feelings of his latest appearance.

A youth named Cornelius Abern, studying at a Jesuit college, who has taken honors at the Melbourne University, has, we learn from the Advocate, contributed to the college review an article on 'Catholic Literature.' The lad is not out of his teens, and his essay is a piece of immature dogmatism. 'Every penny spent in non-Catholic literature,' he says, 'is a contribution to the cause of impiety.' Afterwards, he sets the part of the candid friend, for anticipating the objection that the 'literature' he recommends is of a very inferior order, he replies that this is not universality true.

There is something inhuman in the nature of the creature to whom insanity and death are matters of jest. In a northern contemporary we read:—A Rear-Admiral plunges a red-hot poker into his abdomen and dies in great agony. He must have been a rare Admiral, but now he is cooked.' Also, the following ribaldry:—The bowling of the Gospel Temperance Mission Workers' Union on Sunday evenings on the wharf would make the fishes weep. The chairman said they could sing 'There is a fountain filled with blood,' during which a collection would be made. If some of the 'wharf-rats' who were invited to tea could interview Mr. Robson in an empty room for five minutes, there would be several Gonzos filed.—And a column of a similar purulent matter. These extracts are not from foot's freethinker, nor Joseph symes's littorator, nor the organ of a hell-fire club. They are from a religious weekly of Catholic Literature in New Zealand! Cornelius!—until you find us some thing better than this in exchange, we will refrain from burning our library.
Recent Specimens.

Examples are better than columns of description, and Herr Poppelbaum, of Frankfurt a/M., having sent us some of his pretty Amoret initials, already more than once mentioned in these pages, we are able to show one at the beginning of this article. The others will follow—they are too good to put in all together. The letter above is from the smaller of the two alphabets, the designs being exactly the same in each. Other founders might find it to their advantage to do likewise—there are a good many printers in this part of the world on the watch for useful and striking novelties, and a specimen line, initial, or vignette, often sells a whole series. Carefully packed, a parcel will come by sample post cheaply, safely, and expeditiously, from any country in the Postal Union.

Ludwig & Mayer, Frankfurt a/M., send us two neat type-specimen books, and a parcel of large sheets. In the books we find a cosmopolitan assortment of designs, including many of the best and most popular English and American faces. There are some excellent original combinations, and several borders, hitherto known to us only as monochrome patterns, we find dissected for color-work. Among the fancy fonts is a pleasing novelty—MacKelvie’s graceful Aquaint series, cast for two colors; and the effect, as shown in the book, is very beautiful. Among the electrotype ornaments, a set of neatly engraved calendar-vignettes contains some quaint conceits. One of these, representing a frog family at sunrise in winter, is full of humor. Mrs F. wears a large muff, the juvenile frolicking shivers in the water, while Paterfamilias respectfully consults his Reaumur, which hangs upon the reeds. These blocks have the advantage that they do not contain the names of the months. There is the usual profusion of original head- and tail-pieces, and we note a very elaborate railway time-table font, including fifty-nine numeral characters to represent minutes. The large sheets are devoted to effective and tasteful display of the original borders shewn in the books. The same firm send us price-lists of machinery and material, comprising the latest novelties.

Herr F. Grimm (Bohm Foundry), Frankfurt a/M., sends us specimen-sheets of an original series entitled Kaiser-Gothic. Eleven sizes—brevior to 6-line Cicero—are shewn. The style is what an English compositor would call Church-Texi; bold and distinct, and the caps adorned with light flourishes. A second series, lighter-faced, is shewn from nuparaii upwards, under the title of Magure Kaiser-Gothic. The two work well together.

Messrs Corrigan’s Sons, New York, shew a good display of novelties in No. 33 of the Messenger. Cosmopolitan, already noted, appears in five sizes; Arged Gothic, a very light concave style, in four—a neat letter, but the word-ornaments are too obtrusive; four sizes of Text, a very heavy ornamented old English, and four sizes of Text Italic, a sloping style, to correspond; Boldface Gothic No. 18, a fine sans, with lowercase; Square Gothic, a geometric style in which the curved letters lose all their beauty—there is scarcely any difference between the S and the 5, and there had better have been none, as the characters might in that case be mixed without disadvantage; two series of scripts, Herries and Gotham, arranged to work together, and cast on the Pennam principle, all the descending letters being kerned; Latin Ornate and Latin Shaded, a series of three fonts, working together. Corresponding with these is a set of four-line initials, each furnished with a scroll or ribbon-end; an end-piece to match for the opposite end of the line, and with the aid of brass-rule, a completed ribbon is made to run from the initial. Italian Shaded, (five sizes), is a new extended ornamental style, which we do not admire. To the innumerable fancy blocks already existing is added a new series, Hamburg Text, in three sizes. It is light, clean-cut, and striking. A page of mortised corners, suitable for letter heads, is shewn, and the series of Illustrated corners is continued from Nos. 11 to 46. The subjects are various, representing trades, sports, art, and science. An excellent number is completed by an alphabet of Cupid Initials (the larger size of Poppelbaum’s Amoret series). They are less costly than the German originals, but are inferior in delicacy of execution, the lines having apparently been thickened in electrotyping.

The Dickinson Foundry shew a light and a heavy series of Paxton Black, modelled on the well-known characters of the first English printer. The word-ornaments accompanying the fonts are anomalous, and had better have been omitted. The same enterprising house shews a series of Forson Greeks, made up in convenient fonts for job-printers. (Whon will the English foundries abandon their 90th minimum?) The face is beautifully clear, and simplicity has been studied, there being only one form each of the 8 and 9, and the only extra sort being the digamma. There is also a pretty long-primer Inscription Greek, caps only. hair-line sanserif.

The Franklin Typefoundry, Cincinnati, shew a series of Latin with lower-case, under the name of Condensed Ranic No. 2, from 8- to 60-point. The letters are well-formed, and the lower-case is in perfect harmony with the caps, but the lower parts of the descending letters are disproportionately abridged.

Messrs Gould & Brees, London, send us specimen-sheets of some excellent designs in wood-letter, comprising the most recent faces. Also, large sheet of zinc rules (noted already, vol. i, p. 39), and a sheet of original designs in combination brass rules. There are ten patterns of rules, but their adaptations are practically endless. With three patterns only in combination, thirty-eight different borders are shewn. Most satisfactory and significant is the little footnote:

The whole of these rules are cut to pick ems—72 to a foot.

This is just where S., B., & Co.’s beautiful rule combinations fail—the various series do not correspond with each other or with pica. They come exasperatingly near to regular measures—and it would have been just as easy to make them right at first. Times without number we have had to discard them in work for which they were exactly suited—because they were just too large, or too small.

Messrs G. & R. also send us their handsome business card in two colors and gold, set from American type, in the American style.

Mr A. Sauvé, London, who has a reputation for typographic ornaments, has brought out a pretty collection of children’s figures in outline, not unlike the popular series by the Western Electrotypes Foundry, one of which appears on p. 1 of this volume. Mr Sauvé’s, however, are emblematical, and appropriate to concert and dance programmes, &c.—According to the Printers’ Register, Mr Sauvé intends to go into the business of typeshounding. He has a good opportunity to start with a rational standard—12 points to pica, and 72 pica to the foot.

Messrs Day & Collins, London, have introduced a novelty in wood type ornaments, under the name of reflection shades. These are tint ornaments placed below the serifs of letters, producing a shaded effect at the foot. They look well, either in one or two colors, and will probably be brought out in metal by some of the foundries.

A fine plate in the December number of Harper’s Magazine, illustrating American Gene, is printed in twenty colors, from as many lithographic stones.

In reply to a correspondent, the Printer’s Register says:—There is no complete history of printing in the English language. For the introduction of the art read Blades’ Williams. The work is invaluable. There is a cheap edition published by Trübner and Co. at 5s. For the remainder of the annals read Timperley, Dictionary of Printers and Printing; or Encyclopaedia of Literary and Typographical Anecdotes (the two volumes with different title pages). Powell’s Short History of Printing in England (price 2s) is thoroughly accurate throughout, and affords a good introduction to the subject. Prefix to Gould’s Letterpress Printer is a slight sketch of the subject, by J. Southward.
How to Keep Border-Founts.

No two methods are adopted in different offices, in regard to the laying and storing of borders and ornaments; but as a rule, they are unsatisfactory. In most offices, there is no system at all; borders, rules, and ornaments, are distributed by each man (or boy) just as he pleases, and each new combination added to stock increases the confusion. Visiting a newspaper and job office some time ago, Typo was shown MacKellar's 'Egyptian' border. 'So much waste of money,' remarked the proprietor. 'I'll have no more combinations.' And he was quite right. There was no one in the office who could compose or distribute it properly; the whole three series had been dumped at random into an ordinary upper-case along with Schelter & Giesche's 'Preissacher' border and 'Shieldface' ornaments and the spaces of both fonts; some of the pieces had been used in a job with a coarse red ink, and distributed unwashed (1), the surface covered and hollows filled with red lead, as hard as concrete, while the whole case was thickly coated with dust. This is far from being an isolated case.

But even in offices where some attempt is made to maintain order, the disposal of borders is a matter of serious difficulty. The ordinary type-case is not suitable. A few borders—where there is just a running-piece and a corner, and the body is not too large—will bear laying loosely like ordinary type. But where there are four or five sorts, they must be stood upright, or they will be mixed. For the sorts in large quantity, there is no box large enough; for those in small quantity the boxes are too large, and temporary divisions are liable to fall down and allow the sorts to mix. If the boxes are packed full, the types cannot be removed without injury, the case divisions being higher than the type. When the box is partly emptied in composition, the probability is that in sliding in the case, the remainder of the border will fall down, and before the dis. can be put in, there is half-an-hour's work to put the case in order. Moreover, a case filled with type standing upright, weighs some 70lb, and is much too cumbersome and heavy to be safely handled.

The intricacy of modern combinations requires special arrangements for each font; and the exigencies of office fittings demand that these should be on a uniform system. Miller & Richard's Ribbon and Flower border, which is in nearly every office, has 62 sorts, varying from 6-point to 48-point, but recent combinations have gone far beyond this. We recently noted one of German origin, of over four hundred sorts, from 3-point to 96-point, and with most of the pieces triplicated for color-work! It is manifest that such a fount could not be satisfactorily arranged in any ordinary type-case. It might be neatly packed, but that is just what is not wanted. Every sort should be readily accessible, and so arranged that it may be as readily restored to its place when work is distributed.

For some years past we have had in use a system of arranging combination borders which has proved so satisfactory that we have gradually extended it so as to take in all our larger job fonts, rule combinations, and electro emblems. It involves a little trouble when the border is first laid; but it prevents all trouble, confusion, or injury to type ever after.

The principles of our system are: 1. To keep all such types upright, in trays half the size of an ordinary case; 2. To have a separate compartment for each sort; 3. To have the divisions a pica wide, and lower than the types, so that the types may be readily removed; 4. To have the case so fitted that all the bearings shall be on the divisions, and the type can by no possibility be jammed; 5. To keep spaces separate; 6. To strictly confine the contents of a case to borders of one body, and preferably, from one foundry.

Our trays are exactly one inch deep, so that they may be piled one upon another without risk of injury to the type. The bottoms are somewhat thicker than those of ordinary type cases; the exterior dimensions are 17 × 14 in.; the interior exactly 15 × 13 in. For divisions we cut ordinary pica reglets 16½ in. long; and for cross divisions we keep a stock of pica reglets cut to 1½, 2½, 3½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 7½, 8½, and 9½ ems. We lay down these ready cut, as they must be set out, and we have them cut in great numbers, and are supplied by the printers' joiners. For emerald borders, we have our reglets cut in German to corresponding lengths of Ciceri, etc., etc.

The English reglets are of good sound oak—the German, rather more costly, of soft white deal; however, they answer our purpose.

With these materials, we proceed thus. Open the fount of border, and separate the sorts. Arrange them on a galley approximately as they are to be placed in the tray. Have at hand twelve or fourteen 15½ in. reglets, and the shorter lengths in packets. Unless there are very small pieces in the combination, probably nothing smaller than 4½ need be used; and 6½ and 8½ for the larger. Our plan is to arrange the smallest sorts at the front, and the larger farther back.

Do not begin with the type. First, put in a 15½ in. pica reglet, which should fit tightly, but not spring. It is a good plan to glue all the divisions, but this takes a good deal of time—time, however, saved in the long run. Then begin, say, with a 4½ reglet. Never let the types come close to the sides of the tray. Have a piece all around. The short pieces at the ends, too, give a firm bearing to the divisions. If the smaller sorts are pies, put in say four rows of the first sort, and then a 4½ reglet; then the next; and another reglet. If there are two or three nonpareil sorts, put them about the middle of the row, eight lines instead of four. If your nonpareils and pies do not fill up, put (at the end) two rows of two-line pies sorts. When your row is full (but not on any account spaced tight), press in another 15½ in. reglet tight and true, and go on again. Three-line pieces, set double, with 6½ reglets between. An ordinary 30- or 40- combination will occupy about one-third of the tray. The advantage of gluing the divisions down is, that you have a fixture; the reglets cannot spring up and let the types underneath. However, with care, we have found the loose divisions answer very well. If the case is not full, be very careful to brace the last 15½ in. division with furniture against the back of the tray—if this is neglected, you will find the whole contents of the case gradually work backwards and go to pie. Sometimes, the sorts are just too many to come in a row. In this case, do not leave out any of the divisions; but substitute two or three hravier reglets for the pies. We find it a good plan, where more than one border is laid in a case, to mark the division by a 15½ in. great primer reglet. Though more than one sort should never be laid in one compartment, it is always necessary, where there is a large quantity of one character, to divide it into portions.
In this system, the type is just loose enough to be readily removed, and the pic-a-divide that allows room for the fingers to work. The great essentials are— the tray higher than the type; the divisions lower than the type; and also a non-permanent longer. If the type gathers dust, take the tray outside and brush gently with a soft shoe-brush, and then blow with bellows. By this system type may be kept in good order and fair use for a lifetime. At the head of this article we give a full-size diagram of the corner of a tray so arranged.

Our plan is adapted equally to all classes of combinations, large and small, and provides also for adjuncts, such as brass rules, up to 15 pin, in length. It is specially useful where a font—the "Precious," for example—contains points and needles.

This is how we deal with them.

The 3-emp-pica reglets we use for 2-line great primer bodies.

Four average fonts, without lower-case, can be kept in one tray—a great saving of space. The divisions fall in all kinds of irregular places, thus giving a firm bearing, as below.

oman X 13.5 12 11.5 10 9 8 7.5 7 6.5 6 5.5 5 4.5 4 3.5 3 2 1

This shows the nature of arrangements, in three rows, of a 2-line great primer, which we call a "Cabalist." A few letters and points being omitted, our measure being wide enough to allow the whole.

As an instance of economy of space, we may mention that in one of these trays we have a font of 3-line Arbor, No. 1, 2-line Arbor No. 2, 3-line Arbor No. 3, and all the ornaments for the two sizes of No. 1 and three of No. 3—in each of its own compartment. In another, we have Series 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11 of MacKellar's line ornaments, the elliptical spaces belonging to No. 9. The two weigh 32 lb each, and together occupy the space of an ordinary type-case. In a small corner of our office we have forty-five of these trays; the contents of which, in ordinary methods of arrangement, would occupy from sixty to seventy full-sized cases, and would be far less easy of access. Trays, such as we have described can, if desired, be readily and advantageously fitted into a dust-proof cabinet.

Under the title of Geysers and Geysers, Mr A. D. Willis has published in pamphlet form a graphic account of a tour through the hot springs district. The notes were originally written for a Wanganui weekly paper, and are now published in a more convenient form, at sixpence.

The book is neatly printed, and on the cover is a lithographed illustration of the great Waiarki geyser. It should have a large sale.

The Chingo Tribune, referring to President Cleveland's celebrated free-trade message, says:

...with the best interests of the country from every material point of view, it is generally conceded that the government revenues must be reduced, and the only question is whether they shall be reduced in the interests of farmers, working men, and the non-manufacturing class, or solely in the interests of mill and factory bosses.

One of the most useful books ever written for printers has just been completed by Mr Arthur Powell, barrister-at-law, and late editor of the London Printers' Register. It is entitled The Law Specially Affecting Printers, Publishers, and Newspaper Proprietors. The chapters have been appearing from month to month in the Printers' Register for a considerable time past, and the work, containing 884 srt pages, may now be had in separate form. It is a model of thoroughness, and of concise and orderly arrangement, and should be in the library of every printer and publisher.

A trade union of lithographic printers has been formed in the United States with the double object of securing an increased duty on imported lithographed work, and of bringing about a severer construction of the tariff provisions. It is evident that nothing short of absolute prohibition of imported work will satisfy these gentlemen. A counter-agitation has been begun by the importing firms, who certainly have the sympathy of the purchasing public, and the original agitators will probably find in the end that they have brought about a reduction instead of an increase in the duty.

Among the new applications for patents in the Government Gazette is one by Basil C. Garret, of Christchurch, New Zealand, for an improved instrument for copying, description, diagram, drawings, plans, maps, music, &c., to be called The Photograph. The race for news is so keen in some districts, that the local organs cannot wait for an event to take place before it is recorded. A few days ago, the Temuka Leader announced that the steamers Pegasus and Hercules had arrived, and had been visited by a large number of people, who were courteously received by the officers. The item was published on the Thursday morning, and the steamer did not make her appearance until the evening of the same day.

Full reports of the Sydney meeting of New Zealanders are to hand. The whole affair was a "bood," got up by Messrs Morris of the Defunct Echo, in conjunction with the Sydney Protection league. The ostensible object was to have a social gathering of New Zealanders in Sydney, and it was understood that it had something to do with New Zealand scullers then in that city. Those who attended formed the room filled with Sydney protectionists, and the resolutions cut and dried. An indignant protest was made, but the speaker was bowled down, and the resolutions were telegraphed to this colony.

A worthy priest at Goulburn, N.S.W., has been giving his flock some good practical advice. In a recent sermon he forcibly urged upon them the fulfilment of a much-neglected duty—to pay the printer. This portion of his discourse deserves to be reproduced in prominent type in every paper in the world. We have no doubt that many a man who is suffering the penalty for a crime of crime, if brought to recollect the first lapses from the path of rectitude, would find it was the neglect of this fundamental duty. How often, said this good pastor, had the proprietors to lose heavy amounts in paper and postage stamps, and how often they license all to take their newspaper and not pay for them was positive dishonesty. Scoundrels may talk glibly of the "decline of the pulpit," but while sound doctrine like this is preached the pulpit will remain a power in the land. It was an ad and had been visited by a large number of people, who would partake of the last能使. This may be flattering to the printer, but his satisfaction must be of a very qualified kind. Could not some means be devised whereby these post-mortem payments might be credited to the bank account of the man to whom they rightfully belong?

Three months ago we referred to the peculiar circumstances attending the publication of an article from the Financial Critic, an influential paper in commercial circles at home. We mentioned that it was unknown to press directories and postal registers, and that a challenge to produce a copy had not been accepted. The common opinion was that so much paper existed, but that two or three copies of a sheet bearing that title had been specially printed for insertion in the Critic and, significantly enough, which of the two Mr Green would have inserted. Mr G., probably thinking the Critic was as powerless for evil as for good, refused the advertisement, telling Mr Beall he might go to the place of final doom. As might have been expected, the unfavourable article appeared, and, to make it effective, copies of the paper were sent to all the shareholders of the company. Mr Green called on Mr Beall and thrashed him, with the object, as he asserted, of exposing his system of blackmail in a court of law; but Mr B. took no action against him. At Christmas-time, having incorporated in the season of the year, Mr Green (who surely had been reading Christmas literature) attempted to effect a reconciliation, and a meeting was arranged. The perambulations Beall made ample preparations. He bargained with several ruffians strong, which were on a number of their professional bruises—and when the meeting took place, the fight fell upon the vermin Green, and nearly killed him. A much-quoted half of the above account is inserted in the satisfaction, no doubt, of those papers which copied its article on Men of Mark in Finance. Did Mr Beall write two articles about Sir Julius, and politely ask him which he would prefer to have inserted?

The typeface used is Times New Roman.
Red Copying Ink.—Dissolve 50 parts of extract of logwood in a mortar in 150 parts of distilled water without the aid of heat; add 2 parts of chromic acid, and set aside. After twenty-four hours add a solution of 3 parts of oxalic acid, 20 parts of oxalate of ammonia, and 40 parts of sulphate of alum in 200 parts of distilled water, and again set aside for 24 hours. Now raise the mixture once to boiling in a bright copper kettle, add 50 parts of vinegar, and, after cooling, fill into bottles and cork. After a fortnight decant. This ink is red in thin layers, gives excellent copies in brownish color, and turns blackish brown upon the paper.—English Mechanic.

Violet Copying Ink.—Dissolve 40 parts of extract of logwood, 5 of oxalic acid, and 30 parts of sulphate of alum in 800 parts of distilled water and 10 parts of glycerine; let stand 24 hours; then add a solution of 5 parts of bichromate of potassium in 100 parts of distilled water, and again set aside for 24 hours. Now raise the mixture once to boiling in a bright copper boiler, mix with it, while hot, 50 parts of wood vinegar, and, when cold, put into bottles. After a fortnight decant it from the sediment. In thin layers, this ink is reddish violet; it writes dark violet, and furnishes bluish violet copies.—English Mechanic.

An Improved “Graph.”—The Papier Zeitung gives the following directions for making an improved “graph.”—Soak four parts of best clear glue in a mixture of five parts pure water and three parts ammonia (presumably liquor ammonia) until the glue is thoroughly softened. Warm it until the glue is dissolved, and add three parts of granulated sugar and eight parts of glycerine, stirring well and letting it come to the boiling point. While hot, paint it upon clean white blotting paper, with a broad brush, until the blotting paper is thoroughly soaked and a thin coating remains on the surface. Allow it to dry for two or three days, and then it is ready for use. The writing or drawing to be copied is done with the usualiline ink upon writing paper. Before transferring to the blotting paper, wet the latter with a sponge or brush and clean water, and allow it to stand one or two minutes. Place the written side down and stroke out any air bubbles, and then, by the whole to gentle pressure, remove the written paper, and a number of impressions can then be taken in the ordinary way. When the impressions begin to grow weak, wet the surface of the “graph” again. This “graph” does not require washing off, but simply laying away for 24 to 36 hours, when the surface will be ready for a new impression.

F. W. BOYNTON
PRINTERS' BROKER
AND WHOLESALE STATIONER
FORT-ST., AUCKLAND.

Agent for Ward, Lock, & Co.'s Publications.

BABER & RAWLINGS
PRINTERS' BROKERS
FORT-STREET, AUCKLAND.


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NEW ZEALAND BRANCH: CRAWFORD-ST., DUNEDIN.

Importers of all Kinds of Printing and Bookbinding Machinery
Type, Printing Inks, &c.
PAPER, PRINTING INKS, &c., IN STOCK.
Our Exchanges.

The American Art Printer is a full biographical supplement in No. 6—a photo-portrait of a lady, in steel-stipple, deliciously executed from a pen drawing. It is especially enriched with the press and borders. These are done at the office of the Art Printer. This work must be seen to be appreciated.

In every respect this valuable paper advances. It is now double the size of its first number, and promises us a surprise for the new year. Its literary matter is practical as usual, and it will have the interest, and for the new year. Its literary matter is practical as usual, and we read with interest its brief biography of one of the best American printers, whom we hope to see in future. All the numbers of this grand magazine are each printed independently. We hope that this will be altered in volume in time to be in consequence printed. The Island is in itself a printer's library. The December number contains 72 pages, not one of which we would care to miss. There are, as usual, some fine specimens of process blocks, and In the Printer, the two proprietors each contribute valuable articles and hints on their particular specialties. Mr. Barlow shows a plate of six coats, produced by combining respectively rose lake, lemon yellow, and orange blue, with black, in definite proportions. Six more to follow, compounded of three colors. All the art-printers will appreciate the value of this sheet. All have found the difficulty of the printing, the waste of time and ink involved, and the further difficulty, when the result was secured, of determining, for future guidance, the proportions of each color. And it is the property of black so to disguise the colors mixed with it, that without considerable practice the pressmen scarcely know how to begin. In thus giving the trade the benefit of his own taste and long experience, Mr. Barlow is doing valuable work. He has his own theory of complementary colors, which is disputed by Mr. A. V. Haight, and an interesting discussion between these two authorities is in progress. Mr. Richardson shows some work adorned with curiously waved and twisted rule—a kind of display in which he excels. In addition to the plates there are 24 quarto pages in the present issue, all filled with practical matter.

Our admirable contemporary, the Paper World, has just entered on its eleventh half-yearly volume. We have bound files of this paper almost from the beginning, and prize it highly.

Salutary Circular contains interesting letters, full of trade notes, from London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Manchester, and Birmingham. This is a useful quarterly that has the largest circulation of any trade paper in existence.

Conner’s Typographic Messenger comes out in mourning for the late J. M. Conner, the head of the firm, whose death we noted last year, and contains a brief and appreciative notice. This notice, together with the biographical sketch, is set in the eye-torturing ‘Cosmopolitan—a pretty enough letter for a line or two, but not a body of text. It is a piece of flattery, which is characterized as ‘misleading.’ The greater part of the number is taken up with a good display of novelties, noted elsewhere.

The American Lithographer and Printer is always a welcome exchange. Some art supplements are printed in a number of which we have a copy. The cover is of interest. The text is printed in the gold standard, and the margin cropped off closer still on the outside. And the composition and proof-reading are often faulty. Such slip as ‘brother’ and pen, in one paragraph of about half-a-dozen lines, annoy the reader.

Press and Type is greatly printed as usual, and full of interesting matter.

Brevita Typography, Madrid, is as usual principally occupied with Schlichter & Geiscke’s novelties, for which the publishers hold the Spanish agency. In the latest number there is an article on new locks, and a page of new cuts, including illustrations of bull-fighting, concerts, fêtes, &c.

The American Printer is as profusely and beautifully illustrated as ever. The place of honor is occupied by an account of Cape Breton Island, and a poem by Joseph Clark. "Olivia Delaflamée is a powerfully written serial, and increases in interest. The gem of the number is the letter from America to America, and the poem that follows it, which is not only the finest work by this eccentric and somewhat barbaric writer, but what we have not seen before. It is one of the most perfect short poems any American writer has ever produced. It contains fourteen stanzas, and though not to be appreciated, the poem requires to be read and studied as a whole, we cannot refrain from quoting two:

There are pages and God’s own syllables,

They please so friendly, they say;

So greatly upward to his cafe.

If we might only learn to read it!

We might only learn to read and know

Clara’s book of eighteen hundred years ago!

I think we then should all rejoice,

Should know the language of the world,

Should joy with one wide common voice

As the joy the earth deriv’d from

Could we but read we Christ would have us read.

Then might we know the living God indeed.

The engravings are as usual admirable in design and execution. We would, however, except the full-page illustration on p. 521, a horrible realistic picture of a corpse on the sea-shore—it is, we think, outside the true field of art, and moreover according to the French than the English standard. The pulpit, the household, and health topics, have each as before, their own departments.

We are in receipt of two numbers of the St. Paul Literary Society, equally printed and readable. Review of current literature, freely illustrated with the best engravings from new books.

The leading exponent of typographical progress in America.

The Pacific Printer.

All the New Ideas. See free to foremen of printing offices on application—Pacific Printer Publishing Company, P.O. Box 292, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

Rubber Stamps

Manufactured in the best style at the office of this paper. A good supply of self-inking and dashless.

The Printers’ Universal Book of Reference, by W. F. Case. An excellent handbook, containing valuable tables and much practical information. On sale at the office of this paper. Price $5.00.

A New York publisher sends Typo his circular and price-list.—A four-cent stamp was wasted.

A surveyor at Otaki has applied for a patent for an improved method of advertising.—The Manawatu Standard thinks he can’t improve on the newspaper.

The fine illustrated weekly the Deutsche Illustrirte Zeitung, has been incorporated with its splendid rival Uber Land und Meer. The latter is said to have the largest circulation of any illustrated paper in the world.

Never too late to Mont, in the Napier public library, had, from long usage, become somewhat dilapidated. One of the borrowers took the trouble to patch it up. On the book, being replaced on the shelves, a slip fell out, upon which was written:

Never too late to mend! That’s true.

So, with the aid of brush and sealed slip, I’ve made this ill-used book like new.

The concluding sentence in the following paragraph from the Matanzas Express is rather unkind: “A gentleman residing in Green brought into the office last week a thistle of unusual height—it measured over seven feet from the root to the topmost leaf. It was not a Scotch thistle, but one of the edible variety euphemistically termed sow-thistles, to which doubtless are said to be very partial.” A great many were attracted into the porch of our office to examine the curiosity.

It is a curious fact that it is always the man who does not know one note from another who perpetually hums and whistles to the distraction of his neighbors. Similarly, it is he who does not know poetry from prose, who is always talking liberties with the poets.

A contemporary number of the Duree Post is thus:

There is not in the world a valley so sweet,

As the Vale of Avon, where the bright waving wave

And thus is Shakespeare shorn by another:

All the world’s a stage, and

Men and women merely players.

What may happen to a reporter in Queensland is illustrated by the case of Mr. Dodgson, who, as a representative of the Border Post, attended an Easter meeting of the Church of England, and to his great surprise—not being a member of that communion—found himself elected churchwarden!
Typography

Published on the last Saturday in each Month.

A Newspaper and Review

Subscription: 5/- per annum, in advance. Beyond the colony, 6/-.
Any person sending twelve prepaid subscriptions, will receive thirteen copies.
Advertisements, 3 inch.—Wide column, 6/-; narrow column, 3/-.
Situations wanted, 1/.
Discount on standing advts.

R. Coupland Harding
Publisher and Printer, Napier.

The Tarakasi Herald says Harding's Almanac is the cheapest, best printed, and certainly the most carefully compiled almanac issued in New Zealand, and that it is a specimen of typography, no book yet printed in New Zealand can be said to have come anything near it.

The proposed company to take over the Evening News has not been formed, and the paper is now being farmed by the staff. The dispute between Mr Ives and the former proprietors has been amicably settled.

Mr Frank Cameron, reporter on the Timaru Herald, whose portrait appears in the pamphlet describing the celebrated Hall case, was on Feb. 4th made the recipient of a handsome present by the staff of the paper, on the eve of his marriage.

On the 26th January, about fifty journalists from all parts of Victoria attended a banquet to do honor to Mr B. Haverfield, editor of the Bendigo Advertiser, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his arrival in Australia. In the course of the proceedings he was presented with a purse of sovereigns and a handsome address. He is believed to be the oldest press man in Australia.

Mr G. B. Dickinson, a noted papermaker of Holyoke, Mass., died on the 26th December at the age of 65, from the effects of an accident.

We must regret to hear of the death of Mr T. A. Hogging, late secretary of the Auckland branch of the N.Z.T.A., and a contributor to our columns. Mr Hogging died on the 5th February, from the effects of the rupture of a blood vessel.

We regret to see recorded in our American exchanges the death of the Hon. Sterling P. Rounds, one of the best known printers in the States, and who for seven years held the office of Government printer at Washington. He died of pneumonia, after an illness of ten days.

The Roman Catholic Church has lost a distinguished theologian and writer in the person of Andreas Raes, Bishop of Strasburg, founder of the periodical Der Katholik. Deceased had attained a good old age, being well advanced in his 94th year.

Bi-weekly Paper in Canterbury for sale. For particulars, apply by letter to Seller, Typo office.

Old-established Good Going Printing Business in Dunedin for sale.—Apply to Cowan & Co., Crawford-st, Dunedin.


For Sale, about 1000lb Miller & Broom's Nonpareil No. 20, (large face.) Quite new; never been laid. Will be sold cheap for cash. — Downie, Walker, & Co., Limited, Herald Office, Napier.

For Sale.—A Demy Alston Press, also a Formslop Alston Press, both in good order.—For particulars, apply at the office of this paper.

The General Post Office in Wellington, destroyed by fire in April last, is to be re-built at a cost of £15,000.

The centesimal number of the Sydney Morning Herald of the 24th January consisted of thirty pages, the largest newspaper ever published in the colonies.

The verdict of the jury in the Pahiatua Star preliminary note case has been upset on appeal. Mr Justice Richmond holding that the seizure of the memorandum as to renewal was a material alteration, unauthorized by the receiver, and therefore rendered the note void.

The following ingenious aerostatical arrangement of an appropriate Scripture text (John xv 10) as a motto for the Y.M.C.A., is from the Chester Bulletin, Pennsylvania:

We have not chosen us, but you have chosen us. And I have found you.

In the composing-room of the Boston Advertiser, a strict order was lately issued that Christian names were to be invariably indicated by initials; the name in no instance to be printed in full. The next issue contained mention of G. Cleveland, G. Washington, and so on. The order was revoked when the editor found Don Quixote's squire figuring on a proof-sheets as "S. Pansa."

The Gauloks has discovered (after the event) that the election of M. Carteret to the Presidency might have been predicted by any one versed in cryptography, by properly arranging the names of the other candidates, thus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paris</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berlin</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moscow</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

An enterprising weekly contemporary has illustrated its serial with a large portrait of the heroine. The block is an old fashion-cut illustrating a somewhat antiquated style of head-dress, but as the lady has a very pretty face, it comes in very well for its present purpose, and will probably figure in a similar capacity on many future occasions.
"JAPANESE" VIGNETTES.

Our last article briefly described the original Japanese series, brought out by the Johnson Foundry in 1879. It is perhaps unfortunate that this combination was ever described as a "border," for it is not in any way adapted for such a purpose. Its legitimate use is to occupy large and awkward blank spaces in open work, particularly in the corners. Looking over the pages of the Typographic Advertiser in which these designs are displayed, the compositor cannot fail to note how very few of the combinations are available for regular jobs. It is easy to build up a pretty and effective design, which shall cover great part of a card; but if there are any lines to be brought out in the work, the compositor's task is not by any means so simple.

It is only in a very limited class of work that designs of this description can be used. In the United States, business men adopt ornate and often grotesque fashions in their advertising, which would not be tolerated in the colonies. The old English traditional style of severely plain display in business stationery has much to recommend it, and imposes a very wholesome restriction upon the vagaries of the "artistic" comp. The ordinary billhead, business card, or memorandum form is simply disfigured by designs which bear no reference to the text. So also is a pamphlet cover, when the subject is of a solid or serious kind. In the case of light literature, great freedom is allowed; and on ball programmes, menu cards, and similar classes of work, the Japanese vignettes may be judiciously and appropriately used. But our own experience is, that there is a want of completeness about the series, which renders it necessary to supplement it by brass-rule (as is freely done in the founder's specimen), or by ordinary borders. The succeeding series brought out by the same foundry—the "Zigzag," "Oriental," and Chinese designs—all contain sorts which work in well with the Japanese designs, and add to their usefulness.

Designs in Typography.

Some of the saddest perversions of type ornaments we have seen have been attempts to bring out the Japanese combinations in colors and bronze. That they are susceptible of effective and admirable treatment in color, some of the American printers have proved; but their successful use in this way is very exceptional. No combination ever engraved contains a greater variety of striking effects in black-and-white and the intermediate shades. When printed, as is often the case, in patches of blue and red, with an ill-conditioned roller, and ink of inferior grade, all the harmonies and contrasts of light and shade are lost, and the whole design becomes a vulgar blotch. It is the safer course to use such combinations only in black; and unless ink, rollers, and paper are of fine quality, not to use them at all.

On Saturday, 27th February, a boy named John Robert Whiterod, aged fifteen, a printers' apprentice, and son of an engine-driver on the Greystown-Woodside line, was bathing in a water-hole on the Moraun plain, and, being seized with cramp, sank in the water beyond his depth. His younger brother and another boy saw the accident, and the brother plunging into the water, stretched out his hand to save him. But the drowning lad, who had risen to the surface, refused to take it, saying as he sank again: "No, I won't; we'll both be drowned. Good-by. Remember me to mother and father."—The greatest literary genius of our time might immortalize, but could not adorn, heroism such as this.
To find the proverbial needle in the haystack is easier than to discover any special item in a serial publication; and yet for a trade paper to publish an index is the exception rather than the rule. Our own practice is to keep a rough general index of items which we are required to require for future reference, and we have only to turn up our files. With the present issue, we present our subscribers with a classified and analytical index to our first volume. If an item is worth noting it is included, and those who possess a file of Type for 1887 can now at once turn up any item to which they wish to refer.

We have received a copy of Smith’s Poverty Bay and Wairoa Almanac for the current year. The book, which contains 164 pages of neat press, is well printed, on good paper. The foreword matter, with the exception of the parts specially referring to the East Coast, is the same as in Brett’s Auckland Almanac. A good deal of trouble appears to have been taken to bring the Poverty Bay information down to date; but the somewhat rose-colored account of the oil industry would bear a little toning down. Advertisements and reading-matter are a good deal mixed—a questionable advantage to advertisers, and a great defect in a book of reference.

We have not hitherto quoted any of the numerous references to our journal which have appeared in the colonial papers—they are doubtless of more interest to ourselves than to our readers. In a late number of the Lake County Press, however, we find a long notice, which shows at all events a full appreciation of the objects we have kept in view. «Upon matters relating to trade,» says the Press, «Type adopts principles and eschews detail. One good aim—the first, perhaps—of the editor, is to make Type of practical value to printers. There is no doubt that they may improve their workmanship to a very considerable extent by studying Type’s pages. It would be pleasant to see the printers, when they hear so much about technical education, be a great advantage to other trades if they had a journal which could give such explicit instructions to tradesmen, young and old. Readers are kept abreast of the times, for Type notices every improvement or new invention of importance in connexion with printing. To newspaper apprentices especially do we recommend Type.» When there is in the colony such a profitable production those interested should mark their sense of its worth by giving the necessary support. Testimonies like these are the more valuable because unsought; and they confirm us in the idea that our paper fills a useful place in the journalism of Australia.

In a certain colonial town some months ago, two gentlemen with «a little list» went from house to house with a painful story of a literary man of commanding genius and noble aspirations, whose periodical was on the point of collapse. A little timely assistance, it was hinted, would avert the threatened financial disaster, and enable him to start it on a fresh basis, and make it a grand success. Those who were wise hardened their hearts and buttoned their pockets—others, more sympathetic, contributed their shillings and half-crowns, and attached their names to the paper without reading it. They had a nice little surprise some weeks afterwards, in the shape of a documenment from an officer of the Supreme Court, headed «In the bankrupt estate of the O.—D.—newspaper»—in which they were notified that a claim would shortly be made upon them for their share of the liabilities: «but as a preliminary, the sum of £—(about three times the amount of their contribution) was demanded in liquidation of the affairs of the O.—D.—newspaper!» The good-natured subscribers found themselves involved in the past and prospective liabilities of two rotten concerns—one in actual process of liquidation, and the other insolvent. And—unkindest of all—the contributors, who, however injudicious, are respectable citizens, have the mortification of finding themselves registered as part-proprietors of two periodicals which, having once seen, they would not care to touch, even with a pair of tongs!—Need we enforce the moral of this little story?
Recent Specimens.

From Messrs. Y. & J. Figgins we have a copy of their latest specimen-book of types and catalogue of printing materials. The first thing to strike the printer is the reduction in price of certain classes of fancy fonts. In one instance the reduction is from 4s. to 2s.

There is no great show of novel styles, either in plain or ornamental letter. We notice a good heavy "Latin Expanded No. 2"—a letter of the concise style, with lower-case; a series of "Memorial," with small-caps, in the American style of flourished roman; a pretty plan "Circular No. 2," with small-caps (an unusual feature) and flourished initial and terminal lower-case letters; a fine heavy-faced "Heading" script, 4- and 5-line characters; two larger sizes of the "Condensed Old English," bringing the series up to 4-line pics (these are probably cut by another hand, as the character differs in several respects from the smaller sizes); one larger and four smaller sizes of "Oaxton," 2-line English to nonpareil; and a very minute "Imprint Sanserif" on nonpareil body. There is a page of "cursive" ornaments, small silhouette figures, suitable either for word ornaments or ranging in rows in old-style printing; and several new running borders—one for two colors—in the German style. This, however, is not Figgins' specialty, and we are not aware that a simple one of his border designs originated in his foundry. Among the cuts, we see some new designs for games, and society emblems. The book is chiefly characterized by the great variety of beautiful book and newspaper fonts, titling letters, &c., and by the large variety of foreign characters, Greeks, Oriental, &c. In this latter respect the volume now to hand is not so complete as one we recently saw in the hands of an agent; but there are several lines worthy of note. There is an old small Greek, containing many sorts no longer cut; a beautiful "meatial" Greek, which is cast on three bodies; a nonpareil "fat-face" Greek, sanserif style, suitable for lexicon work; and a long primer "inscription" Greek—in addition to the ordinary body-fonts, ranging from double-pica to diamond. There are also fonts of Hebrew, Rabinical, Copice, Russian, Polish, Saxon, Irish, and Doomsday, "erased" type, and "peculiars" in all sizes. The composition of the "Oaxton" series of black after many years is a sign of the tendency of modern printing. So long ago as 1855, Vincent Figgins cut a two-line long primer face of this letter for a fac-simile reprint of The Game and Plays of the Cheese; but it was regarded only as a curiosity, and for many years had a very limited sale. Lately, its value in display has been recognized; and last year, Bauer & Co., of Stuttgart, brought out a series, which had a large sale in England; the Johnson Foundry, Philadelphia, and the Dickinson Foundry, Boston, followed; and now we see Figgins has completed the series of a character which has not only merits of its own, but possesses a special interest as that in which some of the first English printer's books appeared.

Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler show a new dummy angular script under the name of "Jewel," "Cadence," a very light and rather pretty eccentric, with lower-case; "Challenge," a bold old-face sloping roman; and "Caprice," a rugged and roughly-cut eccentric, expanded caps only.

Marder, Luce, & Co. have brought out a neat light condensed eccentric under the title of "Aassyrin." The letters are well-shaped, excepting the h, m, n, and u, which are awkwardly sprawled. A pretty condensed flourished roman, "Utopian," by the same house, has several novel features. The lower-case letters are run from the centre of the caps; all the small sorts are cast on two bodies, the smaller body precisely fitting into a mortise on the right-hand side of the cap A, C, L, K, and seven other sorts. There is an extra cap A and H, with a projecting flourish on the left-hand side, also fitting into the mortised caps; and the effect, with Ch and Th in one piece, is very like engraved work.

"It is a bad sign," writes the Wairarapa Star, in a very melancholy tone, "to find police business dull. It is only at rare intervals that the police can run in a drunken man." Alas for the good old times!

The Napier News announces that it is doing its best daily to "educate," one of its contemporaries in geography, history, and politics. It was, perhaps, with this intention that it published the following information about Cardinal Newman: "—Didn't he have a grand discussion with Gladstone once?—Rather, it was that at the time the Vatican degrees (sic) were issued by Pope Leo in 1874, Gladstone wrote a magnificent series of pamphlets etc., against certain doctrines laid down, and Newman went for William Ewart most manfully in his Apologia pro Vita Sua. The discussion created a great sensation at the time, because Newman and Gladstone were old friends. The Apologia, which, as its name implies, was of a personal character, appeared in 1864, and had its origin in a literary quarrel with Kingsley. The first of Mr Gladstone's pamphlets on the Vatican decrees came out in November, 1874, and the second in 1876. The News must have been reading its history backwards.

An East Coast paper which publishes a leader once in about three months has just come out with a long article on the subject of newspapers and the manner in which they should be conducted. A "A" attack upon the Auckland Leader, which is published by few Aucklanders, who can afford to spend a little money for the purpose of cramming their heads and narrow minds down other people's throats, is a paper that thus presumes to stand forth as a representative of New Zealand journalism is a semi-weekly of twenty-four columns, eighteen of which are occupied by "dummies"—the identical paper which we referred to in our article on "Filthy Literature" as containing an indecent advertisement, which still adorns its columns! The printer is not even a journalist, and his paper is apparently run merely as an advertising adjunct to his brewery. The only subject of its value is in its advertising section, which contains a variety of printer's combs and foreign articles which are of interest to the printer. The paper is well-printed, and contains a variety of printer's combs and foreign articles which are of interest to the printer. The paper is well-printed, and contains a variety of articles of interest to the printer.

The ingenious compositors of the Patea Press have worked off a most unkind blunder at the expense of a local solicitor: "Mr H.," he tells us, "I opened the case, and set out the points on which he lied for a verdict in his favor."—An Illinois paper, apologising for describing a townswoman as a "villainous lounging woman," when "versatile lawyer," intended, explained, that the good reader, mostly reading it, assumed by the name of an "esthetic."—A southern paper, describing a reporter's duties, says, "Fugitives as pirates are drilled into their proper places," the context revealing that fugitives is intended. —A Wairarapa paper reports that a former incumbent of Greytown House, who has been employed to the incumbency of Killessen, which includes the chaplaincy to the millinery, is a man of an old school. According to the Napier News, they are tolerably lively as well. It reports the following astonishing scientific fact: "When pursued by a swift dog, the common grey hair jumps about nine feet clear on level ground."—The Auckland Herald in enumerating the works undertaken by the local harbor board, turned "polishing and painting," into "publishing and printing." The editor attributes the blunder to unconscious carelessness on the part of the comp. Bad copy, more likely.—The Catholic Times, in a leader, says, "It is a certain supposition, too great a tax on our credulity, that the N. Z. Methodist has apologized to a reverend lecturer, whose "humorous" address the compositor (sky dog) described as "amusing."—A paragraph in the round relating to an American millionaire who has accumulated over fifteen thousand dollars in half as many years, and the absurdity of the item does not appear to have been detected.—An erudite Napier newspaper attributes the hymn "From Greenland's icy mountains" to "H. Weber."
Types, and their History.


I know no more fascinating subject of research than is dealt with in the two volumes before us. The two works—one by an American printer, the other by an English typefounder—though quite different in plan of construction, in many respects cover the same ground. Caxton and Caslon cannot fail to figure prominently in any account of historic types; and the historian of the English foundries is of necessity compelled to refer freely to the general history of the art.

Mr. DeVinne brings to his task the qualities of keen observation, industrious research, and accurate reasoning which have characterized his former contributions to the history of typography. As a printer, he is at the head of the craft; to him no operation is unfamiliar, and no detail is trivial or unimportant; and he is, moreover, acquainted with the processes of type-manufacture. In the beautified book before us, he traces the development of the printed character, from the heavy black-letter of the Great Bible of 1445—the earliest and most precious of printed books—to the beautifully-formed roman letters of modern typography. The illustrations are numerous and valuable, and the author must possess a veritable museum of quaint faces from all parts of Europe, many of his specimens of ancient style being composed from fonts in his possession. The last specimen shown is the eccentric Harper, of which, and kindred styles, Mr. DeVinne briefly remarks, "They do not put the standard or approved form of Roman letter out of fashion." What strikes us as an omission is, that there is no specimen of or even allusion to the reformed roman of M. Motteron, a gentleman who has ideas of his own as to what constitutes legibility in type, and can afford to carry them into effect. Several important works have been printed in the character, and intensely ugly as it is, it has its admirers, and may fairly claim a place among historic printing types.

Mr. DeVinne's little book concludes as follows:

That the Roman letter is not free from fault, every one will admit. There are letters that might be altered with advantage; there are sounds that need a new character; but every attempt at the reformation of our letters has failed—and there have been many between the real character of Bishop Wilkins and the phenotypes of Isaac Pitman. The art of printing seems to have fixed the forms beyond the possibility of reconstruction.

It is scarcely safe to venture a forecast of this kind. Ten years ago the same writer regarded a reformed system of type bodies as impossible,—to-day it seems within measurable distance.

Mr. Reed's book is the work of a practical typefounder and a diligent student of the early annals of the art. It is a large and elaborate work, representing, as the author says, "the labor of several years in what may be considered some of the untraced by-paths of English typography." It is interesting to note, that as regards the methods of the early type-manufacturers, Mr. Reed holds substantially the same views as Van der Linde and De Vinne. The theory of moveable types cut in wood he unhesitatingly rejects, and the more plausible suggestion of sculpto-fusi types—engraved on cast metal bodies—he examines and discards. Mr. DeVinne dates the invention of printing properly so-called from the invention of the type-mould on the modern principle. Mr. Reed thinks the adjustable mould was not known to all the early printers, and that it was kept a profound secret by those who possessed it. He says:

The marked difference of style and excellence in the typography of certain of the earliest books leads us to accept the theory that two schools of typography existed side-by-side in the infancy of the art—one a rude school, which, not having the secret of the more perfect appliances of the inventors, cast its letters by some primitive method, probably using moulds of sand or clay, in which the entire type had been moulded. Such types may have been perforated and held together in lines by a wire.

The interesting discovery, in 1878, of a handful of fifteenth-century types in the bed of the river Saone, near Lyons, does not throw much light on the matter. The fact that some of these were perforated gives color to the theory that the earliest types were wired or threaded in lines; but the object of the hole is uncertain. Mr. Reed suggests that the types so pierced were models used in forming clay moulds, and that they were strong together when not in use. Mr. Ottley looks upon a turned line in the Speculum as strong presumptive evidence that the types were threaded. This is a very doubtful argument. It is easy, and not uncommon, for a careless compositor, in correcting, to replace a line in an inverted position. Ancient types had no nick, but the same purpose seems to have been partly served by chamfering off one angle at the foot. In the first chapter, Mr. Reed writes of the old xylographs as having been printed with the froton. Mr. DeVinne, in his Invention of Printing, has given reasons which to a printer amount to a demonstration, that the froton process was an impracticable and entirely imaginary one, and that some kind of press must have been used from the first.

It is not only to the student of typography that Mr. Reed's book is of interest. It throws valuable side-lights on many passages in the national and religious history of the last four centuries. Particularly noticeable in this respect is the chapter on The Star-Chamber Founders and the London Polyglot, which we take to be a hitherto unwritten page of English history. A passage like this has more than a technical interest:

The original preface to the Polyglot contained an honorable reference to Cromwell, who had, from the first, encouraged the undertaking and materially assisted it by remitting the tax on the paper imported from abroad for the use of the work. But the Protector's death took place in the year after the publication; and the Restoration, which followed two years later, was made the occasion for a somewhat ignoble act of service, on the part of Waller, who cancelled the last three leaves of the preface, and added a dedication to Charles II, in which, among other attacks on the memory of his former patron, he referred to Cromwell as the Draco ille magnus.

Mr. Reed and Mr. DeVinne are in full agreement as to the debased character of the earlier modern-faced romans—the flat-serifed, fat-faced, hair-lined fonts that continued in vogue up to about 1820, and still survive in publications like the Quarterly Review. However, this type marked the transition period between the ill-balanced and artificial old-face, and the beautiful modern roman—the most perfect and artistic character ever devised; and which, in point of beauty, is not likely ever to be surpassed, though changes of some importance may yet be made in our very imperfect alphabet. The transition to the old-face of the last century has Mr. Reed's approval. To our mind it is a blot on the typography of the age—a pitiful sham, and an anachronism at the best.

Mr. DeVinne's book is beautifully printed on super paper, in one of the most graceful and symmetrical of modern fonts. Mr. Reed's, in paper, type, and binding, is modelled on the books of last century,—and if inked with balls and printed on an old hand-press, would have been a very fair imitation. The margin at the head of the pages is mean, and is in some places reduced by bad folding. Books like this will in days to come be the despair of bibliophiles.

The old-style craze was at its height twenty years ago, when nearly every printing-office had caught the infection; but we are glad to see many signs of its steady decline. The printing is exceedingly correct—with the exception of a letter drawn out or broken off here and there, we have noted only one typographic error.—Applegarth for Applegarth.
TYPO

31 March, 1888.

On this principle we give in this issue Mr J. M. Conner’s reply to Mr Schraube’s article on Electromatrices. We think that the article in the Messenger leaves the subject in the same position as before. Mr Conner makes the most of the weak points of the electro process. But he ‘doth protest too much, methinks.’ If the matrices are so bad and untrustworthy, why do they use them? And as we have already remarked, in his former article on the subject, there is an unmistakable admission that he does, though not for body-founts. Bentum, Waldo, & Co. use them for their body-founts, and there is no better cut type manufactured, though the originals are machine-engraved on type-metal. Moreover, their founts are ‘self-spacing,’ so that the slightest inaccuracy, if it existed, would be fatal to their scheme and to the sale of their type. So far as we can ascertain, the type produced by the new process is not necessarily inferior in any respect to that manufactured by the older and more costly method.

The other point raised has really nothing to do with quality, though Mr Conner and all other writers on his side confuse the two. The fact that the process is misused is no reason why the typefounder and printer should not profit by its legitimate application. The man who appropriates another’s design is guilty of an immoral and dishonest act. The particular method employed cannot affect the general principle. Yet strangely enough, Caslon, writing some years ago on the subject, could see no dishonesty in the copying of a design, provided that the copyist went to the trouble and expense of cutting his own punches! It is, we believe, a peculiarity of punch-cutting that the mechanical labor is more costly than the artistic skill which supplies the original. Between electrotyping another man’s design and cutting it by hand, according to Caslon, ‘there is all the difference between honorable emulation and dishonorable appropriation.’ We cannot see it. The man who stole his brother’s ready-made could undersell his rival who only stole the material; but the two rogues occupied precisely the same moral plane.

Logotype printing has long been a dream of inventors; it has been tried many times—occasionally, as in the case of The Times, on an extensive scale—but has never been approved by practical men. The first founts used in England, by Caxton and DeWorde, contained many more double than single characters; but these gradually diminished until the sole remaining sorts are the five f-combinations—and as the kern of the f is now generally abolished, these are no longer required, and are often omitted in job-founts. Even the diphthongs a and ae are disregarded in some offices, and separate letters used, notwithstanding the offensive appearance of Latin words so printed. The early Greeks abounded in ligatures, which have been entirely abandoned in modern founts. To a very limited extent the logotype system would be of use. If the five f-combinations were dropped, and their places supplied by th, ing, ly, and, ed, there would be a marked gain in facility of composition. For example, other, landed, landing, winged, bc, could be set up with three types, thing, lying, and the constantly recurring termination ingly, with two. Three years ago, in Caslon’s Circular, the subject was dealt with, and (except on a limited scale, for special work), logotypes were condemned. However, a visit to Paris, where the logotype system of M. Noizette has been in use for some years, has converted the head of the Caslon Foundry, and that progressive house is now manufacturing cases and logotypes on the Noizette system, adapted to the English language. There are 480 logotypes in the French system, and Messrs Caslon are casting 550. The special feature of the invention is the logotype case, which contains the sorts upright in columns on an inclined plane, with a rolling weight behind the types in each groove. When the system is mastered, about 30 per cent. is saved in composition. We are as sceptical as ever as to the practical value of the scheme. The enormous number of sorts, and extra weight of type required, and the fact that distribution on this or any other logotype system, is practically a re-composition of the matter, will be found to be fatal objections in practical use. In a ‘fancy’ office with a specially trained staff, the system might succeed admirably; but it is too transcendental for every-day work and workers. We would rather that the enterprising London firm had turned their attention to the self-spacing system, by which an equal saving of time is effected in composition, without extra sorts or troublesome and costly special cases.

The time-honored ‘Reuter’ has given place in the colonial papers to an Australian press association. The change is deplorable. The conductor appears to have a weakness for ancient geography and archeology in general, and recently wired from Australia to New Zealand the date of the death of Alexander the Great.

At a recent meeting of the self-constituted ‘Protection League’ it was resolved to apply to the Government to pay the expenses of the delegates to Wellington. The cool impudence of the proposal was somewhat remarkable, even from such a source—but the amazing part of the incident is that the Government accorded to the request! The precedent is a dangerous one, and this unwarrantable abuse of authority will seriously affect the stability of the ministry.

Open confession is good for the soul. A recently-established country contemporary thus acknowledges the ineffectiveness of its staff: ‘We feel that we owe an apology to our readers, and especially to our correspondents, for the printer’s errors that have crept into our first few numbers. The explanation to be found to this fact is that we are in the establishment many of us, from the editor to the apprentices, who are entirely new to the work. We hope, however, to improve as we go on.’ The easiest way to improve would be to engage a few competent hands. Typos is sorry to say that just now a good many such are looking for work, and seeking in vain.

A contributor to the Auckland Leader is writing a series of articles on ‘Local Poets.’ The subject might fittingly be dealt with in the same brief fashion as that of the celebrated chapter on ‘Snakes in Ireland.’ A good many volumes of rhymes of various degrees of merit have appeared from time to time; but have speedily passed into oblivion. Mr Draken has written clever squibs in the Irish brogue, but his serious verses are a failure, and he is no more a poet than he is a statesman. The scene of Domat’s great poem is laid in New Zealand, and his descriptions are accurate and beautiful. He takes a high place among the poets of the century; but his works all made their appearance after he had ceased to be a colonist. The writer in the Leader makes the surprising statement that ‘Smith and Amoat was praised by Dr. Arnold, the worthy master of Rugby school.’ Arnold died in 1842—thirty years before the poem saw the light.

The tendering system in the printing trade is fast becoming a farce. If a society requires fifteen-shillings’-worth of work, specifications must be sent round to every printer in the town, or the honorary secretary has to run the gauntlet of abuse from committee and members. During this present month a local government body called for tenders for their year’s printing. The specification showed fourteen different jobs—perhaps ten of which would be required. The gross total, reckoning every item, would be £15 or £17; the probable amount of the year’s work, £10 or £12. And this was the wording of the conditions: ‘A deposit of £10 to accompany the tender, which will be retained as security for the due fulfilment of the contract.’ The audit department requires contractors’ deposit cheques to be passed and paid in to a special account; so that for about £10-worth of work spread over a year, the printer was required to deposit the whole amount as security in advance! And tenders were sent in on these terms.
Electrotype Matrices.

Mr article on this subject, contributed by Mr Carl Schrauthedier, jun., to the *Inland Printer*, and re-published in *Typo* last October, has evoked the following reply from Mr James M. Conner, in the *Typographic Messenger*:

Mr Schrauthedier's article is misleading in several important particulars. But little reference is made to the principal custom of many foundries in using this process to copy original designs cut in steel, and it endeavors to convey that all electro-matrices made at the present time are from type cut in metal. Also an attempt is made to convince the reader that the productions of the letter-cutters are far superior to anything before done in steel, a refutation of which is found in a perusal of the specimen-books of the older foundries. Nearly all our bosom friends were also almost all of the leading scriptors, Payson Pennan and Boston having never been equalled by anything done in metal. In our opinion, the writer of the article will live many years before letters cut in metal supersedes them.

We have reproduced the matrices shown in the *Inland Printer*, and call our readers' attention to Nos. 3 and 4, made of two pieces of brass held together with rivets, which, at times, will part, the piece rising up; the force with which the metal is cut being more than can be required to produce the effect A, fig. 3, will expand the sides on the front piece of brass, and if the top is narrow, on large letters, force the brass up, causing the type cast from such a matrix to deviate in line, standing, and thickness.

The face will often pull up, making a difference in height, no matter how carefully made. It will be noticed that the square in which A stands is copper, the surrounding parts brass, and how little the force of metal required, if any quantity is cast, to bulge out the sides of the matrix. Types cut from matrices made from another founder's productions are always inferior to the originals, among other disadvantages having no shoulder on their sides, to all of which references is made in our article on "Electro-Matrix Typefounding," and we challenge any founder to refute it.

The exhibit here shown we think is sufficient to convince anyone of the superiority of solid copper matrices obtained through the agency of a steel punch, and are not the miserable makeshifts so extant being bronzed by these copyists.

The writer also states that in the larger sizes the tendency of the matrix struck from a steel punch is toward hollowness of the face. The electro-matrix has the same fault; the battery for depositing the copper not always working the same, causing defects in the backing, and with all the care of these copyists, their matrices are as a rule not uniform.

Another statement which we are positive he cannot substantiate, is that the electro-matrix exceeds the solid copper as seven or eight to one. If the writer had stated that in at least twelve of the types foundries in this country the proportion of electro-matrices is as nine to one he would have been more correct, as nearly all their faces, both newspaper and job type, are made from electro-matrices, having pirated the larger part of them from the older foundries.

Had the electro-matrix never been made, type-founding would, beyond a doubt, have been just as far advanced as it is at the present day; steel letter cutters would have increased in numbers, and judging from what has been accomplished, produced anything required, and with far superior finish and accuracy. We are informed in no small degree to the improved and perfected type casting machine for the beauty and symmetry of the type now manufactured, for without it all the cutting in the world, in steel or metal, would be of no avail.

In conclusion, we question very much if Mr. Edwin Starr, with whom we labored over thirty years ago, would consider it an honor to have originated the present system of electrotype matrices, as to our knowledge he looked upon it as a matter of dollars and cents, and precious little he received from many of those foundries. To the late John M. Wehrly must be given the credit of having first cut type in metal in this country, and he had no superior. The double great primer Rimmed Sheaves, and many of the Pennan scripts, cut in steel, attest his superiority as a cutter.

1 [Here are inserted engravings of a steel punch and copper matrix—the latter so represented, by erroneous shading, that the letter, instead of being sunk in the metal, stands out in high relief! Correct representations of the punch and matrix may be found in DeVinne's *Invention of Printing*, chap. iii, MacKelvie's *American Printer*, chap. 4, Cawson's *Crafter*, No. 3, and many other works on the art.]
Our Exchanges.

From Printing Times for January appears with a new and neatly engraved head.

No 10 of "Roundabout Papers" contains some valuable hints on the subject of light and shade in drawing. They are well worthy of study; for it is only the ignorance or neglect of these principles that makes such a dismal failure of nineteen-twelveth of the litho work executed in this country.

The Printers' Register contains the usual "Respect of the Year," and almost abates, some interesting reminiscences of Mr Joseph M. Powell, who founded the Register in 1833, with portrait, of Mr Vere Foster, who has done more real service, in a series of unceasing and extending efforts, for the advancement of his art and his country, than all the noisy 'patriots' with whom that unfortunate kind is afflicted.

The printer is out of Indian油, and uses roman everywhere, with comical effect.

The Island Printer for January gives first place to an excellent article on Mr Wright on ob composition. Mr Schraubstadter's articles on newspaper illustration are continued; and he has done some sketch representations from a single photograph illustrate the errors into which an amateur is liable to fall, and the possibilities of the "star" process invented by the writer, and now in extensive use. The number contains specimens of new type-faces, some pretty process etchings, and a colored advertisement of a printing ink factory, which is somewhat marred by what appears to be an attempt to put all the colors of the concern into one color.

The Bookmart for January is as usual, bright and readable. Julian Hawthorne writes enthusiastically of Alex. Dunns as "the greatest story-teller that has ever lived."—a verdict to which we decidedly demur.

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The Hauraki Tribune corrects the statement copied into our paper last month about Mr Robert Ross (not B) Haverfield, that he is believed to be the oldest press man in Australia. A second edition of the Courier with journalism is of a very limited sort. It had been fifteen years in the colony, and had filled the tickets of explorer, sheep-herd, and hat-keeper, before the gold discovery, and had shepherded sheep on the Bendigo Flat for years, not having the faintest idea of the boundless wealth that lay beneath his feet, and over which he daily trod. The Bendigo Advertiser was printed as a job at the Melbourne Morning Herald office for nearly a year before it was first started; but Mr Haverfield was not then one of the staff. Her death was not less than a year—but it was two years after its commencement before he joined it. His successor was recently Mr Angus Mackay, now or lately editor of the Sydney Telegraph, and who was on the press in Sydney before he joined the Advertiser. Mr Haverfield edited the Courier of the Miners, the first daily on the Victorian goldfields. He killed the Courier in about a year, and has since been engaged on the Riverina Herald.

Who is the oldest press man in Australia? Who is the oldest in New Zealand? The Pacific Printer, a record of twenty-seven years; but there are some in the colony, we suspect, who can show a much longer journalistic career.

The leading exponent of typographical progress in America.

The Pacific Printer.

All the New Ideas. Sent free to foremen of printing offices on application—Pacific Printer Publishing Company, P.O. Box 2803, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

Several improvements have been introduced into the Nautical Almanac for 1891. The astronomical correspondence of the English Mechanic says it appears to be printed from a new fount of type, being particularly clear and legible.

According to Solomon, it is advisable to train up a child in the way he should go; but the Palmerston folk have elected to their school committee a gentleman who holds a precisely opposite view. He says: "I think it is dangerous to bring up children on improper principles; they generally go the other way in after years, and then the last state is worse than the first."

A writ has been served on the Herald Newspaper Company, Wanganui, at the instance of Mr George McEwen, editor-in-chief of the Churton College estate, claiming $600 damages for libel in the publication of a letter containing certain statements in connexion with the administration of the estate. A writ for a similar amount has also been served upon Mr W. C. Field, the writer of the letter in the Herald.

A Waitara paper publishes some awful doggerel on the subject of therowning of the brave lad Whitworth. The writer jests about "a devil's marsh, a wretched paper basket" which newspaper basket could bear testimony that there are idiots at large capable of perpetrating such rubbish; but it is not often a paper is so forgetful of good taste and ordinary decency as to bare the feeling of friends and survivors by giving it publicity.

Waikato is threatened with a terrible over-dose of journalism. A second paper is now on the point of appearing at Te Arahi, and the local News now comes out twice-a-week. Preparations are being made at Hamilton for a new daily, and it is stated that the powers which control the Waikato Times are also determined to supply a daily paper at a penny on the first indication of danger from that quarter.

From Messrs Stone, Son & Co., Dunedin, we have the fifth annual issue of their Otago and Southland Directory. The volume is a large and closely printed octavo, containing nearly thirty-four pages, besides large folding maps, and is well bound in crimson cloth. The rapid growth of this work, year by year, has never been approached by any other publication of the kind in New Zealand, and for completeness and excellence of arrange- ment there is no directory in the colony to bear comparison with this. An appendix of 72 pages, entitled "New Zealand Annual," contains an almanac for the current year; summary of legislative enactments, notes on taxation, and many pages of valuable statistics. We are glad to note that this work is well supported by advertisers. It is published at 12s 6d, and is cheap for the money. A copy should be in every large hotel and commercial office in the colony.
Rubber Stamps

Manufactured in the best style at the office of this Paper. A good supply of selfinking and dating presses. A good many interesting items, in type for this issue, are held over.

Mr. A. B. Livingstone, the well-known stationer in Dunedin, has filed his schedule.

The liquitators of the Thames Newspaper and Printing Co., Limited, have declared a dividend of 6d. per share.

*Full* in the *Press* defines entomologists as *those fellows who catch harmless inoffensive bugs, and call them bad names.*

Mr. Kirkham succeeds the late Mr. T. A. Hookings as secretary of the Auckland branch of the N.Z.T.A.

Mr. C. W. C. Natson, editor of the Evening Star, has been elected to fill the vacancy in the Dunedin City Council caused by Dr. Hislop's retirement.

In the case of Jones & Sons, Wanganui, who were fined £5, the minimum penalty, for the inadvertent omission of an imprint, the Government have remitted one-half the fine.

Mr. George Griffin, formerly proprietor of the *N.Z. Printers' Register* (the organ of the N.Z.T.A., discontinued in 1881), is now in Newcastle, N.S.W.

No. 1 of the *Trade Protection Gazette*, the weekly organ of the Mutual Creditors' Association, has appeared in Wellington. It consists of twelve 4to. pages. By an error in the make-up two pages of the central inset are doubled, and the other two omitted.

Mr. William Steele, of 65 Queen-street, Melbourne, has been appointed sole agent for Messrs. Ward, Lock, & Co. in the Australian colonies.

Mr Steele is at present travelling—and taking some large orders—in New Zealand.

The Rev. E. E. Ecclestone, of St. Peter's Mission, in success to Mr. C. E. Bunney, who gave up the position to resume the practice of his profession.

Some of the papers make a great cackle over the fact that at a recent Monday morning's service in Canterbury Cathedral there was the unprecedentedly small congregation of one—and it is even added that the solitary worshipper could not be more than a fraction, transmuted as he had a wooden leg. They take a very uncharitable view of the case. Monday being a week-day, it is only fair to assume that most of the people of Canterbury had set about to fulfil that much-neglected commandment: *six days shalt thou labor, and do all thy work.*

BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.

Mr. Printers and Foremen who send their cards to GOLDSING & Co., 177 to 199 Fort Hill Sq., Boston, will receive the most complete illustrated catalogue of Presses, Tools, Materials, and Types ever printed, together with the *Printers' Review*. GOLDSING & Co. have the largest Printers' Supply House in America.

*Bi-weekly Paper in Canterbury for sale.* For particulars, apply by letter to "Seller," Typos office.


A book by the Rev. Justin Fulton, attacking the Roman Catholic priestly system, appeared in Boston on the 32nd January, and caused some stir in that city. Its contents were such that several printing firms declined the work, girls refused to set the type, and male compositors only were employed.

How is it that so many of our contemporaries announce that they are *published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings*? Every morning! And when will they abandon the ignorant notions of the terms *bi-weekly* and *tri-weekly*? *There is not a bi-weekly or tri-weekly periodical in the colony.*

At a sale in Edinburgh an old copy of the Bible brought the extraordinary price of £160. It was not a rare edition, and was worth about half-a-crown. Two ladies bid it up. It had belonged to a deceased relative of the ladies, each of whom was determined to obtain it, and could afford to indulge her fancy.

The following clever bit of dog-latin, supposed to be a public-house sign, though doubtless old enough, may be new to some of our readers:

*PLACET ORE | ORE STATIB, STAT, ORDINE. ORE ET ABIT.*

We need not translate it. A little scrutiny will reveal that the words are English, disguised only by the spacing.

Strange what rubbish a great poet will sometimes write! In St. Mary's Church, Westminster, a stained glass window has been erected in commemoration of her Majesty's jubilee, and is said to be a fine work of art. In explanation of its purpose, the following stanza is woven into the design:

Fifty years' light! Wherein should she rejoice

Who laid their life, who perished so they don't die? Thus—England honors his immortal veins.

Wonderful and well—thousands, thousands, tens of days.

These unconnected unimportant lines are by Robert Browning. We know of only one other quatrain equally bad: Gordon's epitaph, by Alfred Tennyson.

*TYPO* *TYPO*


Subscription: 5/- per annum, in advance. Beyond the colony, 6/-. Any person sending twelve prepaid subscriptions, will receive thirteen copies. Advertisements, 5 inch.—Wide column, 5/-; narrow column, 3/-; Situations wanted, 1/-. Discount on standing ads.

R. GODFREY HARDING Printer and Publisher, Napier.

A Wellington weekly is republishing "Fanny Fern's" old "Fern Leaves," two or three at a time; but without any indication of the source whence they are derived.

The labour day parade in Chicago was very striking. The prominent features were men decked in broad-cloth suits, silk hats, and gold chains, bearing banners inscribed, "We Want Bread."

One of our daily contemporaries has struck out a new line, and discontinued the publication of leading articles. The readers are said to approve of the change. There are other papers in the colony that might follow this example with advantage.

A cable message reports the death, in England, of Mr. Isidore Mackinnon, one of the proprietors of the Melbourne Age.

Mr. James Spier, senior member of the firm of James Spier & Sons, papermakers, died on the 23rd January.

Our English exchanges record the death of Mr. George Edward Eyre, senior partner in the firm of Eyre & Spottiswoode, the Queen's printers.

Mr. Robert Inglis, the sole partner in the firm of Galt & Inglis, died in March, about the new year, full of years and honors. His brother Mr. William Inglis, of the firm of W. & H. Chambers, died a few weeks previously.

Our home exchanges record the death, in her 88th year, of Mary Howitt, the well-known Quaker writer—one of the last of the group of literary celebrities who flourished at the time of the Queen's accession. William Howitt, her husband, died nine years ago, at the age of 83.

A Boston telegram of 7th March records the death of Amos E. Alcott, philosopher, at the age of 89; and also of his daughter Louisa M. Alcott, aged 55, the writer of some charming books for girls, of which Little Women is the best known. A few weeks ago Miss Alcott wrote to a friend that her father's memory was failing, and that he would probably pass away shortly, little suspecting that her own death was so near at hand also.

NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND. Printed and Published by ROBERT GODFREY HARDING, at his registered Printing Office, Hastings-street. March, 1888.
Design in Typography.

VIGNETTE COMBINATIONS.

Discussing the subject of Vignette Combinations, we come next in order of time to the *Oriental,* *Zigzag,* *Chinese,* *Egyptian,* and *Assyrian* series—all American in their origin. Bruce's Japanese series we have only briefly referred to. It contains 83 characters, and is in some respects an improvement on the Johnson Foundry's design. The nine pieces of ribbon are developed into seventeen, enabling many symmetrical patterns to be formed, and a special feature is an ingenious bamboo design of ten pieces, which is remarkably free, and can be carried into almost any part of the work.

Early in 1880 the Johnson Foundry brought out the *Oriental* and *Zigzag* designs, of 44 and 37 characters respectively. In these we have some suggestions, though very imperfect, of regular borders. The *Oriental* has the following pieces:

The corner is formed as shown below. The border is very incomplete, possessing no corner on its own body, and no shorter piece than two ems pica, though the pattern would allow of spacing to a nonpareil em. A second border in the same series contains thirteen characters:

Pretty and graceful as the border is, it is full of imperfections. It will not space to less than two ems pica; the pointed piece is four ems long, and there is no opposite piece to the first. The chief defect, however, is the clumsy bottom corners. They seem to have been hacked, and for many kinds of work where the border would have been appropriate, they were entirely unsuitable.

An original feature of this combination—afterwards repeated in the *Egyptian* series—was the palm-tree, with the trunk set up in sections. Here again the artist followed his invariable rule—to make no piece shorter than two ems. The *Oriental* series harmonizes well with the *Japanese.*

The *Zigzag* comes properly into the category of Ribbon designs. It possesses four border-pieces, but no corners.

The pattern is capable of justification to a piece, but nothing shorter than two ems is supplied.

In the same year the same foundry brought out in three sections, with a total of 130 characters, the *Chinese* series, and two sets of *Card Ornaments,* with 59 more. This combination contains an almost bewildering variety of sorts—some of them, especially in the second section, very small and petty. A shaded ribbon, eight pieces, in this section, is well worked out. A bamboo design is effectively introduced into the first section:

There is remarkable delicacy and beauty in these ornaments. Some of the characters have been imitated, as below, in a recent series by the Dickinson Foundry:

In the third section there are some good designs for ground-tints, the most striking being the *box* pattern:

This is open to the old complaint—it cannot be spaced to less than two ems either way. Two quarter-pieces of one em or half-pieces 2 x 1, would have made it space to pica, and two quarter-alises off the pattern, horizontal and vertical, would justify it to nonpareil either way.

Of the *Card Ornaments,* the first series was chiefly floral, as below:

It contained 18 sorts in all. The second, of 27 sorts, chiefly corners, was more geometrical in character:

These ornaments became very popular for labels, programmes, &c., and have never gone out of fashion.

In the same year the foundry of Conner's Sons produced an *Egyptian* combination, of 27 characters. It was ill-designed and indifferently engraved. The square-topped crooked-stemmed palms were unlike anything in nature, and the sphinxes and seated figures were unlike anything in art. This series, which never became popular, was followed almost immediately by two very fine Egyptian combinations, more particular reference to which we defer to a future article.

On all hands, and especially by the *Liberal* party, the Government have been urged to advertise the colony and its resources. The existing official handbooks are in preparation, and Mr Edward Wakefield, editor of the Wellington Press, has been entrusted with the work. There is no man in New Zealand better fitted for the task.
The Herald office, Napier, and the new cathedral close at hand, are being fitted up for the electric light. The dynamo, which is to supply both buildings, is on the Herald premises.

The British Printer, conducted by Mr Robert Hilton, and published by Hilton & Jones, is in the latest addition to English trade journalism. It has been published six times a year. From a copy sent us by our London agent, we notice that it is printed in old-face type, and the display is of a thoroughly Yankee character. The machine on which it is printed is American, and the presswork is excellent.

The state of the printing trade in the Australian colonies, according to the reports in the A. T. Journal, is still depressed. In Sydney forty hands are out of employment. In Melbourne things are not quite so bad, and it is expected that the exhibition will bring a good deal of work. The society being on bad terms with the management of the present evening paper, is agitating for the establishment of an opposition organ—which, if started, would doubtless go the way of the rest of the kind. The presswork of the already numerous offices that the trade can look for relief—experience in New Zealand has demonstrated the contrary long ago.

The success of the new London halfpenny paper, the Star, is almost inexplicable. Men of experience and practical ability have staked fabulous amounts in vain attempts to establish a new London daily, and Mr T. P. O'Connor, who has proved a conspicuous failure in everything else he has put his hand to, has found this new venture a success and unprecedented success. There appears to be nothing remarkable or strikingly original in the paper itself, and the preliminary puff which the Pall Mall Gazette generously (and perhaps unwisely) gave, seems scarcely worth mentioning. The Star has simply gone up like a rocket. Will it complete the analogy?

The combination of a job-office with a newspaper establishment really seems to warp the editorial judgment. Two rival papers in Napier lately made reference to the same evening in their theatrical criticisms, to the printed programme. One extolled it as an admirable piece of work. The other said &quot;As a specimen of printing, the management will doubtless give it a place in their chamber of horrors.&quot; Sometimes an awkward mistake is made. A morning paper some time ago introduced a full programme as a disgraceful specimen of typography. Both evening papers the same day complimented the editor on his candor. The job had been printed at his own office!

A London telegram of 16th April reports that in the libel action Peters v. Bradlaugh, a verdict for plaintiff for £200 has been given. Lord Salisbury has withdrawn his action against the same defendant, an apology having been made. Mr Bradlaugh has hitherto had the reputation of being very correct in his public statements; and consequently his assertion that Lord Salisbury had contributed towards the cost of organizing disorderly meetings in London, and that he had done the opposite—improved as it was—had been very injurious to Lord Salisbury. It now turns out to be untrue. Mr Bradlaugh was probably the victim of a hoax; but he will suffer in reputation even more than in pocket.

A Dunedin &apos;evangelist&apos; named Alfred Brunton, was lately sued by a lady for libel, damages being laid at £300. The case occupied the Supreme Court for three days. The defendant, who is pastor of a congregation styling themselves &apos;The Saints&apos;, had written to a relative of the lady in Australia a letter of the most vindictive and scandalous character, and had read a copy of the epistle to a meeting of his flock, as well as to several friends privately. His defence was that the plaintiff&apos;s husband had requested him to write the letter, and that it was privileged. He called many witnesses (including the lady&apos;s husband, who made as sorry a figure in court as the defendant himself), but was unable to adduce a shred of proof for the disgraceful slanders he had circulated. The jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed, with costs, which were very heavy.

The Ballarat Typographic Association are aggrieved at the action of the Shearers&apos; Union in sending their work to a non-society office, in which two of the proprietor&apos;s daughters are employed. The case occupied the Supreme Court for three days. The defendant, who is pastor of a congregation styling themselves &apos;The Saints&apos;, had written to a relative of the lady in Australia a letter of the most vindictive and scandalous character, and had read a copy of the epistle to a meeting of his flock, as well as to several friends privately. His defence was that the plaintiff&apos;s husband had requested him to write the letter, and that it was privileged. He called many witnesses (including the lady&apos;s husband, who made as sorry a figure in court as the defendant himself), but was unable to adduce a shred of proof for the disgraceful slanders he had circulated. The jury gave a verdict for the full amount claimed, with costs, which were very heavy.

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From the Empire City.

Wellington, 27 April, 1888.

The Government Printer is taking on sessional hands. He informed me that they would not be needed in the new office until after the House opened. In fact, as a consequence of a red tape—I am of opinion that all the information on the subject may be procured at the present time. I understand that Mr J. Costall, overseer, (next in command to Mr Didsbury) will have charge of about thirty men. He is the printer of "Hansard," while Mr Costall does the Gazette. I will send you a description of the new office next month.

The second job, Transactions of the Philosophical Institute, which has been printed for several years by Messrs Lyon & Black, is finished, and four hands have been discharged. I think they have all secured sessional terms on the Government.

I have seen the first number of a new Dunedin venture—New Zealand Punch, printed at the Carter Steam Printing Co.s office. So far, three numbers have appeared, the first being the best produced. It is a lithographed journal. The general appearance is similar to the world-renowned parent, but much so, that both company and artist must have had the specimen lying on the frame. Both the Christchurch Press and Lyttelton Times offices have tried their hands at a Punch, but have had to give it up. having, never seen a closer. If I remember right, the one from the Press ran for 15 months, the artist being Mr Concans, who went home some time ago to inherit some property. The Times production did not last so long. Whether or not our local-optimism friends will go on for putting down this Punch remains to be seen. There is a tone-stone picture of Mr Scofield McKean, m.m., given with the first number, and it is charged—surprise—and it very often happens that of that popular gentleman. The Journal is not quite original, there being some old catchwords between the covers.

There is a general movement among combs in Christchurch to form themselves into some sort of combination. It is to be hoped that the effort will be more successful than those of the past. The piece-rate on the Lyttelton Times is now 101 per 1000.

I hear that there has been a meeting of the props, to decide what to do with the Timaru Mail, as it is in a very bad way. There is one rumor of moving the plant to Blenheim, while another says that two energetic Timaru types are to take over the business.

The Auckland Advocate celebrated Leap-Year by a private leap of its own from vol. i, No. 32 into vol. ii, No. 311. For the past two months it has disappeared from among our exchanges, and from its accustomed place in the Nadler public library. We suspect it has taken its final leap—into utter extinction.

The Wellington Watchman has succumbed, after three months of gallant struggle. Its failure reflects no credit on the Protestant party of Wellington. Strange to say, the Catholic Times of the same city derives most of its advertising support from nominal Protestants whose religion it reviles.

Among recent deaths at home we note the names of Sir William Johnston, founder of the firm of W. & A. K. Johnston, geographers, Edinburgh, aged 82; Mr Lucian McKinnon, one of the proprietors of the Melbourne Argus; Mr E. Dwyer Gray, m. p., late proprietor of the Dublin Freeman's Journal.

At a board meeting of the Napier branch of the N.Z.T.A., held 9th March, one member was admitted. During the month two former members, who had been working in Lyttelton (where no branch exists) were re-admitted on payment of 5s., the usual entrance fee. One is able to live for Sydney and the other for Queensland, and their office in re-joining in Hawke's Bay was to obtain clearance cards, as compositor arriving in Australia without credentials from the society, are admitted only on payment of a heavy fine.
A New Auto-Stereotype Process.

Or to obtain a fac-simile plate from printed matter is a problem that has long exercised the ingenuity of inventors, and some elaborate processes have been devised. While any such process is liable to abuse by affording facilities for piracy, it has a wide field of useful and legitimate application.

A correspondent of the English Mechanic describes a process lately invented in Switzerland, and successfully used at the celebrated establishment of Orell, Fussli & Co., Zurich. It appears to be simple, and requires no costly apparatus. It is thus described:

Plaster of Paris, best quality, is mixed with water to make it a thin paste without lumps, and to this a little salt or soda is added to make it set quickly. To every 1b of the plaster are then added: Silicate of potash or silicate of soda, 3oz.; phosphate of lime, 2oz. The mixture thus obtained is then put upon a perfectly level piece of plate glass of the desired size, allowed to stand, and left to set hard. The plaster cast ought to be at least type high, to prevent breakage. While the mass is setting, the back ought to be scraped level, and should remain undisturbed until it is perfectly dry and hard. After that, it may be taken off, and it will be found to be as smooth as the glass itself.

The paper to be reproduced is next placed, with the side to be copied down, in a dish which contains the following transferring solution:—Distilled water, 160.; alcohol, 90.; 5oz.; acetic acid, 2oz.; phosphate of soda, 2oz. The paper is then allowed to stand in the solution until it has been printed for some time. It is desirable to warm the solution and thin the paper longer on it. The sheets should be left on the solution for at least two hours to insure perfect action. In the mean time, the plate is allowed to abide dry before, is prepared in a dark room. A solution of 5oz. of gelatine in 120oz. of water is prepared by letting the former soak for half an hour and then heating it to about 100°. Care must be given that the boiling point of the solution. To this, six drachms of citrate of iron and ammonia and 2oz. of alcohol are added and well filtered. This is when still warm. Put into a flat dish covered to within 1 inch. It is well to put this dish upon a hot metal plates, as it gets hard quickly when getting cold. The plaster of Paris plate, which itself is warmed first, is dipped in the solution on the side of the glass and left for a moment, thus taking up some of it, whereupon it is taken out and dried in the dark. When dry, the copy is transferred upon it in the usual way, the plate having been placed between rubber plates to prevent it from breaking. Of course, also, this has been done in the dark room, that is; at lamp or gas light. The plate is then dried once more and exposed to direct sunlight for 15 minutes. When taken out, the bottom where the light has acted will be found to be quite hard, while that at the other places the plaster is soft, and will fall off as fine powder as deep as the solution has penetrated, if brushed with a hard brush. After that the plate is ready to be stereotyped.

Some day we may find space for some account of the newly-invented universal language, Volepah, which is taught in many schools on the European continent, and is said by its author, 300,000 people. According to the Buffalo Courier, the following is the recipe for its construction:

1. Take a teaspoonful of English, a morsel of Dutch, bit of Italian, and a couple of Chinese not too much.
2. Some Russian and Egyptian add these to the whole, and just enough of flavor of the tongue of the Pope.
3. Some Canebrake and Numismatics, a soup of French, Norwegian and a pinch of Japanese.
4. Wotile as much of four and six, and that you please.
5. Now stir it gently, boil it well, and if you've done this, is the ultimate minima you'll end in Volepah.

The Hastings Star, a well-conducted daily, ceased publication at the end of March. The Hastings folk were not loyal to their paper. It was independent enough to criticize some of the ambitious schemes of the Borough Council; and that body showed their sense of its conduct by sending not only their writing, but their advertising, out of the district— a clear breach of the spirit, if not of the letter, of the laws governing local bodies. The borough has since fallen into financial difficulties, and has been reorganized, and things in general are not looking very bright. Now the local journal has succumbed, and Hastings will be represented in the press only by the local correspondent.

The Wellington Catholic Times writes of the venem and melody of The Tablet, the recognized organ in Great Britain of the Church of Rome.

The Government have granted free passes over the New Zealand railways for one month to an English football team. This privilege, apparently, can be obtained by any one mean enough to apply for it.

Should the "Protection" party ever gain the upper hand, there would be an end to free speech in the colony. The latest and most glaring instance of manufacture of bogus public opinion comes from Dunedin. A public meeting was held, the Mayor in the chair, ostensibly to consider the best method to be adopted to retain and employ our population. The promoters brought forward the usual cut-and-dried string of resolutions recommending a strong protective tariff. Mr. Speake Mackenzie, M.P., a member who has made his mark in Parliament, moved an amendment, and declared the resolutions unanimously carried.

In our February issue we had an item from an Australian contemporary, and last month we inserted a correction from the Hawke's Bay Times, giving some interesting details about the Australian press. The Napier Telegraph characterizes part of the Tribune's paragraph (His successor was Mr. Angus Mackay, now or lately editor of the Sydney Telegraph) as "a rare marvel." It says:—"Mr. Angus Mackay, one of the proprietors of the Bendigo Advertiser, was the founder of the Sydney Telegraph, but never its editor; he died some years ago. There is a Mr. Angus Mackay in Sydney who is now the proprietor of the Queensland, and afterwards was the editor of the Sydney Town and Country, and is now a lecturer at the Technological College, Sydney. The two Angus Mackays were no relations."

Under the heading of "My Great Invention," the New York World thus describes the long-talked-of Keely Motor:

"The Keely Motor is simply a machine with two discs, one fixed, and the other set in motion by the pressure of the air. The fixed disc is the seat of an electric current, which is then passed through a tube and concentrated on the moving disc, where it is finally converted into power. The inventor claims that the Keely Motor has no rival, and that it will revolutionize the world."

The Printer's Register gives the following striking instance of the effects of bad copy. In a leading article, an editor wrote:—"Many schoolmasters of the painters' brush would do well to look at the above and endeavor to depict these scenes." The copy, translated thus:—"Many wretched of the worst court would in double sign portability to defile the scene."—The following advertisement appears in a farthing paper:

"The printer who left the umbrella behind a lady with a crooked handle in a boat, can have the same by calling at this office."

The minute book of a Tamaki local body contains the following item:—"Received,—That Mr —— take the chair and act as such for the ensuing twelve months."—The Wellington Times says:—"A scene of confusion followed, as might have been expected, and excellent order prevailed."

A Napier journal reports the following:—"The shops closed at noon, and the majority wound their way towards Ohine to witness the native funeral."—Lient.-Col. Bokes, in an article in the Wanganui Herald, elaborates himself of the following exquisite mixed metaphor:—"I don't think the Premier can but his book with anything which will catch the eye of the public in a hurry."

The curious slip of the annual monthly meeting has twice been made by Napier papers during the past month. The Napier News is a small weekly, with the usual columns, and the usual mistakes. The reported eruption at the Bay of Islands proves a complete mistake. The Bush fires in the Nelson, an inflamable system impregnated with hydro-carbon and the usual chaff, has been the subject of the local press, and the usual mistakes. The Napier Herald, describing the effect of Chinese lanterns, ventures the following novel simile:—"The ground was made exceedingly pretty with piles of glistening color."
Electrotype Matrices.

Last month we published Mr Conner’s reply to Mr Schrafftstader on the subject of electro-matrices, in addition to a brief note of our own on the subject. After our article was in type, we received the Island Printer with Mr Schrafftstader’s rejoinder. Part of his article we have anticipated in our own remarks; the remainder we quote:

I made no effort to convince the reader that copper striking is bad; only that electrotype matrices are capable of casting just as good type. I am willing to let the specimen books speak for themselves, as the writer wishes. Compare the old products with the modern faces of the Johnson, Central and Great Western foundries! No more elegant borders and word ornaments than those of the Johnson typefoundry are in existence, and some of the finest scripts in type foundry are also those of George Bruno’s Son & Co., Cleveland, Central and Great Western foundries were cut on metal.

I have never known an electro-matrix to give way on the sides, or the rivets to part. Neither is there any necessity of making the top too narrow. Lightly made, the face cannot pull up or bulge out on the sides. It must be a sorry workman who could have such a thing happen to him.

Electrotype copies the finest finish as well as the most minute imperfection. Not a scratch but will be reproduced in facsimile. No matrix is so made as to detect the differences between the copy and the original; but no workman can cut two punches alike, and if, as often happens, the matrix is spollied, and the punches broken, no electrotype can give a facsimile. In copying the modern typefounder’s faces, and touches up the type, so that they are usually better than the originals.

Take the type on the side is rubbed from the type, after casting, and cannot therefore be accounted an advantage. The largest foundry in the world—Miller & Richard, Edinburgh, Scotland—cut all their punches without shoulders on the sides, so that the matrices will cast without rubbing; and other progressive foundries are doing likewise.

Under the supervision of a competent man, the battery for depositing the copper will always work the same, and with ordinary care electrotype matrices will be as straight as the original—something impossible with a large strike.

The proposition, that had electro-matrices never been made typefounders would be as far advanced, and punch-cutters would have produced anything required, with far superior finish and accuracy, is absurd. The German typefounders have an agreement which prevents one foundry from copying the productions of another by means of electrotype. He is at liberty to cut punches, and when one brings out a good series his competitors usually copy it. This naturally gives a stimulus to punch-cutting. But how do the productions of Germany compare with those of our own country?

No doubt the improvement in the casting machine and mould have much to do with the improvements in type, but let us give the metal cutter and electrotype matrix their share of the credit.

Neither Mr Conner nor any one else can be said to have cut the first type in metal. From soldering on accents, etc., cutting gradually developed itself in a number of places, but to Mr Guthen belongs the honor of perfecting the present system, and founding the new school of engravers.

If the proprietors of the Typographic Messenger will state that they never use electrotype matrices in their foundry I am willing to admit that I am wrong, and I challenge them to make such a statement, for I know that no foundry, however small could go on without them.

Marder, Luce & Co., in the Chicago Specimen for January, take the matter up as follows:

In our opinion this is a useless discussion. The whole truth of the matter, each of the processes of letter-cutting and matrix-making has its advantages over the others in some particulars. The wise and experienced founder employs the process best adapted for the work in hand. There is no question but the steel-drive copper matrix is superior to the electro-matrix for the production of some classes of type, for the reason that the work can be better done by cutting on steel than matrix, and just as certainly there is no question that there are classes of type which can be made better by the process of cutting on metal and making the matrix by the electrotyping process. Perfection of face and quality of type produced do not depend upon the process of matrix-making, but they do depend upon the skill of the workman in the execution of all the various processes necessary to the production of the finished type. As to relative cost of the two processes, neither has any decided advantages over the other. We believe a large majority of the typefounders of the country will agree with us in the position we have taken on the middle ground regarding the two processes of letter-cutting and matrix-making.

If this be correct, some of the opponents of electro-matrices have written very inaccurately on the subject. The Modern Printer, London, asserted some time ago that to produce a single original series of job-letter by the steel-drive process would bankrupt the rational house who are turning out copies of American and German faces by the ton. Yet the Species states that the cost of the two processes is about the same. Of course the pirates do not pay for originals at all, either on steel or metal—a single found of finished type answers their purpose.

According to Mr Schrafftstader, it was Mr Edwin Starr who first succeeded in producing matrices by the electrotype process. Ringwalt, in his Encyclopaedia of Printing, attributes the invention to Mr James Conner, the founder of the New York Foundry, who died in 1861. The account of Mr Conner’s experiments, extracted from a biographical notice in The Printer of May, 1870, is very interesting, especially when we remember how forcibly the system has been attacked in Conner’s Typographic Messenger.

In the course of his experimenting, Conner took a large prismatical capital T, and inserted it through a piece of stereotype plate. This was attached to a piece of copper wire by soldering; some wire was attached to the other end of the wire; a weak solution of sulphuric acid was made and placed in a vessel; a solution of common blue vitriol in another apartment; the copper wire was placed in its respective apparatus, and the process of extracting the copper from the sulphate, through galvanic action, commenced, and the copper obtained was thrown on the ironed matrix. Conner and his assistant then took a small cut of a bed舌头, and setting this in the same way, obtained a perfect matrix, which is now in use in Conner’s foundry. These successes encouraged him to experiment on a larger and more valuable scale. Mr Conner, therefore, ordered a fancy fount of type, which he originally had cut on steel, selecting therefrom a perfect alphabet, points, and figures, and then having a stereotype plate on both sides. This he lined off into sizes, equal to the matrices he desired to make. He then made the necessary openings through the plate, and inserted the types designed to be precipitated on, which he cut off and soldered on the back. This proved a highly-successful experiment, as it gave him a perfect set of matrices at one precipitation. This plate is still to be seen at Mr Conner’s establishment, and is regarded as a great curiosity—being supposed to be the first alphabet thus made, in this or any other country.

His next experiment was made on a more extended scale, and to this end, the apparatus was enlarged so as to admit three founts of fancy types, which were placed in communication with the precipitated metal. Then divided, each matrix would fall apart without the labor of sawing. This experiment, however, was by no means successful. From the circumstance of wood being introduced as dividing lines, and becoming dry and cracked—such swelling causing the type to spring from the bottom of the trough. In the process of precipitation, only a very thin shell was formed on the face of the type, about the same quantity having found its way to the bottom, in consequence of the springing of the dividing lines, and the throwing of the lines off their feet. All these difficulties have been since overcome, and his establishment has several thousand precipitated matrices that can scarcely be told from those made from a steel punch.

We are sorry to see several new attempts to establish papers of the scrap-book stamp in the colony—sorry for the promoters as well as for the hapless readers. To the inexperienced publisher nothing seems easier than to make such a sheet a success. All the mental labor of producing original work, and all the expense of paying for it, is avoided—he has only to reap the harvest of other men’s brains and capital. But it never works out according to calculation. A score or more of such periodicals have been started in New Zealand, and have invariably failed. The reason is clear. The reading community requires a reasonable supply of solid nourishment, and its stomach turns at a weekly dose of literary hash.
29 April, 1888.

Many of our trade contemporaries—very excellent papers too—are the property of supply houses, and naturally give prominence to the specialties in which the proprietors are interested. To prevent any misconception, we may state that TYPO does not occupy this position. We have received offers from manufacturers to undertake agencies; but we have no ambition to go into this line. Our advertising columns will show that there are already in New Zealand quite a sufficient number of houses of high standing, engaged in this branch of trade. We have occasionally indented small articles with our own goods from houses who have no representative in the colony; and can in most cases give information where and in what manner special goods can be obtained—in fact we are frequently answering inquiries of the kind. We keep in stock a line of excellent technical works; we will be happy to receive subscriptions for any printing trade organ in the world; and printers visiting Napier are welcome to look over our files of exchanges, as well as the latest complete specimen-books from the leading foundries, English and foreign. But we are not dealers in type or printing material.

Sir Julius Vogel has gone to England. He will endeavor to form a company to issue a "picturesque atlas" of the colony. An Auckland publisher announces that he has in hand a work of similar character. This kind of literature is somewhat overdue already.

The discovery of the Australian silver-mines bids fair to prove more of a disaster than a gain. To the share-hunters it has proved a windfall—some of them having accumulated large fortunes in a few weeks. In the large cities there has been an unprecedented inflation in land values, and wild speculation in buildings. In New Zealand it has been a temporary relief, hundreds of the floating population having rushed to the diggings, already crowded, and where bitter disappointment awaits many of them. So far, one mine only is paying dividends. A smash is impending, and as is usual in such cases, the ruin will come upon the toilers and producers. There are already signs of the collapse. The fall of shares in one day represented three-quarters of a million sterling in Sydney alone, and at least an equal amount in the other colonies.

Prize-fights are a recent feature of our social development, and are now of almost daily occurrence. For this disgusting state of things the press is chiefly responsible. "Filthy lucres again." The practice brings in a few advertisements; and for the sake of pot-houses gains some of our contemporaries have opened a regular prize-ring column. The Napier Telegraph, which is certainly not a "spotty" paper, comes down heavily on the press association for telegraphing reports of the fights. It says: "The telegram can only be regarded as a cheap advertisement for a degrading and disgraceful exhibition. American journals, if there is a sufficient number of blackguards to provide enough gatetakers, a couple of brainless athletes will be found to fight for the spike. Idle, and absolutely useless as a contribution to community, these prize-fighters should be disentombed by every one having the slightest pretension to respectability, or possessing a spark of self-respect."

Early this month was published one of the most remarkable documents ever issued from the Government Printing Office. Headed "New Zealand, 1888," and having the exterior semblance of a Parliamentary paper, it had a blank in the place of the ordinary statement to that effect, and possessed neither imprint nor the customary margin at the cost of printing. In substance it was equally curious. It contained the minutes of the meetings of the protection caucus lately held in Wellington by certain unknown delegates who expenses our Government so liberally paid; and the suggested tariff which was the outcome of their deliberations. The latter was so unsystematic and muddled in form as to require some study to make out its bearings; but its general tendency was to raise our present import duties from fifty to one hundred per cent, over present rates. We intended to note some of the items affecting printers and stationers, but it would be a waste of space to propose tariff is already as dead as Julius Cæsar. Not only did the free-trade papers cut it up, but the very protectionist bodies the "delegates" were supposed to represent fall unanimously upon it as soon as it appeared, and tore it limb from limb. There is no general principle underlying the protection dogma. When protectionists formulate a tariff upon which they can agree, it will be time to seriously consider their proposals.

Several of the French railway companies have resolved on having all their printing done on green paper instead of white. The reason assigned for the change is that black letters on white paper have a tendency to reflect light, and trying to the eyesight of their employees. Our opinion is that the change will prove a serious mistake. Injury to the sight in reading and writing may in nearly all cases be traced to imperfect lighting, and the use of tinted paper will only aggravate the evil.

A travelling correspondent of the Sun, whose style we think we recognize, writes from a South Island town: "Newspaper offices always have an attraction for travelling newspaper men. It is a common saying that when a newspaper man gets a holiday, he forthwith hires him to the nearest newspaper office, and spends his holiday by poking about as usual among cases and type. So with newspaper men generally. They gravitate towards the first office they see, and strike up an acquaintance with the local newspaper men, knowing from experience that they are generally the best able to show you round."

For some years past an eccentric individual at Walsham named Gobler, the king of the prophets, has been publishing amazing predictions, besides which those of the notorious Baxter are insignificant. Some of Mr Gobler's prophetic deliverances vouched for closely on the blemisonous and obscene that no printer would take them in hand without expurgation, and it has been a standing grievance with Mr G. that he has had to reduce his revelations to the level of the brain-teasers of his printer. Lately he published a book of his type, and constructed his own press. As might have been expected, he soon got into trouble. Some of his publications were so horrible a matter that the police seize his plans for nothing, having neglected the important formality of registering his press.

That the Auckland Bellman would specify making his mark upon the Herald was only to be expected. Application having been made to the city school committee to grant a half-holiday to allow the scholars to attend a football match, it was properly refused. In a leading article on the subject, after referring to the committees in the most contemptuous terms, the Herald hopes "that the boys will assert themselves, and that they will take a holiday," and further calls upon the parents to "back them up." The heart-biting sins of our colonial youth are impatience of proper restraint, and undue devotion to so-called sports. Here we have a deliberate and malignant attempt to work upon their worst qualities, and to organize a general revolt against constituted authority. It is to some men a congenital task to sow dragons' teeth—the harvest of anarchy and crime will be reaped by others in years to come.

No feature of modern printing is more satisfactorily than the gradual substitution in all departments of typewriting and haphazard formerly in vogue. The latest reform comes from America, and relates to the schemes of job-founders. As all our readers are aware, American job-founders have, hitherto, every founder has had his own proportion, and some by making up A's than were required, made their fonts appear cheaper than they really were. A committee of the Typefounders' Association took matters in hand, compiled a standard uniform scheme, and counted the proportions of letters in a vast number of varying jobs. From these data they compiled a standard uniform scheme which is now in process of adoption by all the principal foundries.

The latest organization to misrepresent the working men of New Zealand is called the "Knights of Labor." They lately sent a delegation to the Fremont to demand work in the cities for the unemployed. On inquiring the reason of their objection to employment in the country, the delegation had the effrontery to hint that working men could not trust their wives to conduct themselves properly in their absence! And they also considered it "degrading" to sign papers to allow their wives to draw their wages. Sir H. Atkinson gave the slanderers a deserved setting-down, telling them plainly that he did not give them, and was shocked at their statements; adding that "if the men were half as pure as the majority of women, the world would be a far better world than it was." The delegation were evidently fair representatives of that class who will not take a job on any terms if it is more than ten minutes' walk from a liquor-shop. It is surprising that bona fide working men allow themselves not only to be menaced but actually slandered by the followers of this fellow driven by necessity to work below current rates is branded as an "idler" and boycotted, while the drunken demagogue who never does a day's work, and whose family is supported by his wife's labor, can live at his ease and figure as a representative of the working classes."
Inventions.

Multiple Printing and Binding.—An improvement in the art of making books and pamphlets consists in first imposing a plurality of all the pages required in making a single book; then printing a sheet from them, and folding it into a group of books. The group is then bound along a single line, and trimmed as a whole along its unbound margins. The books are finally separated by a number of cuts less by one than the whole number of books.

The Tennis Stitching Machine.—Mr A. H. Tennis, New York City, sends us a neatly printed pamphlet. The Tennis is a sewing machine adapted for pamphlet work. Thread is used, the stitch may be regulated from 1 to 3 inches; speed, 300 to 700 stitches per minute; capacity 500 to 7000 books daily; stitches side or centre; books open perfectly; leaves cannot tear out. The pamphlet is stitched with the machine, and the work is neat and strong.

Ink in Collapsible Tubes.—A good many years ago we wrote to an English trade organ suggesting that the expensive colored inks might be put up, like artists' colors, in collapsible tubes, thus avoiding the waste in shipping. According to the Printers' Register for February, German inks thus put up are supplied by German houses, and have a large sale on the Continent and in America—but no firm in Great Britain supplies ink in this way.—The old story of British backwardness to introduce improved methods.

Logotypes.—Marder, Luse, & Co. advertise that they have introduced a system of logotypes, embracing 25 characters, and state that by their use a saving of one-third is effected in time of composition.

The lay of the lower-case has not been disturbed, the boxes having been simply subdivided to accommodate the additional characters. This is the weak point of the scheme. The number of divisions in the lower-case is increased from 53 to 198, being thirty more boxes than there are in the upper-case.

An Automatic Mailer.—Mr S. C. Thompson, printer, of Manistee, Michigan, has invented an ingenious automatic device for addressing newspapers. The contrivance is fixed at the delivery end of the press, and is connected by tape and an iron rod with the cylinder of the press. As the printed paper leaves the cylinder it is conveyed to the mailer and addressed before passing on to the fly or folding machine as the case may be. Every revolution of the cylinder moves the galley containing the names the necessary distance so that the papers may be addressed consecutively by the machine.

Brass Hair-spaces.—These long-desired conveniences have become a reality by the Tischung für Elektrogarkarzten. Formerly manufactured by the house of J. K. Beck, Nuremberg. The prices vary from about 45 to 60 cents per pound for nonpareil to 8 to 12 cents for two-line great primer. Some time during the next ten years, English founders will follow suit. These are widely used by printers of all countries, but with the exception of Miller & Richard they appear to have been gradually abandoned. The brass hair-spaces are now made in two lengths: one for the 8-point and smaller sizes, and the other for the 12-point and larger sizes.

Backed Electrotype Shells.—Paper and Press describes a new method of backing, completely obviating the necessity of expensive machinery, and which is, moreover, very rapid, without in any way weakening the plate. After timing, the shell is taken and a backing applied, either by dipping into a bottle of lead or other suitable material, or pouring the molten metal upon the shell; then, after scraping off the bottom with a straight-edged rule or other equivalent device, producing a perfectly smooth and even surface, and leaving no more metal on the shell than suffices to fill the depressions and render the back smooth. The shells thus backed are precisely as thin and pliable as before, their weight is increased only about two ounces in a 30-inch news column, and they may be cut into required lengths with scissors almost as easily as paper.

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Our Exchanges.

Buchanan’s Export Journal for January is as full as ever of laboriously-compiled information relating to the book, paper, and stationery trade. It contains the first attempt at an international publication of the kind, and it is meeting with wide support. Its list of new publications in art, literature, and music, in all the European languages, is a valuable and interesting bibliography. The present number contains an article on the Berman’s press Bruderprymus, with French and English versions in parallel columns. The poem sets forth that while a world is in arms, and nations watch each other with distrust, true brotherhood is found in the Parallele of Peace—art and science:

And so have but skill our hearts to gladness
We ask not for the land that gave him birth,
Let not the French, nor the English, nor the barbarian
Mind round his brow the laurel crown of Worth.

So great we them in every land as brothers,
So much are the most learned Greek, the wise,
Still hold this Pantheon, this one civic
Sacred alone in thought and deed sublime.

The English version, from which we quote, is by E. Gordon Wells. A specimen plate from Johnstone’s Treasury of Monograms, of the type printed by H. Parch, Leipzig, appears as a supplement. The specimen fully bears out the reputation for originality and artistic beauty which this work has gained.

Paper and Press for January contains 36 pages, and it is every respect as magnificent as any part of the magazine. It is difficult to imagine a finer surfaced paper or cleaner and sharper press-work than is here displayed. Every kind of illustration is found. The ordinary wood-cut to the most delicate of modern process engravings. The Monograms, the Lithographs, the Etchings, the Engraved, the Litho, the Photo-zine, and other processes are all exemplified by the finest specimens procurable. Even the portraits are those of Mr. John Marder, the Chicago typefounder, and Mr. Louis Prang, the New York Lithographer. Every number is provided with a large and useful lithographed frontispiece, and is also full of good things.

The Paper World for February opens with an illustrated article on the evolution of the printing press, and the hand-presses to the Hoe Quadruple. Where it will end, no one can say, and even a Yankee guess would be rash. We can only say that the end is not yet in sight. There is the usual variety of interesting trade notes and literary reviews, and there are in addition two beautiful full-page engravings on fine plate paper.

The Paper and Printing Trades’ Journal for December is to hand. As usual, it is full of clever advertising notions. The One-eyed Sphinx is a novel and striking adaptation of an old optical experiment. A medieval illus- tration of a woman’s head appears as though it could be used with either of the four sides up, and is a different letter in each position. Mr. Tutor has a notice for certain Sinners, who copy without crediting. However, he sometimes comes under the same category himself. Every progressive printer should subscribe to this useful quarterly.

The American Lithographer and Printer gives the following particulars concerning the author—Edwin Harmon, “a man of the people.” Mr. Harmon is the successor of Mr. Handley, Editor of the American Printer, and has published several handbills of local concern.

Literature.

Messrs Bentley & Son are the latest in the field with a series of Australian books and special Australian editions. Some of them are striking works, and others are not improved by the admission of writers like DeLisle Hay and The Earl and the Doctor. Although New Zealand is disregarded by the Earl of Pembroke’s ignorant and incomprehensible preface. But after allowing for all blunders, the series is a good one. The game firm is bringing out monthly a cheap edition of the novels of the late Mrs. Henry Wood.

From Messrs Ward, Leek, & Co., we have received a cheap edition of Mrs. Henry Wood’s latest novel, in a handsomely printed and practically little volume, by Geo. Black, M.n., Edin., entitled First Aid in Accidents and Sudden Illness, a manual intended for ambulance-students, and a plain practical guide to the rendering of help in cases of sudden illness. To colonists especially, many of whom are engaged in occupations involving risk of sudden accident, and remote from skilled assistance, it should prove especially valuable.

Mr. Black’s valuable work is The Chemistry of the Goldfields, published by the Government, is not appreciated by the miners. In The Pioneering of Australia, a large and copious work, only two of the twelve months—and these to people outside the mining industry. The item suggests that the books should be distributed gratis to the miners. This, we think, would be a mistake.

Trade Catalogues.

Mr Henry Frowde sends us a handsomely printed catalogue of the unrivalled productions of the Clarendon Press. From Messrs Sydney J. Saunders & Co., we have received a neatly-printed wholesale price list, a list of a great number of stationery, of varied quality, and cheaply comparable.

Messrs Goodall & Sons, send us their price-list of plain and ornamental stationery, programme and memorial cards, playing cards, &c.

The Durables, Printers’ Roller Company, 57 Shoe-lane, London, E.C., send us a neat card in four colors, from which we gather that the company have opened a correspondent’s office, where trade papers are filed, letters may be received and addressed, and interviews held.

Mr G. Mitchell, Christchurch, importer of printing and bookbinding materials, sends us a large and well-arranged trade, and is making the younger generation familiar. The second section deals with the treatment of injuries, such as wounds, bruises, sprains, foreign bodies in the ear, &c., frostbite, poisoning, drowning, and sudden attacks of disease, such as convulsions. The arrangement is good,
**TYPO.**

28 April, 1888.

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Mr. James Clark, editor and proprietor of the Christian World, is dead.

Ciro F tinti, the popular composer, died suddenly at Florence recently, while playing the piano.

Our exchanges report the death of Mr. Geo. Godwin, for more than forty years editor of the Builder.

The death of Mr. Samuel Grimwade, senior partner in the firm of Grimwade & Sons, papermakers, is reported.

Mr. James Fletcher, of the firm of Robert Fletcher & Sons, Kesley Paper Mills, Manchester, recently died, in his 50th year.

Mr. F. A. Magnay, who for many years manufactured the paper for The Times, died on the 14th November, in his 74th year.

Herr Heinrich Völler, papermaker, of Heidshagen, Germany, died on the 14th September. According to some authorities, he was the inventor of paper from wood-pulp.

Mr. John Stevenson, for many years engaged in the commercial department of the Wellington Post, died suddenly on the 26th April, from the rupture of a blood-vessel. He had been suffering from asthma for a considerable time.

An English telegram of 16th April records the death of Matthew Arnold, critic and poet, at the age of 66. Owing to the well-earned fame of his father, Dr. Arnold of Rugby, his lines fell in pleasant places, and he was the holder of well-paid appointments in connexion with state education. Neither he nor his brother Edwin inherited the practical qualities of the grand old doctor, being dreamers rather than workers. To Matthew Arnold we owe the phrase sweetness and light.

**Valuable Works on the ART AND HISTORY OF PRINTING, on Sale by R. C. HARDING, Napier.**

A History of the Old English Letter Foundries, by Talbot B. Reed. Numerous illustrations and fac-similes. £1 15s.; postage, 1s 6d.

Encyclopaedia of Printing, (Ringwald), numerous illustrations. £1 2s. 6d.; postage, 1s 10d.

American Printer (MacKellar.) Sixteenth edition, 1887. 11s 6d.; postage, 10d.

The Progressive Printer (Whybrow.) 3s 6d.; postage, 6d.

Paper and Printing Recipes (Ford.) 6s; postage, 4d.

Printing for Profit (Dearing.) A work to be studied by every printer in business or likely to go into business. 3s; postage, 2d.

Treatise on Punctuation (Wilson.) The standard work on the subject. 6s 6d.; postage, 10d.

Other useful works are on the way. Orders received and subscriptions taken for any book or periodical, English or foreign, relating to the trade.

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I. Challen’s Advertising Record.—Registers the space, position, number of insertions, (date of first and last), with ruled columns, showing to the eye when the advertisement begins and ends. Indispensable to avoid errors and insure payment.

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The above books (9 x 12) are indexed through, to enter names alphabetically, and to arrange advertisements and subscriptions for quick reference.

Prices of each : 62 pp., flexible cover, $1; 100 pp., half roan, $2; 200 pp., $3; 300 pp., $4; 400 pp., $5. Postage from New York added. Orders (which must be accompanied by cash) received by R. C. Hanus, Hastings, Napi er.

We acknowledge with thanks the following new exchanges:—LaTipografía Argentina, Lungh & Ramos, Buenos Ayres, from No. 1, vol. i, Titwacht für Bohrer & Ventzel, Stockholm, from No. 1, vol. vi, January, 1888.

Messrs Sampson, Low, & Co., publishers, have converted their business into a limited liability company.

M. A. David, of the Paris firm of Cochard & David, typefounders, recently died, and is succeeded in the business by his widow and eldest son.

The Mount Alexander Mail, Victoria, while not objecting to the hospitality shown by the mayor and corporation of Melbourne to the officers of the Russian war-veased Rynda, promises to ‘always keep a watchful eye on such strangers.’

Victoria needs no bailiffs, No tears along the sheep.

While the Mount Alexander Mail
In silence watch death keep!
"EGYPTIAN" VIGNETTES.

Curious and striking in the Japanese and Chinese ornaments were, they apparently failed to satisfy the demand—almost amounting to a mania—for the unconventional in ornament, which was at its height seven years ago. The "Egyptian" combination of Conner's Sons, brought out in 1880, we have already mentioned. It was cast to emerald bodies, and was not a success. Early in 1881, and almost simultaneously, the Johnson Foundry and Bruce's Sons brought out elaborate Egyptian designs, to piece bodies, which had a good run, and are still in use (and we regret to say above) in many job offices.

MacKellar's was in three sections—four, really; for Card Ornaments, series 3, which appeared later in the same year, were really part and parcel of the same combination. The four sections contained in all 132 characters; and though, like other vignette series, they were not well adapted for borders, sections 3 and 4 contained pieces which might be so used. The MacKellar ornaments were distinguished by the same delicacy of engraving and artistic effects of light and shade which had made the preceding series so popular; but the designs being to a great extent architectural, an additional element of difficulty was introduced into the composition.

There are obvious reasons why architectural designs can never be satisfactorily worked out in type. Magnificent combinations have been designed containing pillars, pediments, friezes, and architraves; but it is only within the limited range that they can be successfully used. Type-borders must be applied to different sizes of page, and the least expansion or contraction, in either direction, of a well-balanced architectural device, destroys the proportion of the whole, and spoils the design. Another difficulty is that it is absolutely impossible to indicate perspective in moveable type; and a third objection is, that wherever a picture is attempted with types, every piece being represented independently as regards light and shade, one of the first essentials in any general design—that the illumination should proceed from one point—is necessarily neglected. The casual observer may not know where the defect lies, but he is conscious that it does not look right. The untrained compositor finds none of these difficulties. It is the same to him when he builds a pillar in sections if it is a squat structure an inch high, or a telescopic erection six inches in length. A frieze adapted to a small octavo he will cheerfully expand across a large quarto—either side up, and will use it with equal satisfaction as foundation or superstructure. He will guard the steps of a Grecian temple with a Japanese dragon, and arrange the camel and driver and the piggalled Chinaman in the same landscape, with perfect complemency. It is the artistic compositor who most fully realizes the difficulties these designs present—especially as he never overlooks the fact that the ornament must be subsidiary to the matter. Hence he rarely builds up a landscape, no matter what temptation the abundant characters may offer; but contenta himself with a small central group, or corner vignette—no great result from such elaborate and expensive designs.

Used in this manner, the designs are legitimate enough. To attempt to exhibit a fourth of the pieces they contain would be foreign to our design; but we will introduce a few in illustration. First, as to running borders. For this purpose they are not to be recommended, there are so many designs that better fulfil the purpose. There are pieces, however, that look well set across the work that would not have a good effect if carried all round. Such as these:

The square piece is of universal application, as corner, border, or groundwork. The stem-piece is almost the only one that can be used all round the work as a running border:

The third section is noticeable for the great number of little pictures it contains—ships, animals, toads, and temples. These are some of them:

If the compositor is not too ambitious, he may fill a corner or panel of his job very effectively with these characters.

Panel and corner-work is comparatively simple, and is the most appropriate. To cover a page with designs of this kind is injudicious. Looking at the elaborate specimens shown by the founders, one is tempted to ask: Where is the matter intended to come in? In our first volume, p. 34, is a specimen of this class of decoration.

In composing these designs, the compositor must study the relative sizes of the objects. Neglect of this precaution has produced numerous examples of perspective run mad. A half-smothered change in the position of the background figures in the specimens above will produce a greater effect of remoteness than two rows in the foreground pieces. Here is a monstrous piece of perspective from the specimen-book, the large pyramid in the middle distance. The nearest horseman, assuming the height of the pyramid to be five hundred feet, is a Son of Anub, a hundred feet high. To see over the top of the pyramid one must be in a balloon, but we do see over it, and twenty miles or so back we find a second horizon, with an obelisk and temple of appalling height. Some comps, as with the Japanese designs, introduce variety by inverting sorts. Some time ago we saw a highly-adorned programme, with original perspective effects, in which a
cheerful aspect was imparted to the landscape by a number of tame — all bobbing up, like so many turned tortoises. We are in no danger of hurting the perpetrator’s feelings—we are pretty sure he doesn’t read Typo, or any other trade paper.

Bruce’s combination differed materially from MacKellar’s. It contained 188 pieces, in one series, and while not so pretty or picturesque as the one we have shewn above, was more faithful to Egyptian models, and in all respects a better decorative series. It is exceedingly simple, and there is no attempt whatever at picturesque building. It contains a great number of sorts which can be used singly with good effect, and very beautiful friezes and groundworks can be readily made up from the different characters. Many of the pieces—notably a set of zodiac signs, to 2-line pica, are in pure outline.

We have not this combination, or we would illustrate some of its characteristic features and methods of application. Unfortunately, the intrinsic merit of Bruce’s many beautiful designs is perhaps counterbalanced by the fact that they do not correspond with the standard body of any other maker. Measures must be specially set, and rule and justifying material specially purchased or cut, and carefully kept apart solely on their account. This is a great nuisance.

When Bruce casts his ornamental combinations to the standard body, their sale will vastly increase.

Somewhat similar, and equally fine as a decorative design, is the latest of this class, the ‘Assyrian’ combination, of 69 characters, also by Bruce. In its way it is unique. It is capable of grand effects in the hands of an educated and artistic workman.

A new foundry,—the ‘Keystone’—with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, is to be started at Philadelphia.

Mr. Brunton’s flock have held a meeting and unanimously expressed their unshakable confidence in their pastor. When a religious body has descended to such a level, one may find cause for thankfulness in the fact that the Supreme Court has demonstrated that there is still virtue in the ninth commandment. The sympathy of the congregation, however, did not take the usual form of paying the fine and fees, and the ‘shepherd’ has filed his schedule.

Of Harding’s N.Z. Almanac, the London Printers’ Register says:—The ninth edition of this locally invaluable Directory shows no sign of falling off, as compared with any of its predecessors, the only alteration perceptible being in the direction of improvement. It is admirably printed, as might be expected from the experience and taste of its publisher. The advertisements in particular are neatly and effectively displayed, and the variety of types and ornaments used is evidence of the completeness of Mr. Harding’s office.

In its notices to correspondents (?) a contemporary gives the following version of the story of Pamelia. The soul abstir for information is told that she made reply that she could not marry again, even Ulysses were dead till she had finished wearing a shroud for her aged father-in-law.—In a northern paper, under ‘Marriages,’ appears the ominous line, ‘Nemesis in our next;’ and a southern paper inserts a funeral notice with the heading, ‘Remarkable Rise in Landed Property.’ A Wairarapa journal reports that a resident has been out ‘shooting pigeons with a spring-curt,’ but does not explain in what manner the vehicle was loaded.—The Dunedin Herald exhibits something more than its ordinary confusion of ideas in thus concluding an account of the fire at Barron’s menagerie.—Fortunately all the performing horses and ponies were away dramatic moment of his subject. He simply places his hero between a scolding wife and a cross-eyed mistress; writes nine scenes of a high, low, conversation and kills three of his characters in the tenth. This is resources of his genius. Barron is now well on to fourscore but he is not likely to remain, even even away to such a disaster as to which we may not record. Barron’s experience of fires is now somewhat extensive.—The agricultural correspondent of a Hawke’s Bay paper desires an interview with the corm who made the recommendation ‘chopped gorse’ as food for cattle.—The Ros Hibernicus is still found in the greatest perfection on the old sod. ‘The key of the Irish diffiulty,’ says a Dublin paper, ‘is to be found in the empty pockets of the landlord.’

Recent Specimens.

On New’s Sons, New York, send us No. 1 of a new series of the Typographic Messenger, which has now completed its sixteenth year. We note several improvements in style. The dreadful ‘Cosmopolitan,’ in which the last two issues were set, has been abandoned, and an ordinary old face takes its place. A new and pretty ornamented, with lower-case, by Schelfer & Giesecke, is shown under the name of ‘Pembroke,’ in four sizes. ‘Sirius,’ is a heavy lined old-style, closely resembling MacKellar’s ‘Caxtonian.’ It is shown from 12- to 36-point. ‘Hamburg Text,’ already noted, now appears in nine sizes,—6, to 36-point. ‘Half Title,’ 6- to 12-point, is a bold roman, caps only, with a character of its own.

Farmer, Little, & Co. show seven sizes of ‘Spread,’ a letter closely resembling Caslon’s Expanded Encholiar.

Pacific is the name of a recent and beautiful style, with lower-case and word ornaments, by the Dickinson Foundry.

The Central Foundry show a new style of ‘Type-Writer,’ pica size, an imitation of the work of the Earle machine.

The Illinois Typefoundry Company have begun to add lower-case to their capital ‘Clipper’ series, already noted in our January number.

The Cincinnati Typefoundry has added some new borders on 6, 9, and 12-point bodies to its well-known and useful series. The new styles work well in combination with the old, and show some beautiful artistic effects in black and white and intermediate tints. A large variety of borders from 6- to 30-point are shown, in the latest German style—a heavy-faced rule, decorated at intervals with sprays of leaf and blossom in silhouette. A fine series of ‘Gothic Wide’ with and without lower-case, is shown—the auxiliary ornaments are rather large. There is a series of ‘Light Roman’ (Latin, with appropriate lower-case), clean and sharp-cut, a beautiful style; a good ‘Antique Condensed’ with lower-case, eight sizes; and an excellent lining series, in thirteen sizes, of ‘Gothic Condensed’ (sans serif)—as good a series of this style as we have seen anywhere.

It is some time since we have had any specimen direct from Schelfer & Giesecke; but we see some of their novelties in our continental exchanges. ‘Gothic Artistic,’ is a free and neat letter, with lower-case, in many sizes. The ‘Curtain’ border, a fine design with solid black background, needs only to be compared with the Cleveland Foundry’s ‘Bagged Edge’ on the same principle exactly—to demonstrate the artistic superiority of the German type designer. Border series 73 is large and solid, something like the ‘Holbein,’ but with much fewer pieces. Border 74 has a made-up appearance. It is on a 12-point body, and this is a fair imitation of its style. Two series of pretty silhouette vignettes, 12- and 18-point, containing altogether 36 sorts, are also among the novelties produced by this house.

Messrs. Bauer & Co., Stuttgart, have brought out an exquisite border for one or two colors, under the name of the ‘Alhambra.’ There are 16 characters, which can be supplied separately if required. Three pieces constitute the characteristic part of the border; these are repeated in a smaller size; and are so designed as to produce the effect of three colors—white, black, and tint,—when printed in one color. The six pieces really constitute six borders, which can be used separately or in combination. It is in the most perfect taste, and appropriate to any kind of ornamental work, large or small. The specimen sheet to hand is a beautiful piece of color-printing.

The American Lithographer and Printer passes the following verdict on the first volume of Typo:—‘Bright, ‘newly,’ fully up to the times, ably edited, and well worth the subscription price.’—The London Printers’ Register says:—We have several times over had occasion to commend this excellent monthly for the practical and original character of its contents.
The Chronicle still lives, but Mr Carrick is now the genial but by no means veritable reporter of the Southland Times, a position he has held for about five years. On April 1st, 1891, Mr Canning admitted Messrs Green and Sonness as partners, and the paper, now a semi-weekly, and published in the present office, was produced under those names. Mr Carrick’s place was filled by Mr J. Whiteley King, a young gentleman whose grandfather, the Rev. Mr Whiteley, was murdered by the Maoris. This incident in Mr King’s genealogy was the means of bringing him into prominence, more particularly when he publicly intimated his intention of having a little revolver practice at To Kooli. (Query: To Water?—Typo.) The massacre is, however, still unavenged, and Mr King is now, we believe in Wellington, still engaged in literary work. Mr Canning having retired from the firm, the Ensign was carried on by Messrs Green and Sonness for sixteen months, when the property was purchased by Mr Alfred Dolanmore, on August 1st, 1882, and the former proprietors then permanently—and willingly—retired from its possession.

In conclusion, after diluting on the remarkable progress of the district during the decade, the editor says:

We do not say it in any boastful spirit when we take to ourselves some little degree of credit for this result. We have given our impartial attention in the direction of presenting our readers with the fullest and latest particulars of events of interest, we have espoused the true interests of the majority, and we have done so in a clearly and honestly manner. The columns of the Ensign have never been defiled by low-bred imputations of self-interest, nor have they at any time contained anything which a man would not have his family read. Secure, then, in this consciousness we confidently rely upon continued support, and on our part promise that whatever of ability we have will always be employed to deserve it.

More might have been said without any suspicion of egotism. Few papers in New Zealand are so well written and carefully edited as the Mataura Ensign. It would be a credit to any town in the colony. The whole of its fourteen weekly pages are composed and printed in its own office. We congratulate our contemporaries on completing its first decade, and cordially wish it many happy returns of the day.

It is an interesting and significant fact, that in one of the American city public libraries, containing 30,000 volumes, an agent of the Protective League failed to find a single work supporting the views of his club, while there were over one hundred in favor of free-trade. He went away with a new appreciation for the literature of Protection. To late. The world moves slowly, but it advances.

American printers are agitating for a long reign of 500 sheets of work being invariably ordered decimally. For 500 copies, the ordinary ream is just twenty sheets short. But a ream of 500 would be the distester than the present ream of 489 sheets and allow for the unavoidable waste in ruling, proof-taking, and spoiled sheets. Two sheets extra in each quire, or a total of 520 sheets to the ream, would answer all purposes.

The delusion that a solar eclipse is caused by the shadow of the earth falling upon the sun appears to be somewhat prevalent in newspapers circles in England. An article devoted to the scientific aspect of the subject, appearing lately in a leading Liverpool paper, contained the following extraordinary statement: A solar eclipse only lasts a few minutes, owing to the fact that the shadow of our earth is so much smaller than the sun; but in the case of a lunar eclipse, our earth’s shadow is much larger than the body of our satellite, and consequently her passage through the shadow, from side to side completely, occupies several hours.

When the Yankees have a good paper they know how to support it. The Voice is the organ of the National Prohibition party in the States. The leaders of the party announced that they wished to send a copy regularly to every minister of religion in the States; but that to do so would cost forty thousand dollars. Half this sum had been subscribed when the last mail left! A wholesale grocery firm in Minnesota, Messrs Harrison, Farrington, & Co., sent out a circular dated 31st December, offering $10,000 as bonuses for the securing of 50,000 new subscribers during the three months ensuing. The firm has been ambitious journal conductors.

The American people are within easy distance of Free Trade and Total Prohibition, and when these reforms are secured, will at last create a nation.
Typefounders and Trade Journals.

One of the standing problems in the printing trade is the singular attitude taken by the English Associated Foundries towards trade journalism. It is without a parallel in any other country. For many years past the organs of the printing trade have been subjected to what may be called a "boyot," of the strictest kind by the leading typefounders. Those who are behind the scenes may know the reason—we cannot divine it. Every kindred trade and manufacture—machine-making, paper-making, engraving, printers' joinery, ink-making, with many another—is liberally advertised; but the name of an English typefounder rarely figures in a printer's organ.

The oldest trade organ, the "Printers' Register," dates from 1868. Before that time a London foundry (outside of the Association) was publishing an organ called the "Typographic Advertiser." It was a good paper, full of practical wrinkles, but chiefly devoted to pushing the products of its proprietors. The late Mr. J. M. Powell, who was well known and esteemed in the trade, and held various agencies, sent an advertisement, which was declined, on the ground that the proprietors would not advertise the productions of rival houses. This killed the "Advertiser," and in a few years the firm broke up, and its stock went to the hammer. A week after the advertisement was refused, Mr. Powell published the first number of the "Register," which stands to-day at the head of English printers' trade journals.

Following the example of the continental trade papers, Mr. Powell instituted a "Typefounders' Sheet," in which, from month to month, appeared the latest specimens of the leading foundries. These sheets were executed by the best printers in London, they were sometimes enriched with gold and colors, and the foundries engaged in an honorable emulation as to which should exhibit its novelties in the most attractive guise. We have many of these old sheets still—one, in particular, worked by Alfred Gadsby, exhibiting Figgins's "Victoria" border—is a charming specimen of color-printing.

There are many foundries, however, that refuse to make their novelties come to an end. Continental and American trade papers are still largely occupied with specimen pages of type novelties; German papers sometimes come out with a bundle of finely-printed supplements exceeding in bulk all the remainder of the number; German sheets often appear in the English trade papers—an English one never.

Some time ago, to ascertain the addresses of the English founders, we searched our files of trade journals for about sixteen years back before we could discover them! And two of these addresses, by the way, we afterwards found were out of date.

One house (Caslon) has published since 1875 an excellent typefounders' organ; but the other houses ignore it as completely as they do the periodicals issued in the interest of the printing trade. For a printer in these colonies it is simply impossible to obtain regular information of the progress made by English foundries.

The attitude taken up by these manufacturers towards trade journalism is illustrated by the following extract from a letter (accompanying a specimen-book) lately received by us from a leading English foundry:

"We received some copies of your trade paper "Typo," for which we are obliged. The trade papers are all very much "discredited" here, and you will not find the names of any of the leading typefounders in any of these publications. We consider a copy of our specimen-book in the hands of the trade as worth more in the way of orders than all the advertisements that can be inserted, and we never spend money in that way; and therefore are not much in favor with the editors or proprietors of any of the numerous and worthless papers that are issued in London. We prefer the good opinion of our customers throughout the world, and advertising does not secure that.

Printers will smile at the epithet "worthless" applied indiscriminately to the English trade organs, and will wonder what is the real cause of this ill-advised hostility on the part of the foundries. It will be seen that our correspondent writes as representing the views of the associated foundries generally; and such really appears to be the case, as a recent incident will show. An agent of one of the London houses received occasional parcels of sheets of novelties, which he distributes, chiefly through the post, to printers in this colony. Recognizing that this purpose could be more cheaply and efficiently served by issuing the sheets as supplements to "Typo," he made arrangements to do so, and sent to the manufacturer for a sufficient quantity, himself undertaking the cost of distribution. To his great surprise, he received a reply stating that the firm would not circulate specimens through the medium of any trade journal.

It is possible that the original ground of offence may have consisted in the proprietors of some of the trade papers accepting agencies for American and German houses. But on the other hand, the principal authorized agents of the English typefounders in the Australian houses have accepted similar foreign agencies, and in late years have introduced large quantities of ornamental types, brass-rules, borders, and ornaments from America and Germany.

Meanwhile, the English founders are playing directly into the hands of their foreign rivals. A traveller from an Australian agency fifteen miles away, speaking of his annual spring visit with a pile of mailed specimen-books, and a score of other agencies to push, is a poor representative of a great manufacturer. To send a specimen-book worth a guinea, with four or five shillings postalage added, to each of the hundred-and-sixty printing-offices would be an expensive advertisement. Most printers already have old books, and need only to have the novelties brought prominently before them as they appear. And one result of thus ignoring the only effective means of publicity is, that American and continental houses are rapidly occupying the field. Twelve years ago, all the type in the colony was of English manufacture. The first American type reached New Zealand in 1876; the first German type in 1877; and now every printer in the colony has American job-letter, and most of the offices have German type also. Year by year the proportion of English type grows less.

There are several reasons for this. The foreign houses are less conservative, and are ready to introduce improvements when required. The recent reform in American type-bodies—one of the greatest and most costly improvements ever introduced in any industry—is a case in point. The English foundries (with one heart-condition exception) positively refuse to make a similar change, though the trade loudly demands it. But the chief reason is, that the foreign manufacturers are guided by common sense in advertising. They recognize the value and importance of distant markets. They are careful to bring their novelties before the trade while still fresh—by fly-sheets forwarded, and by advertisements and specimen books in trade-papers. They do not as a rule intrust important foreign markets to distant agents whose ignorance of type is extensive, and who have half-a-dozen rival concerns in hand. And they do not "boyot" the only effective medium by which they can make themselves known to customers throughout the world.

It is satisfactory to the publisher of "Typo" to know that his work meets with appreciation. It would be easy each month to fill nearly a column with kindly notices from contemporaries in the New Zealand press, were we so inclined. Leading trade organs in all lands have accorded "Typo" favorable notice, and have proved their sincerity by sending regular exchanges. To all who have helped or encouraged us by support or sympathy we tender our thanks. We have made no change in the lines we originally laid down, and the only change we contemplate is an increase in the number of our pages, so soon as increased support shall warrant. Closely as we pack our matter, we are hampered for space. Our primary object is the advancement of
Roots, printed 6.214 pgs. £112.199. Free

Card, playing 3,927 doz. packs 49 2.137

Penny goods 5,729 pgs. 63.896. 10.322

Gas-engines 20 1.874 Free

Gold-leaf 18 pgs. 638 Free

Ink, printing 819 pgs. 3.132 Free

Ink, writing 515 pgs. 1.184 224

Paintings and engravings 418 pgs. 4.129 496

Paper bags 6,423 cwt. 10.748 1.721

Paper hangings 1,050 pgs. 12,193 2.785

Paper, printing 52,762 cwt. 71,292 Free

Paper, wrapping 9,618 cwt. 10,000 1.066

Paper, writing 996 pgs. 10,541 Free

Paper, other kinds 986 pgs. 2,824 Free

Printing materials 1,198 pgs. 14,473 Free

Stationery 1,079 pgs. 55,259 6,711

Stationery 2,075 pgs. 14,528 Free

On the items indicated by the asterisk, there has been an increase on the previous year's returns; on all others a falling-off. By referring to p. 35 of our first volume, the particulars may be compared in detail. In the item of writing ink, £24 worth, for Government use, was imported duty-free; and £8,306 worth of stationery came in for the same reason. Paintings and engravings of the value of £299, for public institutions, were also admitted free.

A religious revival is reported from Louisville. Among the notable converts (according to the correspondent of the Inland Printer) are Rev. W. B. Johnson of Pike County, Ballad, and Mr Reuben Dalley, of Jeffersonville, widely known as a disciple of Ingersoll.

Some hot-headed agitators in the Australian colonies—Queensland in particular—are busy sowing seeds that promise an abundant crop of mischief. They are clamoring for separation from Britain, and at the same time involving the colonies in complications with China. An incendiary press has a good deal to answer for. What will the harvest be?

The discontinuance of the Auckland Bell will occasion neither surprise nor regret. No surprise is in store, as it had shown the signs of swift decline by continually boasting of its rapidly increasing circulation, and the manner in which it was supplanting its rivals. No regret, for it advocated no principle, showed no public spirit, and appealed chiefly to the lower instincts of the community. It was clever, vindictive, and remorseless—a literary counterfeit. Its promoters have in three years gained a certain amount of experience at a cost of nineteen thousand pounds.

Dr. Fitchett is a leading man among the Dunciad protectionists. At a recent public meeting he said: "If Satan himself had a seat in the House and brought down a strong protective tariff, Satan should have his vote." This is interesting, as showing that Dr. F. has a fairly correct idea of the foemen-head of the policy of the selfish party, and goes for it with his eyes open. But we would recommend to his consideration the wise counsel of Thomas Ingoldby:

"Never say 'Divil take me!' Or 'Divil take me!'

Or 'Sable meek'-or 'Bake me!'

To take fools at their word is remarkably quick."

The following is one of the funniest misinterpretations of a telegraph puzzle on record. A leading Australian journal published the following cable item: Mr Chalmers's characterizing the Bill as merely a phase of the Plan of Campaign, and compared Mr Parnell's demands to the voracity of a Tyrolean lobster. This extraordinary utterance gave rise to some comment, and it was remarked incidentally that the lobsters are not among the natural products of Tyrol. It turned out that a sporting item "Newmarket Handicap—Vercity, 1; Tyren, 2; Lobster, 3" had immediately followed the political news, and been ingeniously incorporated with Mr Chamberlain's speech by the telegraph-editor.

From the returns for the past year, just issued by the New Zealand Government, we learn that the total value of imports was £6,345,415, as against £5,755,613 in 1886, and the total duty received £2,308,356, as against £1,211,806. This substantial falling-off, both in imports and revenue, is a significant indication of the condition of trade. We extract the following items from the import returns for 1887:

Mr James Clarke, of the Christian World, whose death, at the age of 63, we briefly noted last month, was a man of mark, in the journalistic as well as the religious world. In his early years he had a sound training in journalism, and when the Christian World—a young and struggling concern—came into his hands, he was able to give effect to his own ideas as to what a religious paper should be. In his hands the World attained an unaccustomed success. It became, next to The Times, the finest newspaper property in England, and as its various departments outgrew its space, it gave birth to the Literary World, the Christian World Pulpit, the Christian World Magazine, the Christian World Family Circle, and the Rosacea—all conducted under the same general supervision. A large publishing business was gradually developed, and the popular works originally published serially in one or other of these journals alone fill an extensive list. Educated in an extremely narrow religious school, Mr Clarke early outgrew the limitations of his youth; and faithful to all the fundamentals of religious truth, he realized, as few of his contemporaries did, the fulness and comprehensiveness of the Christian system. The result was that the World attained a position of influence that no other religious paper has ever approached. While other organs admirably represent their particular sect or denomination, it is the only paper that may fairly claim to represent Protestant England, and to embody and exhibit the religious life of the country. Mr Clarke was not a man to sacrifice principle to popularity. When Mr Moody was the Christian Fashion, the Christian World dealt very plainly and "faithfully" with the more than questionable doctrine of some of his sermons. Tolant to an exceptional degree, Mr Clarke was not to be deceived by any pretended sanctity. When crowds were flocking to a noted exposer of the so-called 'higher life,' the words of caution in the Christian World were by many considered uncalculated for and unaccountable; but the scandalous issue of the mission proved the soundness of Mr Clarke's judgment. His breadth and boldness continually caused the weaker brethren to tremble. To admit into News of the Churches, the headings 'Uniformity,' and 'New Church' was such proof that it was the 'down-grade.' Many were scandalized at the latitude afforded alike to Animatists and Universalists to advocate their heterodox views. A few years ago some of the 'Evangelical' party started an opposition paper, entitled the Christian Signal, modeled after Mr Clarke's, but excluding all dangerous heresies. The ablest writers of the party were on the literary staff, and a large amount of money was expended, but it proved a signal failure. Politically the Christian World—focusing, as it does, the energies of all the churches—is a tremendous power. And it is a power for good, as much as it raises the highest motives to bear, and tends to lift politics out of the mire of self-interest. In the temperament movement and every other social reform it is in the van; and it did noble work in securing away a diabolical law by which for a brief period vice was recognized and licensed by the state. It was Gladstonian when Mr Gladstone was Unionist—it is Unionist still. Mr Clarke showed a rare insight in the choice of contributors. Mr Peter Bayne (a son-in-law), one of the soundest critics and ablest writers of the day, is editor-in-chief, and with Mr Clarke's sons carries on the great concern on the old line.
No hoax is too egregious for a large section of the press. As, for example, a recent story of the appearance of an omnious and fertile hybrid, bred between the cat and the rabbit, and having the worst qualities of both animals.

The following is a statement of the cash disbursements of one of the English country dailies for the year 1887: Printing paper, £17,000; type setting, £15,130; editors' salaries, £5,000; business expenses, £4,100; special and press despatchers, £2,000; paper expense, £3,000; correspondence, £3,000; cost of delivery of papers, £1,000; current incidental expenses, £1,000; making a total of £51,890; or at the rate of about £1,000 per week.

Mr Robert M. Barr (*Luke Sharp*) the humorist of the Detroit *Free Press*, took advantage of a late trip to Canada to perpetrate a monstrous April Fool. He telegraphed to a press agency that the Ice Palace in Montreal had been destroyed by fire! The agency sent the news to all parts of the continent, and papers in nearly every part of the States and the Dominion came out with the item—only realizing its absurdity when it was too late to cancel the telegram.

Mr Gelder, of Waipawa, when brought before the n.m. on a charge of possessing an unregistered press, pleaded that he kept it for recreation and not for profit. He also read a written statement of such a character that the magistrate ordered him to be examined as to his mental condition. The professional report was, that Mr G. was sane. The Court characterised his printed sheets as «filthy,» and fined him £5 and costs. Defendant's press having since been duly registered, his materials have been returned to him.

The question of «the node in art» has been largely discussed in America, on account of an action brought by the New York authorities against Knoedler Bros., picture dealers, for exposing for sale indecent photographs and engravings. The firm appears to have made a specialty of pictures which made other art houses decline to handle. Their defence was that the pictures had been exhibited in the Paris Salon, and were legitimate works of art. English-speaking peoples, however, have never accepted the French standard in this matter. The Court gave the rational decision that the mere fact of nudity did not constitute indecency. Of thirty-seven pictures produced, two (only one of which was absolutely nude) were adjudged obscene, and the defendants were fined fifty dollars.

A splendid meteor passed across the heavens on the evening of the 3rd May, about 8 o'clock. It illuminated the greater part of both Islands for a few moments with a brilliance like that of the electric light. As usual, most people thought it fell near at hand, and near Porangahau it was said that the earth trembled with the shock. It was also seen to strike the Ruhine range and burst into fragments, while Wellington observers saw it fall into the harbor and hear it far. Some of the newspaper descriptions are amusing. From «the size of a man's head» to «as big as the moon» (1) allows a wide field for individual judgment as to the magnitude of the celestial visitant; and a Wellington paper, with that intense localism characteristic of the colonial press, records that it brilliantly lit up «the whole of Lambton Quay.»

«Laetres» in the Auckland *Leader*, corrects his slip about Dr. Arnold: «It was the late Edwin Arnold,» he says, who favorably criticised *Rusoff and Amахia*. • Matthew Arnold is of course intended. Every credit is due to «Laetres» for collecting such verses of local writers as appear to be worthy of preservation. If the expression «poets of New Zealand» is warranted, (which we question), Mr Bracken certainly takes a prominent place among them. But verse-writers are not necessarily poets. We have seen many of Mr Bracken's pieces in print. We have heard him read his own verses, when he doubtless chose the best. We do not remember a piece, however short, that maintained a uniform standard of excellence throughout. Here and there were stanzas of real poetic beauty and grace; but ever a discordant note would intrude—a prosaic stanza or halting verse. We certainly have no bias against Mr Bracken, who has our hearty respect both as a writer and as a fellow-colonist.

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Our Exchanges.

The Island Printer for March contains interesting articles on the history of music-printing and of wood-engraving. A noted engraver, Mr. Schumacher, contains his valuable articles on newspaper illustration. The newest piece of process work over issued, Mr. Schumacher's is a portrait of the greatest engravers in the world, and is not only a remarkable piece of art,  but is also a great improvement in the art of engraving.

The Art Printer shows a fine plate of photographic work, and a specimen of the new type in colored picture, of the eccentric Owl-type, as work undertakes the reproduction of the most expensive and beautiful work of art, both in color and in black and white. The new process is a most remarkable improvement, and the results are truly wonderful.

Our L'Intermédiaire (Lyons) is a well-printed quarto, which has now entered on its third year. Its contents are varied and interesting, and it is well supported by advertisers.

From the publishers of the American Lithographer, Mr. W. C. W. have received a copy of the first issue of the Lithographers' and Photographers' Directory, this important work has been announced for some time, and is fully up to promise. The arts of photography and lithography are now so closely allied and interdependent, that is impossible to give a complete directory of one without including the other. Such allied trades as engravers, electrotypers, press and job makers, can be found in this directory. The directory consists of over two hundred large octavo pages in two volumes, and is a monument of enterprise and research, besides giving a vivid idea of the enormous development of all the arts and industries in the United States. The United States have made one mistake—in including this colony without having obtained the necessary data. Under the head of California, there is only one item—and that is incorrect! This will doubling be remedied in future editions. The work is of the highest importance, and supply house in the trade, and reflects the greatest credit on the compilers and publishers.

We are in receipt of the Report of the Barlari School of Mines, Industries, and Science for the year 1887. The Institution, we note, is now affiliated to the University of Melbourne. It possesses an admirable staff of lecturers, a fine technical library, and museum; one of the most noticeable features of the latter being its magnificent collection of Australian birds. In looking through the report, we are specially impressed with the valuable practical nature of the instruction imparted.

From Hastings, the Queen City of the Pains, (Neb.) we have a copy of the Gazette Reporter, a big quarto of 54 pages, giving an exhaustive account of the locality, and illustrated with maps and engravings of the chief buildings and points of interest. The city is a railroad centre, with a population of 5,000, and some fine public institutions. A sketch of Hastings in 1873—a railway junction and nine small wooden buildings—is interesting as showing the day of small things.

Literature.

Theological circles have been stirred during the month by the publication of a small pamphlet by Dr. Salmon, Professor of Moral Philosophy in Dublin, entitled The Reign of Grace. Several thousand copies were sold within a few days of issue, and the Presbyterian Church of Otago has appointed a committee to report upon the work. Dr. Salmon simply maintains what is called the large hope. For thirty years he has meditated upon the uncompromising logic of the older Calvinism, and has definitely rejected it at last. The book is earnest and eloquent; but contains nothing new. In fact, one cannot help feeling that the writer is something of a forlorn hope. Who now holds the terrible dogmas he condemns? Such ideas may be found in old theology, and fail far short of standards which have ceased to be interpreted in their original meanings; but they do not to-day form the living framework of any Christian Church. The Christian world has a better grasp of the Gospel message than it possessed a century ago, the mechanical literalism, which gave birth to so many monstrous creeds, and turned the Scriptures into a web of contradiction, is no longer in vogue, and all living churches are advancing in a direction so shocking to the professor—that the heathen will be judged by a law of which they had no knowledge—is not only immoral, but unscriptural.

The Rev. James King Hewson, M.A., of Bathway, has given the world a new estimate of Burns, who must, he says, be considered a minor poet. He was a poor song-writer. He had written no great poems. With the exception of Tam o' Shanter, they lacked imagination. The Cotter's Saturday Night contained some fine sentiments, but was a piece of hypocrisy. An evil soul producing godly witness was like a goodly apple rotten to the core. Scott who has owed its popularity to the air which it appropriated. If Wallace and Bruce had never lived and fought, it would never have been composed. And it would have been better if the warriors had never fought. Burns was a coward, and void of patriotism. He had a high ideal, and no true love in his nature. Whisky gills were his highest aim. No doubt he had written some pretty verses. He could describe some feelings very well, but that was often done very happily in the local newspapers. Apart from these, his reputation rested chiefly on the fact that he had become very common property. These would soon be consigned to oblivion with the rest of the trash the poet had written. These are the main points of a lecture occupying an hour and a half. It is plain that a new critical light has burst upon Scotland. We hope the rev. gentleman will in good time favor us with his estimate of Moore, Byron, and Shelley.

We have to thank Professor C. Piazz Smyth, Astronomer-Royal of Scotland, for a copy of his work New Measurers of the Earth's Pyramids, and also for a little book by Mr. Christopher Gili, Adelaide, entitled Why we do not adopt the French Metre. Here we have also to thank Mr William Blades for a copy of his dainty little volume The Enemies of Books. We shall deal more fully with these in a future number.

Dr. W. B. Richardson's new book, to be issued by Longmans, will be looked for with much interest, as it is in a different branch of literature from that in which he has gained his brilliant reputation. It is called The Story of a Star, and is a history of the career of a false Messiah of the second century.

The expiration of the copyright of Carlyle's History of the French Revolution has been marked by the appearance of about half-a-dozen popular editions within a few days of each other.

Trade Catalogues.

Messrs Conrad & Co., Berlin, send us samples and price-lists of envelopes, in a great variety of sizes and colors.

Messrs E. J. Shattuck & Co., San Francisco, send us a price list of their printing-inks, and a large work on the art of printing in many colors, which was considerably crushed in transit.

From Hugo Belling, Munich, we have his Catalogue No 9 and Circular for March, containing price-lists of an extensive stock of art-works—paintings, lithographs, engravings, &c.
The Pacific Printer.

All the New Ideas. Sent free to foremen of printing offices on application.—Pacific Printer Publishing Company, P.O. Box 2202, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.

The second session of the tenth New Zealand Parliament opened on the 10th May.

The Melbourne land bubble is still swelling up bigger, and is now perilously thin.

Eternal silence has fallen on the Auckland Bell.

The Wakatipu Mail has just completed its twenty-fifth year of publication.

The Papatoetoe Chronicle has changed its title to the Clutha County Gazette.

The Sydney Evening News has served the numerous Bulletins with a writ for £10,000 for relief.

A paragraph is going the rounds that the Wangarri Herald has ceased publication. It still lives, and seems likely to stay awhile yet.

The Napier News has again changed hands, Messrs Daniel & Popplewell having leased the concern from the proprietors.

The Bush Advocate is the title of Mr Clayton’s new paper, published at Dunedin. It is published thrice-a-week, and is a credit to the district.

When the old-established Edinburgh Courier died two years ago, the Scottish News took its place. This has now succumbed; but the evening edition survives, and has been enlarged.

The patronising style assumed by some of the junior journals is sometimes very comical. One of them the other day referred to an essay as having “the garb of a companion... in our esteemed contemporary, the London Punch.”

New Zealand Tithes, a weekly miscellany of scraps, is dead. It has been merged in a publication of similar character called the Family Friend. In Dunedin a weekly of the same description has been started, entitled Land and Sea.

The Wellington Watchman is not dead after all. Somewhat to our surprise, we received No. 14, where we find an explanation. The announcement of discontinuance had the effect of waking up some lukewarm supporters, and the paper is to have “another three months’ trial.” To attain success, it should be conducted on broader principles.

Among the new speculations in Melbourne is an evening paper, the Star, to be published by a limited liability company. According to the prospectus, it is to be “free from party bias.” Horace Greeley used to say that the saddest thing in print was “No. 1, vol. 1.” at the head of a new journalistic venture. If the Star avoids the rocks on which company papers are wrecked, it will be exceptionally fortunate.

Rubber Stamps

Manufactured in the best style at the office of this firm. A good supply of self-inking and dating pressings.

Composer seeks engagement; steady hand. Chief reason for leaving present situation is, want a change. Apply E.M., care of Tyko.

Old-Established Good Going Printing Business in Dunedin for sale.—Apply to Cowan & Co., Crawford-st., Dunedin.


For Sale, about 1000th Miller & Richardson's Nonpareil No. 80, large face; Quite new; never been laid. Will be sold cheap for cash.—Dowdell, Walker, & Co., Limited, Herald Office, Napier.

Let John Bull tremble! A North Island paper has written some great swelling words on the Chinese question. “The population (it says) is numerous enough and the colonies powerful enough to overthrow the mother country and to dictate terms!... Egypt’s immortal Frog may now subside.”

Two dogs, a settling a difference after the manner of their kind, went through a form of advertisements of the Manawatu Times, left outside to dry, and wrecked it. All hands had to work all night to repair the damage.

Some of the papers publish, while they condemn, the disgusting prize-fight telegrams. The Rangitikei Advocate and Waiapawa Post—one of the most successful country papers in New Zealand—are more consistent, and deposit all messages of the kind in the W. P. B.

The following sound advice from the Buffalo Courier, is going the rounds:

Oh, Misers, in the hour of a c c
If on this paper you should c c c c
take my advice, and have g p y
Go straight away and advert i t i t
You'll find the project of some u u
Neglect can offer no ex q q q
Be wise at once, producing sound a s s
A silent broomstone soon d k k

We note that the men who publicly slandered their wives have met with very rough criticism from the press of all political parties. To every rule, however, there are exceptions, and two daily papers have taken up cudgels for the Christchurch chevaliers d’industrie.

A contemporary has lately been crediting the Wellington Watchman with some political peculiarities which could never have appeared in that sober paper—a most unkind jest.

Watchman’s happens to be the pseudonym of a rolling humorist who contributes to an up-country journal.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs Whitecombe & Tombs, No. 1 of the Southern Cross Reader. The book came in hand just as we were closing up our present number, and deserves a more detailed notice than we can give this month.

Published on the last Saturday in each month.

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Single copy, 6d.

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Advertisements, 1 inch.—Wide column, 5/-; narrow column, 3/-. Situations wanted, 1/-. Discount on standing ads.

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One entry does four years, and by first letter and first vowel a name or the P.O. can be instantly found.

The above books (9x19) are indexed through, to enter names alphabetically and to arrange advertisements and subscriptions for quick reference.

Prices of each: 22 pp., flexible cover, $1; 100 pp., half roan, $2; 200 pp., $3; 300 pp., $4; 400 pp., $5. Postage from New York added. Orders (which must be accompanied by cash) received by R. C. Hannon, Hastings-st., Napier.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of more new exchanges, Southern Printer’s Journal, New Orleans; Our Occasional, Cincinnati; from February; Southern Publisher and Printer, Louisville, from January; L’Intermédiaire, Lyons, from March.

Mr W. J. Cawdwell, representing the Religious Tract Society, paid us a visit during the present month. Mr Cawdwell has with him a collection of samples which show how fully the institution at 56 Paternoster Row has supplied the demand for all kinds of wholesome literature. There is nothing narrow about the Society except its title, and that it has long outgrown.

Obituary.

An English telegram of the 8th May, reports the death of the celebrated statistician, Professor Leone Levi, at the age of 87.

Mr George Toulmin, an able and conscientious journalist, for many years proprietor of the Preston Guardian and other papers, died on the 17th February, in his 75th year.

Oscar Pfetsch, the unrivalled German artist of child-life, has recently died, in his 57th year. His drawings have been a feature of children’s magazines for the past fifteen or sixteen years.

NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND. Printed and Published by Robert Constable Hardin, at his registered Printing Office, Hastings-street.—May, 1888.
VIGNETTE COMBINATIONS.

EVINCING the more recent series of Vignette combinations, we find in very few of them any general scheme or underlying idea. MacKellar’s first series of silhouette designs (69 characters), may be brought into this category. The grotesque treatment of many of the figures renders them unsuitable for high-class work of any kind. The cat seated on a crescent moon, the angler, and many other characters in this series, can only render ridiculous any piece of work in which they appear. But there are redeeming points. The three border sorts, and the two beautiful floral vignettes which we illustrate below, are in admirable taste, and exceedingly effective when judiciously used.

The second silhouette series (47 characters), by the same house, though containing three or four pieces which may be independently used, is really a combination border, and therefore comes under another category.

Omitting the various series of Allegorical Vignettes, which we intend to treat of in a future article, most of the recent series are mere medleys of crude and disconnected ideas. The striving after originality and novelty has developed the wildest vagaries, and every canonic of artistic and decorative law has been outraged.

The Cleveland Foundry has produced two series of *auxiliaries,* the characters in which have no connection with each other. They have to be purchased just as put up by the foundry, bad and good together, for the price charged for separate sorts, even in considerable quantity, is practically prohibitive. In the first series we have a mixture of pins, suspenders, scrolls, floral corner-pieces, and decorated corners, some of which we show:

Many of these are pretty and effective; but crude in conception; and it is worthy of note that the continental founders who have copied the designs have re-engraved them all, in order to introduce improvements. The second series is a similar mixture. We have some little birds, the old alman bucket, etc, etc, and some broken foliage to use outside rule panels.

The latter idea was a good one, and has been beautifully developed by Zeese in his floral ornaments. But the most ridiculous piece of realism, perhaps, ever attempted in type, is to be found in this series.

That is a representation of a collar-stud, and a border of buttons and button-holes!

It would be difficult indeed, to imagine a greater degradation of type decoration than this.

The combination ornaments of the Dickinson Foundry are equally miscellaneous, though not so absurd. These are a few from series E:

Why the bird is divided, we know not, unless to avoid casting too large a type, for the figure is quite complete when the pieces are put together. In the same series we have a pretty ground-work, like the cells of an upper-case, with oblique pieces to form a corner. It will be noted that there is a deficiency in this design, a fourth piece being required to make the pattern perfect. A similar fault is to be found with nearly every American combination.

The American *Eagle* ornaments (by whom designed or cast, we know not,) are really pretty and artistic, so far as we have seen them, and the designer has not been guilty of the errors of taste which disfigure some of the other series we have described.

It is impossible to say where the painful straining for novelty will end. The San Francisco mail just to hand brings us specimens of a series of *ink-squats,* 13 characters, nonpareill to four-line pias, by Mardel, Luse, & Co. They are exceedingly realistic. The idea is not altogether original, ink-blot being one of the features of the Cleveland Foundry’s *Ragged-edge* series. Printers may well ask ‘What next?’ If this is legitimate ornament, the blunt exercise book of the careless schoolboy must be a thing of beauty and aesthetic delight. It would not surprise us, after this, to see in our American exchanges, a fount of *P.D. Finger-marks.* We can only regard this kind of thing,—like the button-hole combination,—as decoration gone mad.

**Our Supplement.**

We have pleasure in sending out with this issue our first Typefounders’ Supplement. Our only regret is that this superb piece of work is printed on so large a sheet as to require cross-folding. Not only is it an admirable type-specimen, but it contains over thirty subjects, each of which, in construction and harmony of color, is a model of typographic design. It exhibits in actual use Messrs Schelter & Giesche’s four latest combinations,—71 to 74, as well as their beautiful job-letter, *Künstler-Grotesk.* As regards borders 73-74, our readers have the advantage of advance specimens, as the *Mittelbund* containing these designs is not yet issued. Border 71 is an exceedingly rich arabesque, the solid background giving it a strong and massive effect. Border 74 has the triple effect of black, white, and tint, and is relieved from formality by the beautiful figure-pieces it contains. Designs like these are always in good taste and can never go out of fashion. We have lately had advice of another supplement in preparation for Type, by a celebrated founder at Offenbach-on-the-Main, who as yet has no agent here, but is desirous of opening a colonial trade. We shall be glad to exhibit in a similar manner the best productions of English and American houses.—Who will be the next?
of three ground tints, yellow, pink, and blue, very lightly produced, the outline of brass rule being worked in gold, the lettering brought out in red on the white ground. The card has a very pretty effect, and the Society is to be congratulated on the way in fancy printing. We can never expect the public to patronise the higher branches of our noble art unless we show them by our own example that we encourage the artists who produce them.

Owing to Lyon & Blair losing the printing of the Catholic Times eight of their hands to-day received a week’s notice. There is now appearing in the local papers an advertisement calling for applications for the post of printer; also wanting commodors and boys who have been at ease and those who have not been at the ease. Altogether, it seems to be a case of cheap labor. I understand that the more from publishers to printers will cost the company £1000.

The state of the trade has been somewhat brisk during the past month. I have not heard of any good hands out of work, and one office has taken on extra assistance. There is no reliable news as to when the new Government printing offices will be used. The workmen are not yet out of the building, but part of the machine work is being done in the new premises. One who applied for a frame told me that the Government Printer could not take him on, as he had no room, but informed him that he had frame-room he would take on a dozen more hands.

Mr Fred Cooper, who was clichet of the Catholic Times, has been appointed foreman by the company.

On the 21st May, Mr D. Dunlop, a well-known bowler of the Lancaster Park Cricket Club, who is reaping for Victoria, was presented with a purse of sovereigns by the members of the club. Mr Dunlop has been up to above state a composer on the Lyttleton Times staff. He served his time in the Press office, and on the completion of his time he went over to the Times. The reductions in Christchurch have been too much for Dave, so he has gone to Melbourne with the intention of settling down there. His family goes with him. We shall hear more of this popular cricketer, as the facilities for the sport which Victoria gives, and more especially to young talent, will make a first-class player of Dunlop, who has several times represented Canterbury, and I expect to see his name figure as a rep. of Victoria in the near future.

The late proprietors were barely making ends meet. Mr Murr edite. Mr Foden has had a jobbing office in Timaru for some years. Mr J. Kirkby, long and favorably known as editor of the South Canterbury Times, has been appointed editor of the Marlborough Express. Previous to accepting the control of the South Canterbury Times Mr Kirbey occupied the positions of sub-editor and reporter for the Lyttleton Times, a journal to whose columns he has since been a constant contributor. At a farewell meeting on the 25th May, Mr Kirby was presented with a press and souvenir. The obituary notice was copied by Mr C. C. McCardy, who had been associated with Mr Kirby in his youth in the city of Ballarat. Mr J. Hardestow has taken the editor’s (not sub-editors) chair on the S. G. Times, vice Mr Kirby.
Rapid Letter-Copying. — A roller copying-press has lately been patented in England, which is advertised to copy one hundred letters in two minutes.

Water-lining. — A new German method of producing water-lines on paper after it has passed through the calendering-machine consists in pressing a die, composed of threads held between two united sheets of paper, upon the paper to be water-lined, which produces the desired result.

Grooved Page Furniture. — Some time ago an American house produced pins, clips, gales, and spaces, grooved for string, so that a form might be locked and unlocked without being united. Mr. A. Ruck, of J. M. Huck & Co., Offenbach-am-Main, has improved upon this invention, and secured protection in Great Britain for his new patent furniture.

New Illuminant for Photography. — A novel aid to instantaneous photography has been devised by two Berlin chemists. It consists of an explosive powder made of concentrated magnesia, chlorate of potash, and sulphide of antimony. When this is ignited, it will illuminate the darkest room with a flash lasting one fourth of a second—long enough to obtain a photograph of a person or object in the act of moving.

New Card-Punch. — Our American exchanges contain descriptions of a new punch for half programmes, &c., intended to be worked at the press in the same manner as a type-form. The punch is of steel, type-high, firmly embedded in a metal block which is made to justify with ordinary furniture. For the tympan a sheet of stout masonite paper is speed, burred at the proper place with a small piece of zinc. An open space at the back of the punch-block allows the cutting to drop out.

Flyer Attachment to Treadle Machines. — Messrs. Cropper have introduced and patented an improvement in the Minerva machine. The sheet is fed in the usual manner, and after being printed is seized by a gripper and deposited on a board at the back of the machine. In order that the gripper may act, the form must be placed at the bottom of the bed. The additional cost is small, and the advantages are obvious—in the greater speed at which the machine may be worked, and the cleanliness of the work, which is not smudged by handling after printing.

Stereo Furniture. — Messrs. Sharro & Anderson, Soho, have sent us, through our London agent, a sample parcel of metal furniture. The typographic furniture is of the ordinary make. The stereotype furniture is slotted at the sides to admit the brass catchers, which are provided with a stud fitting into a round hole in the furniture. This is a less expensive system than others in use, but has several advantages. The slot allows the stereotype furniture to come close to the lock-up, and the brass stud gives a perfectly secure hold, besides preventing the catch from falling down when the outside furniture is removed.

Stamped-out Wooden Type. — The well-known Page Type Manufacturing Company, of Connecticut, have now completed a machine which is expected to revolutionize the business. The letters are stamped upon the wood by dies, and are more perfect than those produced by the old process. It will turn out letters as small as two-line pics at the rate of ten or twelve thousand an hour, and large letters at the rate of three thousand an hour. The types can be sold at half the former price, and the machine completes in one hour as much as the entire shop could formerly produce in three days. It is a wonderful sight to see the machines turning out finished types as fast as the blocks can be fed to it by the operator. It has taken ten years to bring the machine to perfection.

Stone Types. — Various attempts, says the Printing Times, have been made from time to time to find substances for type metal in the manufacture of type stereotyping plates, &c., but up to the present time with so very great success. Two Austrians, however,—Messrs. F. Kammann, of Vienna-Newstadt, and F. Lurschmann, of Darmstadt,—claim to have solved the difficulty by their Artificial Stone. It is claimed that this stone can be readily molded and cheap; it is hard, yet sufficiently elastic to bear great pressure without injury, whilst the type molded from it will readily take up, retain, and give off the ink. For type letters the substitute is stated to be especially suitable. Finely powdered silicate of soda of a greater or less degree of purity are mixed with a small quantity of hydraulic lime. The silicate of soda is poured over the mixture, and it is kneaded until the mass becomes uniform. The mixture is then pressed into suitable moulds; or the mixture can be poured in a fluid state into the moulds. When the mass has hardened, it is taken out of the mould and dried, and is then ready for use.

Galvanized Wooden Types. — The Bulletin de l’Imprimerie calls attention to an invention made by M. Duval, of Paris, which, it claims, will cause quite a revolution in the typographic world. In short, M. Duval has been experimenting with the galvanic process and wooden type, and has succeeded in covering the upper face with a coating of copper. The importance of the invention can hardly be over-estimated, especially to those who use a great deal of wood type and know its perishable nature. In order to produce what the inventor calls galvanized wooden type, the letters are placed in a galvanoplastic bath, and receive a coating of copper. The letter, while preserving nearly the lightness of wood, is as strong as metal, the copper coating rendering its form unchangeable, and preserving the wood from exterior influences and other risks which result from the ordinary manipulations to which type is subjected. The covering of the upper surface with galvanized copper has also the effect of preserving the delicate serifs of the letters, which are as strong as type metal. It is suggested that this invention may be advantageously applied to wood-cuts.

Improvement in News Machinery. — An important invention has been patented by Mr. J. H. Buxton, Mr. Davis Bland, and Mr. W. Smith, all of the Manchester Guardian, in connection with newspaper machinery. The invention is a device for the rapid insertion of late news without removing the forms from the cylinder. The peculiarity of the invention consists in the combination of a mechanism for securing type-printing surfaces in a box or holder, and the combination of the latter with a printing drum separate from the main printing cylinder. The principle of operation is as follows: A cylinder containing two copies of one side of the paper, leaving two small blanks; the blank roller is wrapped with a layer of India-rubber, on the top of which is a layer of felt. A movable roller or roller is arranged on a shaft, and carries in a shaft sufficient to fill up the blank spaces left by the type-roller. It is supplied with ink by means of an inking roller or roller. The shaft is driven by means of gearing and as the type roller prints two copies at each revolution, the shaft has to revolve twice for each revolution. The paper passes between the revolving type roller and the blank roller. Hence it is led under the type carried in the movable roller or roller, and then passes round the blank roller to another part of the machine, where the other page is printed. Supposing the news of some important event comes to hand, the type in the movable roller is taken out and the late news inserted, and the process of printing is gone through again.

An attempt has been made in London to form a complete collection of lithographed Christmas, New Year, and Easter cards. It is estimated that these published to date, mailed in booklets, would weigh ten tons! At a recent exhibition, held for the benefit of a temperance society, over one ton were shown in books, besides thousands hanging upon the walls of the room.

Whatever success has attended the use of electro-metals in the United States, they are not regarded with much favor in England. Only a few weeks ago we received a very interesting letter from a leading French typefounder, who, referring to some strikes of an American combination, which he had purchased, wrote: "Unfortunately they had been produced by the galvanic process, the results of which are generally bad.

A gentleman in Dunhill who has written a novel has sent an extraordinary petition to the House. He complains that he is deprived of the adequate reward of his labor by the imposition of work done by highly paid hands, and as he is prepared to publish other books to supply the demand for reading if indemnity offers, he modestly asks that Parliament shall impose a protective tax upon all imported literature. This may be intended as a satire on the protectionists agitators, and at the same time as an advertisement of the writer's work. The Petitions Committee did not treat the petition seriously. They reported that they had no recommendation to make.

Sel's admirable Dictionary of the World's Press for 1888 is to hand. It claims to be the largest two-shilling book in the world, and we know of none at the price to approach it. The present issue contains about 1300 large two pages. The first two hundred are occupied by valuable articles original and selected on the world's press, and its various branches, illustrated with numerous portraits of leading presses, engravings of some of the chief metropolitan printing offices, &c. Then follows an admirable directory of newspapers in all parts of the world. Nearly half the book is occupied by advertisements, admirably displayed, of newspapers and periodicals of every description. It will be seen by a notice elsewhere that advertisements for the 1889 issue will be received at this office.
Tracy Wrinkles.

A Good Dryer for News and pooper Ink may be made by mixing one quart of spirits of turpentine with six ounces balsam e sophia. Add sufficient quantity to the ink to thinned it to a proper consistency for working.

Moisture-proof Glue.—Dissolve sixteen ounces of glue in three plates of skim-milk, and if desired still stronger, add powdered lime. For marine glue, heat moderately a mixture by weight of one part indiarubber, two parts mineral spirits of tar, and add twenty parts of lac in powder. Heat to a temperature of 100° to 104°.

To Attach Labels to Metal.—If you wish to paste small labels on iron, tin, &c., rub onion-juice over the place of contact. The onion-juice has the peculiar quality of adhering in the most unremovable manner to any metal on which it has been rubbed, and thus when a label, show-card, hanger, &c., is pasted on to iron, zinc, tin, or any other metal surface with common paste, gum, or varnish, the paper cannot be taken off nor removed except by scraping, which of course destroys the entire label or card. Lithographers may discover in this merit of the onion-juice process a substitute for drawing, and which might often be used with advantage.

To Transfer Prints to Glass.—The following recipe, says the National Druggist, is sold by the druggist from three to five dollars: First, cast the glass in a furnace, and let it dry till it is very sticky, which takes half a day or more. The printed paper to be transferred should be well soaked in soft water and carefully laid upon the prepared glass, after removing the surplus water with blotting-paper, and pressed upon it so that no air-bubbles or drops of water are seen upon the surface. The paper should dry a whole day before it is touched; then with wet fingers begin to rub off the paper at the back. If this be skillfully done, almost the whole of the paper can be removed, leaving simply the ink upon the varnish. When the paper has been removed, some kind of varnish will serve to make the whole more transparent.

How to Clean Rubber Blankets.—From a business circular of H. Hoe & Co., New York, we extract the following:—The use of turpentine, in removing grease and color from rubber blankets, is increasing to such an extent that we desire to make a few suggestions as to its use and effect. The quantity used should be as small as possible, and great care taken that it is thoroughly dried out before the blanket is used in printing. Otherwise, as turpentine softens the rubber face, the blanket will be injured by the pressure of the cylinder causing wrinkles to appear on the face. It is preferable to clean the blanket after work at night, thereby giving ample time for the turpentine to dry out, rather than to attempt cleaning at the close of the day. We strongly recommend the use of ammonia as a substitute for turpentine, and with less chance of damage to the blanket. The ammonia should be diluted to about six to nine degrees Bé (18 degrees can be easily obtained and diluted with one or two parts water) and after using it the blanket should be dusted with powdered chalk or magnesia. Ammonia will dry out very quickly (in much less time than turpentine), and when dried out leaves the blanket perfect and ready for use.

Reproduction of Lithographic Designs.—Mr L. Berding, of Penge, has patented an improved process and improved compositions and paper, with the object of providing means whereby impressions may be taken in transfer-ink from a lithographic stone and so treated that at a subsequent period they may be reproduced, or transferred to a lithographic stone from which copies can then be obtained in the usual manner, thus avoiding the necessity either for keeping a design or other work upon a stone for future use. The transfers are specially prepared, and to reproduce the design upon a lithographic stone there is fitted a perfectly clean and polished lithographic stone in the press, and warmed by applying bailing water. The paper transfer is placed on the damp stone, and pulled through the press as soon as possible. The paper is then damped with hot water and repeatedly pulled through the press until it can easily be removed. The stone must be allowed to dry without washing off the composition which has been transferred thereto from the paper, as this answers the purpose of preparing the stone. If the transfer be well at, a very old one, the stone is ready for use. It should be an old one, it is desirable to expose the stone for a short time to a gentle heat before a fire after the design has been transferred, the heat being effected by passing the flannel or a spirit lamp over the stone several times. The stone is then ready for use. Ordinary lithographic transfer ink may be used, but ink containing the following ingredients may be used to advantage.—Mutton suet, 4 oz.; beef suet, 5 oz.; white card soap, 30 oz.; shellac, 60 oz.; vegetable black, 20 oz.; middle line varnish, 5 lb; sperm oil, 40 oz.; sperm-cornel, 3 oz.

Transfers for Zinc-Etching.—A new method of preparing transfers for the zinc-etching process has been introduced by Jaffe and Albert of Vienna. With the usual method of making transfers in greasy ink, it happens sometimes, in transferring the developed greasy image to the zinc plate, that a part of the image will be crushed and become broader. To prevent this, Jaffe and Albert have modified the process in the following manner: The image on the bichromated paper is developed in the usual manner with greasy ink, but, after the paper has been dried, it is dusted with a powder, consisting of a mixture of asphaltum, colophony, and wax, then the whites of the paper are freed from any adhering powder with the aid of a pad of cotton, and an alum solution is applied, in order to tan the gelatine on the paper, so that it may become hard, and not give way afterward in the transferring process. The transfer is now warmed to a certain degree, and transferred to the zinc plate. It is not necessary to coat the print with greasy ink, and this is important. In this case we have a resin image on the metal plate, which offers sufficient resistance, so that we may commence with a strong first etching, by which the finest dots and lines of the image will all be preserved.

Engraving with Mercury and its Salts.—The following processes, described in the Memorial Industriel, appear to be of practical value:—It is known that, when mercury is deposited on a metal, fatty lithographic ink will not take upon it when an ink ground is passed over it, and that the black adheres only to the unpolished parts of the metal. If a well-polished and clean piece of zinc is taken, and a design be traced thereon with mercury, the design will appear in brilliant white upon the grey background of the zinc. After tracing the design, an intaglio plate can be obtained by plunging the plate, without being coated with varnish, into a bath containing 100 parts of water and 3 parts of mercury, at a temperature of 50° and 1/2 parts of nitric acid. The action of the acid is very rapid, and for a long time only attacks the parts touched by the mercury. When deep enough it can be used for lithographic work. If, instead of nitric, hydrochloric acid be used, the contrary effect takes place. The unaffected zinc is strongly attacked, and the traces of the mercury give a relief plate which can be used for ordinary typographical work. If the operator does not wish to draw upon zinc, the design can be traced upon paper with a salt of mercury. The sheet of paper being then applied for two hours to a plate of zinc, the drawing is sharply reproduced, in white lines of amalgam, on the grey surface of the metal, just as if it had been traced directly. The same result is obtained if the design is traced upon paper with a sticky substance (ink containing gum or sugar), and if it is dusted over with a mercury salt in fine powder. On dusting off the surplus and applying the sheet containing the design to a plate of metal, the same result is obtained. The same result is obtained if a newly-printed proof is used, and is dusted with mercury salt while the ink is still wet and sticky. All the lines thus reproduced are chemically engraved, as has been described above. The same results are obtained by dusting with water the coated paper and þroving with a water supply, and the effect of half-tints is even secured. Bismuth of mercury is the salt to use.

Salmon's Circular records a case of extreme cutting in litho work. A firm asked for tenders for 250,000 oval labels for beer bottles. They were to be in two colors, stamped, packed, and delivered. An Englishman offered to take the order at 1s. per thousand. He was told that he was preposterously high—the firm had before only paid 8d per thousand to a German house, and now that had been beaten by another German, who had agreed to deliver the labels at 6d per thousand! A jury of twelve Michiganders, apparently, can be just as stupid as an equal number of good men and true in any other part of the world. By a clerical error the Detroit Free Press reported that John Finnegan (instead of Finnergan) had been arrested for stealing a coat. An Irishman Finnergan—whose remarkable 'sensitiveness' has been the subject of some comment—brought an action for damages, and actually obtained a verdict for $1,500! The paper has appealed, and, we hope, successfully.

The sight—or, more correctly, the lowest depth—of meansness has been reached by an Auckland matrimonial agent. An unsophisticated young tailor in an East Coast town having written fully and confidentially in regard to one of the female candidates whose qualifications he had taken his fancy, was informed of seeing her. The article was published in full, with would-be witty comments interpolated, in an Auckland weekly which we need not name. A girlish paper that is as appropriate treatment for the matrimonial go-between. The journalist who printed the letter is the greater offender of the two.
Recent Specimens.

**TYPO.**

Messrs Day & Collins have scored a great success with the *Albatype.* As an advertisement they show a reduced fac-simile of a four-sheet poster, the lettering in white, which at first sight it is difficult to believe could have been composed combination-fashion. They have now cut a series of fonts in white, under the name of "Cameo," especially to work with the Albatype, and a series called "Eureka type" increasing and diminishing in size at a regular angle. This letter is exceedingly effective. We expect ere long to see all these designs brought out in metal.

From the foundry of Gustave Mauveir, Paris, we have another parcel of specimens of novelties in types and ornaments. In the form of eighty-eight visiting cards, arranged in a neat portfolio, we have specimens of 156 different fonts, which, being shown in actual use, are displayed in the best possible manner to attract the printer. Each line is indicated by a reference number, and a key-page gives opposite the number, the name, body, price, and minimum weight of the font. Four beautifully-printed sheets display specimens in roman and italic of the splendid eighteenth-century French character used by Firmin Didot. It is shown on bodies of 16, 14, 12, and 10-point, and the founder informs us that in order to secure a perfect gradation, the smaller bodies were photographically reduced from the 16-point. (We suspect that a similar practice is not unknown in other foundries, but we have never seen it asserted.) The character is so unmistakably French that it is not likely to be favored by English printers. There is a fine series of condensed Egyptian, with lower-case, a page of "Lettres Litographiques," with Gothic initials; a very pretty ornamented roman series, "Fancy Elzevir," and a page of head and tail-pieces, from models of the time of Louis xvi. The prices strike us as high, varying from 5l. for a piece about an inch square to 12l. for pieces about 20 x 6 cms. Twenty-one pieces are shown in the sheet, and the total price is about 79 l. The blocks are real works of art. Besides the type specimens, we have some neatly-printed cards and circulars issued by the foundry.

Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler have been busy. The *Sola* series (cases only) in six sizes is one of the queerest of American odd fancies; but there is something about it that we like. One word-ornament is supplied, which is properly subordinated. "Cabinet," a rough-cut style, with lower-case, three sizes, resembles the "Caprice" of the same house, but is lighter faced. We do not like it—it is too much like a schoolboy's first attempts. "Proton" ornaments (20 characters), are distinguished by the wild and ragged effects now in fashion in America; but if obtained in sufficient quantity, may be used effectively both for running borders and groundwork patterns.

*Wave* ornaments (20 sorts) are very good type imitations of brass-rule twisting, and have the advantage of being more easily and solidly composed, without any waste of material.

A number of new American styles, to hand just as we go to press, will be noted next month.

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Typos are represented at the great newspaper exhibition at Aras-la-Chapelle, and at the exhibition of the world's trade journals at Leipzig.”

We direct attention to the full-page advertisement of Messrs F. Ennoff & Co., Melbourne and Sydney, agents for the great manufacturing house of Karl Krause, Leipzig, and other Continental firms; to the change in Messrs J. Hadden & Co.'s advertisement, notifying their new agencies; to the "Imperial-type" company's advertisement of their book containing all the latest "wrinkles," and to Mr H. Sell's advertisement of his Dictionary of the World's Press.

Excluding our supplement, the present number of Typos is the largest yet issued. With four additional pages, we have still to "throw overboard" much interesting matter. We, therefore, feel no particular increase in size is a matter which rests entirely with the trade. A few hundreds of additional subscribers would place us in a position to enlarge to 16 pages monthly. We should then be able to devote a department to new processes, many of which are valuable, and might be turned to very profitable account.

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The Enemies of Books.


Comparatively few printers really appreciate books. Few except those who are possessed with a love of their art for its own sake may be said to have any true knowledge of the subject at all. A Book worthy of the name is something to be treated with reverence, and carefully cherished.

Foremost among the learned and book-loving printers of England is Mr William Blades, well known as the biographer of Caxton, and one of the greatest authorities on all subjects connected with early printing. Mr Blades’s researches among moulder and worn-out volumes, in ancient and dusty libraries, have brought prominently before him the subject treated in the present charming little work—the enemies of books. It is some years since the first edition appeared. Since then Mr Blades has collected a good deal of curious and interesting information on the subject, and the new edition is enriched with many anecdotes and illustrations not to be found in the first.

To each of the principal enemies a chapter is devoted; and beginning with the forces of nature, the most destructive is Fire. But this agent has been largely employed in the interests of strie, ignorance, and bigotry; and more justifiable, in the destruction of immoral and pernicious literature. Mr Blades thus discourses on an ancient bane of books:

Among the earliest records of the wholesale destruction of Books is that narrated by St. Luke, when after the preaching of Paul, many of the Ephesians, who used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men: and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver. (Acts xix. 19.) Doubtless these books of idolatrous divination and alchemy, of enchantments and witchcraft, were ruthlessly destroyed by those to whom they had been and might again be spiritually injurious; and doubtless they escaped the fire then, not one of them would have survived to the present time, no MS. of that age being now extant. Nevertheless, I must confess to a certain amount of mental disjoint and uneasiness when I think of books worth fifty thousand denaires—or, speaking roughly, say £18,750 of our modern money, being made into bonfire. What curious illustrations of early heathenism, of Devil worship, of Serpent worship, of Sun worship, and other archaic forms of religion; of early astrological and chemical lore, derived from the Egyptians, the Persians, the Greeks; what abundance of superstitious observances and what is now termed folk-lore; what riches, too, for the philological student, did these many books contain, and how famous would the library now be that could boast of possessing but a few of them?

It may also be noted here, that to the pious zeal of the early Church against idolatrous, blasphemous, and heretical writings, we have to attribute the destruction of contemporary references to Christianity which would now be invaluable as evidence.

Here we have an account of a literary holocaust of more recent date:

The magnificent library of Strasburg was burnt by the shells of the German army in 1870. Then disappeared for ever, together with other unique documents, the original records of the famous law-suits between Gutenberg, one of the first Printers, and his partners, upon the right understanding of which depends the claim of Gutenberg to the invention of the Art. The flames raged between high brick walls, rearing louder than a blast furnace. Seldom indeed have Mars and Pluto had so dainty a sacrifice offered at their altars; for over all the din of battle, and the reverberation of monster artillery, the burning leaves of the first printed Bible and many another priceless volume were wafted into the sky, the smoke floating for miles on the heated air, and carrying to the astonished countryman the first news of the devastation of his Capital.

To a more serious literary loss than this, and a more evil deed—it being a piece of deliberate Vandalism—Mr Blades makes no reference. This was the destruction by the English in 1857 of the Summer Palace at Pekin, with its unique Imperial library, including the private archives of the Chinese Empire. By this atrocious action were sacrificed the most ancient consecutive historic and scientific records in the world—a sacrifice which will be deplored by students of history, ethnology, chronology and astronomy, to the end of time.

The illustration to the first chapter represents a maidservant tearing up a Cantax to start the fire in the grate. The second chapter is devoted to Water, and we have an illustration of a pirate crew throwing a valuable library overboard. This incident happened in 1788. The captured ship was in truth treasure-laden, but it was not the kind of spoil the disgusted corsairs expected. In the instructive forms of roof-leakages, and penetrating vapor, water is one of the prime enemies of books.

Gas and heat form the subject of another chapter. The sulphur in the gas-flames will in time reduce leather bindings to powder, and the higher the shelf, the more rapid and complete is the destruction. The electric light is the only artificial illumination which can be safely and conveniently used in a library. Dust and neglect are terrible agents of destruction, particularly in ancient monastic, church, and college libraries. In the chapter thus headed, Mr Blades has some harrowing incidents to relate.

Ignorance and bigotry have much to answer for. At the time of the Reformation, books, secular and sacred, were destroyed by the thousand, if they contained but illuminated letters. In 1776, the Bequests monks of Antwerp had a clearance of rubbish in their library, and turned out fifteen hundred volumes, some manuscript and some printed, and gave the whole lot to the gardener. He thought they had a value greater than that of waste paper, and sold them at sixpence a pound to a gentleman in the neighborhood, who soon afterwards disposed of them to a London bookseller for 14,000 francs. The monks realized too late what a treasure they had despised, and humbly asked the seller to give them a portion of his gains. He gave them 1,200 francs. Many another anecdote of the same kind is to be found in the book before us.

The insect enemies of books—the Book-worms—have a chapter to themselves. Though most people have met with traces of the ravages of these creatures in old volumes, very few have seen the worm itself, and very little is known about it. Mr E. Hoole, F.R.S., in 1865, described and figured an innocent grubs, the Lepisma, as the Book-worm. According to Mr Blades, there are several kinds of caterpillar and grub which eat into books. Those with legs are the larvae of moths; those without legs, or rather with radimately legs, are grubs, and turn to beetles. The latter are the wood-boring creatures, who also extend their ravages to books. They include three varieties of Anobium: A. pertusus, A. crudulus, and A. punctatum. Their holes are perfectly circular, and are generally at right angles to the cover; when the tunnel runs obliquely, the holes in the leaves are of course elliptical in form. The Eucosmotus pseudogratella is a small brown moth, the larve of which also devours books. It is similar in size to the grub of the Anobium, but may be distinguished by its legs and the sucker-like protruberances on its body. It is interesting to know that modern books do not, as a rule, fall victims to the book-worm.

One result of the extensive adulteration of modern paper is that the worm will not touch it. His instinct forbids him to eat the china clay, the bleaches, the plaster of paris, the sulphite of harytes, the scores of adulterants now used to mix with the fibre; and, so far, the wise pages of old literature are, in the race against Time with the modern rubbish, heavily handicapped.

Mr Blades refers incidentally to the ants of the tropics, an army of whom is capable, in a single night, of devouring a whole library, including shelves, chairs, and tables; of a very objectionable Ameri-
bindings, and which works both by day and night; of 'small deer' in the shape of rats and mice; and of the ordinary house-fly, which, not content with prose and undesirable punctuation, has been known to discharge a fluid so corrosive as to make great holes in the paper.

On the subject of printers as enemies of books, Mr. Blades is loyally silent, but he devotes a whole chapter to bookbinders. With the guillotine, or even worse, the old-fashioned plough, the binder inflicts irreparable injuries upon precious volumes. Shaved, cropped, and bledd, they are far more ruined in the eyes of the collector. Heart-rending stories are told of folios trimmed to quarto, and quartos to otao, merely that they might range with smaller volumes; and of ancient and priceless specimens stripped of their original and appropriate coverings, reduced in size, and got up resplendently in modern velvet and gold. Worse than the book-cropers are the ruthless collectors of title-pages, initials, and engravings, who, to enrich a worthless collection, deliberately rob valuable books of their most useful and characteristic features. Dante could not have known any of these despoilers, or he would have provided a corner for them in his Inferno.

Servants and Children next claim our author's attention, and he incidentally gives a good many useful and practical hints as to the right method of tidying and dusting a library. For there is a wrong method, by which the dust is rubbed in instead of off, and bindings are marred and scratched. As for children, the library is no place for them. We have in this chapter a true story, with a capital illustration, of a birthday party of boys turned into a library on a wet day to amuse themselves. And they did it. Dividing into hostile parties—Russians and Britishers—they gilded up the ram and the little ones for missiles!

After all, books, like their authors, are mortal, and sooner or later to each one must come the inevitable 'Finitis.' Some day the dainty little volume which tells of the enemies of its kind, will in turn fall a victim to one or the other. The work which books have done, and are still doing, will bear fruit to all time and in eternity itself; the thoughts they have inspired, the movements they have initiated, are imperishable; but no matter how cherished or cherished they may be, they must in time give place to successors, and ultimately disappear.

As the financial proposals of the Atkinson ministry have not yet passed the House of Representatives, detailed comment on the tariff would be premature. However, it has practically been adopted, and only minor changes are likely to be made. A proposed tariff, less obnoxious than this, cost the late Government their seats, and, by a large majority, declared against increased duties; but a large proportion of the new members have forgotten their election pledges. Not a single article is henceforth to be admitted duty-free; import duties are raised from 15 to 20 and 25 per cent., and the whole tendency of the fiscal proposals is to cripple industry and paralyse trade.

The New Zealand law regulating imprints is monstrous and tyrannical, and might have been especially framed to afford opportunities of gratifying personal malice. Its exemptions are absurd—all 'commercial' work, which may include trade 'dodgers' of an offensive description—require no imprint; but to issue the simplest ordinary job which is not of a 'business' kind without an imprint subjects the inadvertent printer to a heavy fine. We have not met with a single case in which a penalty has been imposed where the law was not vindictively set in force by a private enemy of the printer. A gross case has occurred in Christchurch, where Mr. C. G. Somers was fined £10 for printing and publishing, and Mr. C. R. Wodgale was fined £25 for distributing a leaflet entitled 'Gambling,' which was shown to be neither imitable nor illegal. We hope this piece of injustice may lead to a reform in the law. The only possible ground upon which an imprint is made compulsory, is that libellous or otherwise objectionable publications may be kept in check, and traced to their source. In many kinds of work the provision is an irksome one, and the exemptions are just those in which it is most fitting that the printer's name should appear. We think no exemption of any kind should be made; and where, from any cause, the imprint is inadvertently omitted, it should be in the discretion of the court, if the work is of a legitimate kind, to inflict a nominal penalty, and make the informant liable for costs. This would put a stop to the present state of things, by which the machinery of justice is perverted to carry out the evil purposes of personal animosity.

The Napier public reading room has been closed for want of support. Yet the 'rinks' are doing a flourishing business, and at a minor race meeting lately, nearly £4000 went through the tolled door.

Mr. A. D. Willis has added two more to his series of views of New Zealand cities. These are excellent views of Wellington and Napier. The latter is from a recent photograph specially taken by Mr. S. Carnell. It is published by R. C. Harding, Napier.

Those who covet the new styles exhibited in our supplement, can obtain them through the Continental Export and Agency Company, Dunedin and Auckland, who represent Messrs. Schieler & Giesekoe in New Zealand. In order to form an approximate estimate of the price it is sufficient for all practical purposes to read £.M. or mark as one shilling, and £.g. or kilogram, as 2s.

The stupid war-scars of two years ago, which cost the colony over a million sterling, and brought several foreign cruisers on visits of inspection, is now finding a parallel in the home country. The Daily Telegraph has published some panic-stricken articles, which are forcing insalubrious mischief. Contemporaries of warlike strife will prof; but the productive interests of the country will have to pay the bill.

That the printing art is a rapidly progressive one is a truism. In fact, so fast do new inventions and improvements succeed each other, that only those who regularly read their trade journals have any idea of what is being done. On pages 43-44 our readers will note some of the new ideas. We carefully exclude applications for patents for trumpery processes, and our readers might have been indefinitely extended if almost exclusively confined to the latest discoveries and inventions.

Subscribers' parts of the picturesque Atlas of Australasia have just reached Napier. This is the most magnificent piece of printing ever attempted this side of the equator, and one of the finest illustrated pieces of work in the world. We do not like the old-style type; but this is a matter of taste. The wood-engravings are exquisite, both in design and execution. An artistic piece of work, the Atlas is faultless, with one grave exception—the ligneous borders which disfigure the fine plates at the beginning of the work. They are altogether obnoxious and indefensible, and were wisely discontinued after about half a dozen plates were issued. We hope these plates will be reprinted without the borders, for the benefit of those who wish to bind the volumes: otherwise, to all lovers of fine engraving, they will prove a standing eyewoce. The literary merits of the work are quite in keeping with its artistic beauty.

The libel case Martin v. Eecising Post was reported in our January number. The plaintiff, who was unsuccessful, applied for a new trial on the following grounds:—(1) That the verdict for the defendant was against the weight of evidence; (2) that the Judge ought to have directed the jury that a fair report of the proceedings before a coroner is privileged; (3) that if a fair report is privileged, that his Honor ought to have directed the jury that the article was not defamatory in fact; and that the press is at liberty to publish what is true because it is the function of the press to do so. We hope this piece of injustice may lead to a reform in the law. The only possible ground upon which an imprint is made compulsory, is that libellous or otherwise objectionable publications may be kept in check, and traced to their source. In many kinds of work the provision is an irksome one, and the exemptions are just those in which it is most fitting that the printer's name should appear. We think no exemption of any kind should be made; and where, from any cause, the imprint is inadvertently omitted, it should be in the discretion of the court, if the work is of a legitimate kind, to inflict a nominal penalty, and make the informant liable for costs. This would put a stop to the present state of things, by which the machinery of justice is perverted to carry out the evil purposes of personal animosity.
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Directions for the execution of all of the above will be found in VAIL'S Compendium of "Pointers for Printers" Price of which (with samples) is only ONE DOLLAR. Sent postpaid.

THE IMPERIAL-TYPE COMPANY
Literature.

Moses Whitecombe & Yould have sent us a copy of The First Standard Reader of the "Southern Cross" series. According to the preface, these books are designed to provide for the public schools of New Zealand reading matter which stands in a more direct relation to life and its surroundings in our own land than the lessons of foreign "readers" can do. It goes on to state the conditions of seasons, climate, &c., and social and physical surroundings differ from those of the mother country; and adds that the "mean growth of the faculty of observation" in our public schools has been noted by "many thoughtful friends of education," which attains this state of things to the fact that the reading-books in current use deal with a world to which the young in our land are strangers. The publishers further hope that the series will help to foster the growth of national and patriotic sentiments, which are slow in appearing in all countries. With the leading fallacy of these remarks, we have dealt pretty fully in an article in issue of May, last year. So far from the English schoolbooks dwarfing the faculty of observation, they should have precisely the contrary effect. Every reference to foreign seasons and the circumstances of life at home and in foreign lands affords an opportunity to explain and illustrate the differences between the conditions of the old world and the new. And we decidedly protest against applying the term English literature to the colony, and we welcome any endeavor to bring it about—anything that will counteract the miserable localization which many look upon as a virtue, to be compared with the reverse. Our publishers have cheaply supplied copies of the same subjects, quite as well suited to the purpose. The engraving and printing are so good, and so like anything that has been produced in the colony hitherto, that we should have felt sure they were done in England, but for the publishers' statement that all the work was executed in their own establishment.

Professor Salmond's Reign of Grace has brought work to the printers, several pamphlets in reply having already appeared. The passage of time, this is the case with much of the literature, has produced a curious effect, and we are reminded of the phrase, "No, the results of the year are not the best, and we have a new year's resolution to print more books of this kind." The publishers incurred the expense of special engravings, it is hard to say, but it is clear that the book is no way bears out the conditions set forth. There are forty-two lessons—many of them excellent—but none is in any way colonial. There are thirty-two engravings (exquisite slave exercise), and only one, representing two sheep, is at work, has any connexion with life and its surroundings in our own land. Scattered through the book are some half-dozen bold references—most of a negative character—to the colony, such as any pupil-teacher of ordinary capacity might intercept while instructing his class. The learner is told that the race of people called Arabs live far away from New Zealand, and is further instructed that wolves are not found in New Zealand, and that the sea is seldom seen here, and that not long ago there were no horses in the colony. There are some of Esopus's fables, lessons about tigers, bears, and other foreign beasts; but the bare references above-quoted are absolutely all we have of the natural history of our address in the book of Evolution. The sheep appears to be worked up from a well-known article by the Etrick Shepherd. In the article "Wool," we have as much as thirteen lines about the colony. Reference is made, in a general manner, to New Zealand as a sheep-producing country, to its woollen mills, and to the export of frozen mutton. The article "What Trees and Plants Give us," is vague, and makes no reference to local flora. One of its statements—that thread is made from the staves of flax—is misleading. Not one child in a thousand would understand "flax" to mean anything but the phormium, the fibre of which is not known here. We find the word in the prominence given to wolves, bears, and tigers; but judging by the engravings laid down in the preface, this feature should condemn the book. Some readers of the language is a little stilted, as for instance where the Cow refers to working-buildings as "any man can build." While the work has many excellent points, it is not fitted to supersede the English books. We publish, we are informed, a companion book to this, which we may look forward to with interest.

Mr. Edward Tregear is coming out as a New Zealand "esop. Here is one of his Southern Parables:—A Cattle-fish, who had been washed ashore and was lying on the sand, trying to look as if he liked it, and had come there on purpose. Several animals came down to the beach to look at him, and passed derogatory remarks on his personal appearance. "He hasn't a tail," said the Lizard. "No, nor feathers," said the Goose. "Not even a pocket," said the Kangaroo. "Gentlemen," said the Cattle-fish. "Yes, before you run the risk of being eaten."

Mr. Edward Tregear is an Editor. I had to issue my tale in weekly parts; my quills were used in writing accounts that were never paid; my pocket shrunk up from disuse and became rudimentary. I have nothing left now but a stomach full of ink, and a bill which if any of you will kindly forth for me at three months—" The poor Editor was left alone. Moral: Journalistic gold doesn't glitter—much.

Mr. Rusden, who apparently thinks he knows something of New Zealand history, has issued a little book entitled Gnomes of the Muruhi. If any class in this colony has occasion to "gnom," it is the toiling and tax-oppressed colonists—the native race can live in luxury and insolence on the rest of their reserves. We need hardly say that Mr. Rusden is the writer who was adjudged to pay $45,000 for libelling the Hon. John Bryce in his precious History of New Zealand. After the experience of Messrs Chapman & Hall with that work, it is strange that Mr. Rusden should have found a publisher.

Lyrics of the Ideal and the Real is the name of a volume of poems by Costes Kinney, an American writer. He was a native of New Hampshire, who died in 1849. That he is a true poet, the following stanza testifies:—

A lay in our breche-ring
The wildness of a lily pond;
A gentle sweet as all our ring
Has left the banks in every sound.

Our hearts long for the pretty charm
Of our little hugging arms
Now locked around each other
The lighted eyes that gazed
So wondrously, oh, how we miss!
And oh, the lovely lips, that named
Fashioned so perfectly to kiss.

As days, who yearning over sea,
Grew fondly to those lands and kim,
So we grew heavier and to kim,
In that far hand our life to kim.

From Messrs Charles Begg & Co., music-publishers, Dunedin, we have a copy of the White Wings Waltz, adapted by Mr. A. E. Wilson from the popular air of the same name. The Waltz, which is pleasing and well arranged, has already had a large sale in the north. The cover is adorned with a finely-executed sketch of a yacht-race. The lettering is the weak point, as the printer's name is so small, it would be much more useful and ornamental. The Rev. Dr. Dalton's book Why Priests chould Wed, has created a tremendous stir in America. Its revelations are appalling, and the more weighty on account of the author's unblemished record of forty years as a clergyman. Sturgis, the author, has been compelled to make the book—without the result of securing it an enormous circulation.

Mr. Harrison Weyl, after fifty years of hard work, is still hate and hearty, and at his new home in Tunbridge Wells, is still busy at his favorite employment of drawing pictures of birds and beasts. How completely ignorant of ordinary subjects a very learned man may be, is shown by the following story by an Omnian. One of the Professors was in conversation with a friend who happened to refer in a general way to Thackeray, and the Professor did not understand. "Don't you remember the author of Vanity Fair?" he asked. "Oh, yes!" said the Professor. "Dryden. Clever, but not orthodox.

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KARL KRUSE'S STRAWBOARD CUTTING MACHINE.

Our "star" PRINTING INK, for News, Bookwork, Job, and Illustration, is largely used, and has established a reputation in these Colonies.

Large Assortment of Colors, Composition, Cards, Cardboard, &c., always in Stock.

Frederick Berndt & Co.
The American Exporter for May contains 54 large quarto pages, and is filled with advertisements of American manufactures of every kind. An article on the growth of the American trade says that the flourishing trade of the United States is due in part to the growth of the iron and steel industries, and in part to the increase of the population. The paper also contains an article on the growth of the Australian trade, and a report on the progress of the Linotype and stereotype processes in America. The issue also contains an article on the growth of the printing trade in Australia, and a report on the progress of the Linotype and stereotype processes in Australia.

Trade Catalogues.

Messrs. W. J. Abbott & Co., London, send us an illustrated price-list of Magill's presses, binders, paper folders, and other printing materials. The price-list is handsomely printed on fine paper, and contains a large number of illustrations of the various machines and materials.

Messrs. E. Cooke & Co., printers, furnishers, and stationers, of Melbourne and Sydney, send us a neatly printed catalogue of their goods. The catalogue is arranged in a systematic manner, and contains a large number of illustrations of the various goods and materials.

Mr. James Clegg, Rochdale, sends us a circular, with specimen pages, of the Directory of Second-hand Bookshells and the List of Public Libraries, England and Wales. The circular is printed on fine paper, and contains a large number of illustrations of the various bookshells and libraries.

Mr. F. W. H. Lummis, the London agent, sends us a circular, with specimen pages, of the Dictionary of Second-hand Bookshells and the List of Public Libraries, England and Wales. The circular is printed on fine paper, and contains a large number of illustrations of the various bookshells and libraries.

Messrs. Sydney J. Saunders & Co., W. J. Abbott & Co., London, send us a price-list of their goods, and a sample catalogue of their goods. The price-list and catalogue are printed on fine paper, and contain a large number of illustrations of the various goods and materials.

The prize-fight epidemic in New Zealand is dying out. No thanks to the press.

Inventions & Designs.

It being one of the objects of this paper to keep its readers abreast of the times in regard to all useful designs and new inventions, the publisher inserts in this issue a large number of new designs and inventions, as well as new faces of type, initials, borders, vignettes, &c., forwarded direct, or to his London agency. Foreign manufacturers sending such should note that types and other materials are required to be to English height.

Another copy of the prospectus proposed tariff of the protectionists has reached us—this time as an irregular parliamentary paper, H 10, laid on the table by the Hon. O. Fisher, with the leave of the House.

The cost of printing, as we find from the note at the end, was £5 4s.—another misapplication of public money.

It is said to be customary in some communities to "cove" a brick at strangers when they make their appearance in the little town of Fielding. They are evidently regarded in no kindly spirit. The local papers are railing thus about, through an anonymous letter, that several persons one dark night fell into a dangerous ditch and were much brow-beaten before being freed from the field. It is said that they were fortunately only strangers who are not settlers in the borough.

The richest man in New Zealand, says a late home paper, is John Jones, who commenced life as a seaman, and who, as a native, is now resident at Dunedin, and amassed his millions by steamboat building. This is one more proof of the facilities for industrious men to rise from poverty at the antipodes. It might have added that Mr. Jones is so modest as to write that no one in the colony knows anything about him.

A Napier newspaper, making merry to the extent of nearly a column over the ignorance of a contemporary about a country of which he has so much to say, mentions that the "Australasian" says the "Collingwood" has been successfully handled in the "L'Orion," and sends us a copy of the "L'Orion" with the "Collingwood" on it. This is one of the most amusing bits of journalism that have appeared in this country. The "L'Orion" is a large sheet paper, and is printed with a large number of illustrations of the "Collingwood." The paper is printed on fine paper, and contains a large number of illustrations of the various goods and materials.
Type Novelties.

The Publisher of Typo, being a direct importer, can obtain for the firm the most expensive and costly novelties produced by the manufacturers of this colony. The novelty of the new job is the most substantial one. The American and Continental Founders who are present have not yet been able to produce anything of the kind. The type is produced in New Zealand, and is the largest print on the market. The printers are invited to inspect the size of the type and the large collection of Type Specimens at the office of this paper.

Pictorialia of Australasia.

The Pictorialia of Typo has been authorized to send subscriptions for this magnificent work, which is issued to subscribers only. The specimens may be seen at the office.

Composer seeks engagement; steady hand. Chief reason for leaving present situation is want of change. Apply E.M., care of Typo.


According to Mr. Miller, Kelebera, the national epic of Finland, is equal to the Iliad.

Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. have changed their Melbourne address to No. 1 St James' st, corner of William and Little Collins streets.

This is from Dakota. A man living about twelve miles from here died from poisoning. It seems he ate a lunch that had been wrapped in a copy of our leathern and distorted copy, and it killed him. Let others beware.

Mr. A. D. Willis, of Wanganui, is chiefly known as a high-class lithographer, but he also turns out good work in letter-press, as shown by an address lately executed for a religious denomination in Wanganui. The original, printed on silk in gold, must have had a fine appearance. The work is a good specimen of typographical display; the decoration is appropriate, and not overdone. The text and the text are original in idea, and Reed's "Artistic" ornament are introduced with excellent effect.

As an instance of the arbitrary ways of some of the school inspectors, an Auckland paper reports that an examiner, after severely catechising a little girl, asked: "Now I have only one question to ask, and if you answer it correctly you will pass; if not, you will not pass. Can you tell me where Paris is?" The child did not know, and failed. The reason in this proceeding was aggravating by the fact that the geographical name did not occur in the syllabus of the standard in which the scholar had been studying.

Published on the last Saturday in each month.

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A Newspaper and Review

Circulating especially in the Printing, Book-selling, and Stationery Trades in New Zealand.

Subscription: $1 per annum, in advance. Beyond the colony, 2/-.

Single copy, 5d.

Any person sending twelve prepaid subscriptions, will receive thirteen copies.

Advertisements, 3d. per inch. — Full payment required for insertion. All communications relating to advertisements must be addressed to the Advertising Editor, Tylo, 163 Long-street, Dunedin.

Discount on standing orders.

E. COPELAND HARDING

Printer and Publisher, Napier.

An Ohio farmer, who has gained some local celebrity by his novels on trade fluctuations, has just announced that 1888 is the closing year of low prices in the present cycle. All New Zealand farmers act upon the hint?

A newspaper exhibition is held at Aix-la-Chapelle. The Postmaster-General obtained copies of every newspaper published in the colony — 175 in all. The Bay of Plenty Times, in the copy forwarded, advertised the resources of its district in English, French, German, and Maori.

Obituary.

In Dublin, on 5th March, was buried Mr. T. J. Joly, aged 104, probably the oldest printer in the world. He served his time at Balston's in Edinburgh, and pulled the first sheet of the Edinburgh Journal over seventy years ago.

An English telegram records the death of Mr. Justice Johnston, of the Supreme Court of New Zealand. Judge Johnston was the author of certain legal works, one of which, the New Zealand Justice of the Peace, is a standard text-book, and has passed through several editions.

Mr. Proctor, wife, and mother of Mrs. Adelaide Anne Proctor, died on the 5th March, at an advanced age, having been born about the beginning of the century. Mr. Proctor was a brilliant conversationalist, and was on intimate terms with the three generations of living English authors. Mr. Arthur Stewant Ramsay, late of the Government Linothographic Office, died on the 18th inst., from the effects of a severe cold.

Frederick William Cook died at Auckland early in this month. He had served his term in the office of the Illustrated London News, and arrived in the Auckland district early in the 40's. He was a well-read man, and many reports are still received from him. He worked for many years at the N. Z. Herald, and died in harness. He was a bachelor. "Death has locked up his mortal form."

NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND. Printed and Published by ROBERT COOPER, Printer, at his establishment printing-office, Hastings-street. June 30, 1888.
ALLEGORICAL VIGNETTES.

Some of the miscellaneous Vignette combinations, though as a rule containing trivial and practically useless sorts, may often be used with good effect. In the full-page advertisement of Berends & Co., in the present number, five oblong vignettes are devoted to architecture, science, poetry, painting, and sculpture; four circular panels represent banquetting, dancing, industry, and trade; and the series is completed by twelve smaller medallions (five of which we illustrate), emblematical of the same subjects. This series appeared in 1880, and came into immediate and deserved popularity. It was followed in 1884 by series 59b, containing 15 characters. With the exception of a freemasonry emblem, and figures representing Justice and Wisdom, they are all intended for ecclesiastical jobs, and are unsuited for secular work.

It contains 35 characters, consisting entirely of ecclesiastical emblems and architectural pieces. By itself it is of very little use, requiring a variety of emerald flowers to form the foundation and border of the designs.

In the more recent productions of this kind, Schelter & Giesecke are pre-eminent. Their large combinations, such as the Grotesque and the Acanthes, contain numerous emblematical pieces, but their special series in the one numbered 59b and 59c, corresponding with their combination border 59. Series 59b, containing 24 characters, relates to art, science, and commerce. Three large pieces, two of which we shew, represent music, the drama, and science; five oblong vignettes are devoted to architecture, science, poetry, painting, and sculpture; four circular panels represent banquetting, dancing, industry, and trade; and the series is completed by twelve smaller medallions (five of which we illustrate), emblematical of the same subjects. This series appeared in 1880, and came into immediate and deserved popularity. It was followed in 1884 by series 59b, containing 15 characters. With the exception of a freemasonry emblem, and figures representing Justice and Wisdom, they are all intended for ecclesiastical jobs, and are unsuited for secular work.

These pieces are designed to correspond with the combination No. 59, with which they may be very effectively combined, as shown in the central ornament above, and in the title-page of our first volume. Among still later series we may note the medallion combination, also by Schelter & Giesecke, shown in our supplement last month.

There are several other series of the kind, in the form of corners, by Caslon of London, Reed of London, Conner of New York, &c. Caslon's Classic corners are well known, and in the last number of his Circulair are 12 sets of new emblematic corners, already noted in these pages. A practical instance of these ornaments in use may be seen in the title to our first volume, in which may be found centre vignettes by Schelter & Giesecke, and corner ornaments by Reed.

Under an advertisement of money to lend, in a West Coast paper, appears, without further explanation, the following brief notice:—

"We have pressing need of the money."

Is the "we" editorial? If so, our sympathies are with our brother.
WELLINGTON, 25 July, 1888.

Our Correspondents.

Mr. Parry continues pretty brisk in all the offices, and no doubt will keep so during the session of Parliament, which bids fair, at the present show of getting through the business, to hold out for another month. The Government Printer is in future to print the Transactions of the New Zealand Institute, which will be sold very much by Messrs Lyon & Blair, whose imprint has appeared on the title to the deputation of printers who waited upon him last May.—I did not until the 19th of July that the answer was received, and rumor hath it that this member of the Cabinet, the type-planter, given the energetic assistance, otherwise the answer might still have been wanting.

The last number of Type was a surprise! both in quantity and quality, the supplement was greatly admired. I pinned a copy of it over the stone, and there were far more than the ordinary number of signatures to it. The style of the type was good, but the "open" was one view I have heard it is referred to as "that fine engraving!" There is no doubt that it is a first-class (the word sounds dull) specimen, and marks the best of the American productions of the Typefounders’ Art. The small menu title in the top right-hand corner "took the fancy and the palm." I will look forward to the next contribution to the Typefounders’ Gallery of Specimens.

The second number of Nesta is to hand. In an answer to a correspondent the editor writes: "We are not Spiritualists... but we uphold Science, a very different thing to "Spiritism.""

The Catholic Times Company have settled down in their new premises, which are situated on the same plot of land as the St. Mary of the Angels Chapel, Boulcott Street. The paper is turned out on the "cheap" system, about two journeysmen,turners, and boys. Of course there were a few mishaps at the start, breaking down of machinery always coming in at the wrong time. Luckily for the proprietor, Lyon & Blair’s establishment was only a block away, so ——show the forms into an express and "right away, driver." I recollect a mishap of this kind occurring down South, and an expressman was called in hurriedly and told to "lug out one of those forms..." What, this thing? asks the loyal innocent jeau. On being assured that the "thing" was the form referred to, he grips hold of the machine, turns it round squarely, and resta it, not tenderly neither with care, upon that portion of his head where "firmness" and "venery" are strongly marked. Too late came the warning of the boss, for the next moment the terrible sound which calls to mind the "chuck-chuck" style of dis. was heard, and the foreman’s look of anger was only equalled by the ignorant joiner’s astonishment of phrase as he really realized that he had turned the thing into litter, more than ever before, not having a firm hold, (reminiscent of the wrist); it is sometimes called down came the form to the floor, but in its passage it struck

the machinist’s leg, which, acting as a buffer, saved the "batter". Of course there was a rush to the machine—not to look after poor Silk, but to see that the form was all right. Then they turned their attention to Silk. His form was greatly battered, but no bones were broken, and he is now about again.

Early in this month a telegram from Melbourne announced that the printers had threatened to strike if their demand for a rise in wages was not acceded to, and four days afterwards another cable announced that the masters had acceded to the demands. I hear that neither of these items appeared in any of the Auckland newspapers. Where is the freedom of the Press? Auckland has been termed the "nursery of type-scratchers," and when one finds such an office as the Star employing half-a-dozen men and between forty and fifty girls and boys, one cannot wonder at the phrase or at this freedom of printing, but I can hardly credit the Herald being capable of it.

Do they fear the amalgamation of labor? Perhaps so. Land and Sea, published at Port Chalmers, is offering a one-pound prize for a prize-stories. Now, there, ye knights of the stick and rule, rub up your weapons and heap on to this article, making the techmies you can think of. Let me help you. Round the Stone one night while waiting for copy, Jack asks Bill does he remember the night when the cart was all right, then Ben and Bill were waiting for late copy? 'Don’t I? says Bill. 'I had been in for that night, was in ads. and first in post, and struck a column change, with the mud on my toe and teeth standing, and then I went up and a good case. Then I was in cable heads, and fortune was smiling all the blessed night, and I tooted up a grand doc. Oh, yes, I remember of age last, and I’ve had no fool and more than an share of work ever since." Continue this on, throwing in breviers, whites, clumps, gauds, galleys, pulls, dirty proofs, &c. &c., ad libitum, and if you don’t get the £1, then you don’t desert.

Death has been busy with his mail and shooter during the last month in this district. Two very old journalists have had their mortal remains laid aside. "Jack" Anderson was a well-known character in this city for many years, and was much more in public than was Mr Revons, who has lived in retirement in the Wairarapa for many years.

There was an error in the telegram regarding the imprint case last month. It appeared that a printer had been heavily fined for circulating without an imprint a tract condemning gambling on Spiritual grounds. From fuller details since to hand, it appears that the leading printer was of a precisely opposite character. At the same time we hold that to punish the printer of objectionable literature in this manner is unjust. If the publication is opposed to public morals, let the parties concerned be dealt with for the offence they have committed against society; and not attacked on the side-issue of omission of an imprint.

An important decision affecting libel actions was given in Auckland during the present month by Mr Justice Gillies. The alleged libel was contained in a letter that dealt with other matters as well. The matter in the letter was the part of the letter, the portion of the letter that referred to the plaintiff, to him. This portion only was coming in court, and his Honor ruled that when a libel was contained in a written document the whole document must be produced so as to show whether what was complained of was not qualified or explained.—One of our contemporaries is of opinion that this was a very fine point. On the contrary, we think that besides being good law, the decision was sound common sense.

The lowest depth of periodical literature is reached in the illustrated police gazettes and kindred publications, the sale of which is prohibited in many of the United States. The miscellaneous society journals of the colonial cities, however, run them very close. They are chief among the demoralizing influences of the age, and are absolutely without a redeeming point. Filled with idle gossip and sect news contributed by anonymous writers, illustrated with sketches vile in conception, design, and execution, and appealing for support to the lower propensities of their readers, they are a curse to the community. A week or two ago, I threw open the window of a respectable bookseller. In a page of vulgar and offensive caricatures was one of a specially infamous kind. A girl twelve years old, with eyes shining, was holding her clothes having ignited while she was toasting bread. The caricature had selected this subject, among others, and had drawn a ridiculous (headless) figure to represent the girl, and of the incident. Anything more utterly brutal or heartless we have never seen in print. We know of no law by which any libel or other law could meet the case of an outrage upon decency such as this. The grave responsibility attaches to booksellers dealing in publications of the kind. Respectable firms should refuse either to buy or sell such garbage.
An Auckland priest has been denouncing Freemasonry on the ground (among others) that it teaches that there is but one God, the Great Architect of the Universe, and that it further asserts that God can never die. These tenets, according to this extraordinary religious teacher, do away with the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

The ecclesiastical authorities at Gisborne have distinguished themselves by sending the Salvation Army officers to prison for obstructing the (liquor) traffic by holding service in unpleasant proximity to a rum-shop. Half-a-dozen Supreme Court decisions have affirmed the illegality of this kind of official persecution. Had the Army descended to the use of "casual weapons," it would ere this have recovered heavy damages from some of our intolerant corporations.

It is stated that Mrs Cleveland, the wife of the American president, having been much annoyed by beer and tobacco dealers using her portrait as an advertisement, a bill has been introduced into Congress making it a misdemeanor for any person to use the likeness of any woman unless consent shall have been first obtained. — It is obviously true that something of the kind were done. In the advertising pages of a leading American magazine may be seen a puff of a vile arsenical cosmetic; and the quack propels the Gazette two months to state that Mrs Cleveland owes her beauty to the use of his nostrum!

The libel action, O'Donnell v. The Times, was decided on the 4th July. The plaintiff withdrew the case responsible. The New Zealand Supreme Court proceeded with those alleged to refer to himself personally. The action was a dismal failure. Chief Justice Coleridge ruled that there was no case for the jury. The jury returned a verdict for defendants, fully justifying the statements in the articles on "Parnelism and Crime." Mr O'Donnell's chivalrous conduct in making the cause of the League his own has been received with characteristic impartiality; its organs, with almost inconceivable meanness, now changing him with having taken action with the object of bringing damaging facts and compromising letters to light!

To publish advertisements in the guise of news is an imposition upon the public. Formerly this practice was confined to the shabbiest and most insidious newspapers; but late years it has found its way into journals of some reputation. A Melbourne writer states that a certain morning paper, at present publishing the "Reminiscences," of a comedian, is paid at the rate of £100 per week for insertion of the matter — the whole thing being a mere advertisement for the actor, who intends paying the colony a visit. Some of the New Zealand papers are guilty of similar practices. It is illegal to publish advertisements or by a cloak of sweep circulars, the desired object is obtained. And the same papers are ready to expire with horror when the hon. Mr Scotland, or any other plain-spoken critic, writes about a venal press!

It has been repeatedly stated, and commonly supposed, that the first newspaper in New Zealand was the Kerikeri Observer. In the variable list of early publications, compiled by the late Rev. R. Taylor, he expressly states that this was the case. Fortunately he gives dates and particulars in full, thus: "The Bay of Islands Observer, Excursion, June 15th, 1846, printed and published every Thursday morning, price one shilling: G. A. Kegut & Co." Our readers will have noticed that Mr Taylor's name has been secured to the colonial press. The Kerikeri Observer was name of the newspaper, lying on the floor in row and pile, as they had been removed from the library shelves, and cast out as waste paper. He wrote to the Colonial Masons and Library, suggesting that this unique and valuable collection might probably be secured to the colony at a nominal cost. The letter was never acknowledged.
A Reckless Folk.

In trust that it is only a passing phase of colonial character; but the most noticeable characteristic of our society as it is at present exists is its weakness. The old order, has been well-nigh reversed. The spirit of self-reliance which distinguished the early colonists, and without which the land would to-day have been a wilderness, has disappeared. Love of idleness and ease has developed to such an extent as to undermine the very foundations of public and commercial morality. In a recent address by Mr Colenso, he quoted an ancient Maori proverb—the proud saying of an industrious people:—He kai kek aha rangirauriki—I have food in my hands—I can earn a living by my own exertions. The lazy modern Maori quotes the proverb no longer, and to the average settler it would be equally inapplicable. The lavish expenditure of borrowed funds has demoralized the community; the immigration, at public expense, of hundreds of idle people who looked upon the colony as a Tor Tidder's Ground, has introduced an undesirable element which it will be difficult to eliminate; and the result is, that the workers are socially and politically in a hopeless minority; and are called upon to support a vast army of drones.

This state of things is too truly pictured both in Parliament and in the Press. Five-and-twenty years ago we had statesmen in the House of Representatives, content to seek the interests of the country. To-day we have nearly a hundred village politicians squabbling over local expenditure, and filling per annum two thousand pages of authorized reports with trash which it is a humiliation to read.

Twenty years ago there were fewer newspapers, and they were smaller than the sheets of to-day; but as a general rule they were edited—and their editors had some qualifications for their position. To-day, many of the big daily sheets either have no editor at all, or would be better without one, and are content to fill three-fourths of their space with chronicles of horse-racing, theatres, and costume carnivals.

The most painful proof of the invertebrate condition of society is found in the growing habit of looking outside, to some governing body, to do that which should be done by the individual. A northern paper lately recorded a case of a farmer who took legal advice as to whether it was not possible to compel the local road board to fill a hole in the road to his gate. The lawyer asked:—How long would it take one of your men to do the job?—About an hour was the reply:—Then why do you spend half-a-guinea with me?—was the next question. The farmer forgot that it would probably cost him more in rates to have the work done officially, than in time he did it himself.

Industry is blighted by the same evil propensity. It is a worthy and honorable thing to start a new industry and push it on to success by energetic and conscientious work. It is unworthy and degrading to start a business and then whine to the State for aid in subsidies and prohibitive duties to make it pay. Yet for one man who takes the former course, there are a score who adopt the latter. The result is that consumers all round are rated to support worthless shoddy manufactures, unable to stand on their own merits. The man whose business can only be carried on by the aid of bonuses and customs duties is simply a State Pauper, and no one of genuine independence would willingly be placed in so dishonorable a position. And the protected interests are insatiable as the horse-leech. A firm of textile manufacturers have announced that they would be prepared to largely extend their business were it not for the absence of the necessary skilled (i.e., cheap) labor in the colony—and they ask that such labor be forthwith imported from Europe, at the cost of the State. And as our Government is always inclined to give favorable attention to a mendicant appeal, this impudent demand may even yet be granted.

The colony will not realize the full depth of business depression until the black Cawthron has had time to operate. Legislation alone will not cure bad trade; but had our Parliament been courageous enough to defy the host of State-fed conmenants, and abolish Customs duties on all imports save liquors, tobacco, opium, and kindred articles, the relief to the consumers would have been so great, and the stimulus to trade so effective, that, with ordinary economy, we should have been once again in the path to financial prosperity. But it was not to be. Our legislation, like our newspaper literature, is not adapted to an intelligent and self-reliant community; but to a colony of conmen—a reckless folk.

Recollections, by T. L. M., are held over till next month.

They took things easy in the good old days. Here is a paragraph from the Wellington Independent, 10th May, 1845:—The committee of the Independent beg to announce that they are willing to take produce of any description for their journal. The following is from the South Witness, 21st December, 1884:—We shall be unable to furnish our readers with a paper next week, as we have in hand some other printing that must be attended to.

In answer to numerous inquiries, we have again to state that we do not keep a supply house, and do not hold the agency for any typefoundry. We have already imported for our friends, and are always willing to import, any special novelties from American and Continental houses who have no representatives in New Zealand. We forward Type to, and receive from, other communications from, about fifty such unrepresented typefounders—some of them of the highest rank. Not being agents, we do not in such cases receive agents' discount. The many correspondents who are enamoured with Schelter & Giesecke's new designs, circulated in last month's Type, we again refer to the representatives of that firm—the Continental Export and Agency Company, Dunedin, Auckland, and Sydney.

Bad as the tariff is, let us give it its due. It has justified itself by developing a new industry! A New Zealand house is manufacturing roller skates!!! and the protectors are singing its triumphs! Next summer, when the rink-madness is past, and skates are selling at sixpence a pair, our manufacturer will be drafting his petition to Parliament for compensation. As against this worthless and ephemeral industry, let us see how the tariff affects useful manufactures. A company had made all arrangements to establish an extensive factory for the manufacture of paper from wood pulp. The natural features of the country—its vast forests and unlimited water supply, were all of the most favorable kind; and the raw material was being burnt to waste by the settlers. Three months ago, the machinery and plant would have been landed duty-free. Now it would be taxed seven thousand pounds, and the industry is to be started in New South Wales. The protectors have deprived us of our paper-mill; but they can show us Home-made Skates, from Imported Materials!

The Hon. G. Fisher, Minister of Education, has had some association with journalism. But he has neither the personal dignity nor the courtesy by which the trained journalist is always distinguished. On the contrary he is exceedingly thin-skinned, and has just given himself away in a deplorable manner. The clever New Zealand correspondent of the Australasian who writes under the signature of "Tanwiha" lately criticised the ministry, and Mr Fisher in particular, pretty freely. Hastily concluding that "Tanwiha" was a certain journalist and ex-editor, Mr Fisher wrote an angry letter to the Australasian, in which he made an unwarrentable personal attack upon the gentleman in question. The Australasian declined to insert the letter, adding that the editor would be very happy to accord full space to Mr Fisher to contradict or refute their correspondent's strictures if he felt so inclined. But Mr Fisher, thus mercifully preserved from gibbeting himself in Australia, would not be restrained from doing it in New Zealand in his paper, with any regard to journalistic propriety would insert his communication as a letter, he obtained its insertion in the Post as an advertisement, and has thereby done himself more irreparable damage than any political or personal opponent could have done. And those who have the best opportunities of forming a correct idea, are of opinion that Mr Fisher, in his blind anger, has been attacking the wrong man!
Literature.

Typos are in receipt of vol. xx (1897) of the Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute. It contains altogether fifty-two pages, twenty-one zoological, nine botanical, fourteen geological, and the remainder miscellaneous. There are twenty-two plates, chiefly of natural history subjects. A very large number of new species, animal and vegetable, are described; Mr. Choenevaer contributes very interesting and important papers on the botany of the Three Kings and Kermadec Islands, and Mr. Colenso, as usual, contributes largely to the botanical section. His papers being chiefly occupied with descriptions of new plants collected in the Seventy-mile Beach. The geological papers are very interesting, and nearly every known mineral is found in some part of these islands, there is an inanesthetizable field for the geologist. Joseph, who contributes very interesting Notes on the King Country, including an excellent description of Taupou goats, a beautiful inland sea is popularly supposed to be unapproachable. Mr. Cussen states that its average depth is 1,800 ft., and its greatest depth is 2,500 ft. It is a pity that the hydrographic survey plan of the lake is so extremely reduced. The details are microscopic, and much of the lettering is illegible. The very large letters at the foot, suitable as they are for the title of a large wall-map, are almost invisible in the reduced diagram. The plan should have occupied at least a double page, and the title should not have been larger than the outer cape. The popular papers are under the head of Miscellaneous. We regret that Mr. Colenso's important Jubilee paper, (of which we gave an abstract last October) has been shut out; and that another interesting paper by the same writer on Tidal, Fish, and Sea Life, has been abridged to four pages. Mr. Tregear has three papers on Polynesian subjects. His notes are condensed in an even more pronounced manner than in The Argus Mout. Not content with finding traces of comparative reference and intercourse in the language of a people who knew nothing of either, Mr. Tregear is now investigating the Ancient Alphabet of Polynesia. As nobody hitherto ever heard of any alphabet among the Polynesians, the title is a little surprising. The following extract, from many pages of the same kind of matter will give an idea of Mr. Tregear's style:

I may remind readers that in Scandinavia, in the Roman writing, the letter answering to the Greek t, was called op, and written as an arrow-head (or cross). This may be more easily understood by the reader. On the other hand it may be a real link connecting t, the cross-letter, with the Polynesian toa, to write, point, punctuate, dot, describe, and worship, especially at the Polynesian toa, which is regarded as a divinity. If you do not know if the, the arrow-head letter of Scandinavia, is connected with the Polynesian toa, it must be derived from the Scandinavian toa, whose name is from the Sanskrit tautam, to determine. (From Sanskrit, toa, tautam, to determine.)

Another thought, the description better applied to one of the pamphlets in reply to the. The discussion was not so serious as might have been expected from so grave an assembly. One of the members contributed a pamphlet, Demarcating the Limits of Christianness, pourrs out the vials of his wrath upon the churches and clergy of all denominations, Romanist and Reformed, not excepting Salvationists and Plymouth Brethren. It is always easy to find fault—is one is inclined to be censorious—but Mr. Scotland refuses to see any redeeming quality in the institutions he condemns. Not only does he run a tilt against church lotteries, fancy fairs, and organ recitals, but at harvest thanksgivings, which are equally an abomination in his eyes. He is apparently a woman-hater, for he complains that "female influence is paramount in every modern church." The C. H. S. Purgonians and the H. W. Bertchers he denounces as "formalists" and "worldly-minded men."

The ordinary reader will probably ask by what authority the author, in his capacity as judge, says so. His authorities are probably better, as they certainly are far abler, than himself. For eighteen hundred years, all the men who have been capable of a judgment from our midst, and the whole Christian church is now "manifestly tottering to its fall." Many of the best Christians in every country now never enter a church at all, so disgusted are they with what passes current as religion. Having demonstrated that the denominations, one and all, are hopelessly and irredeemably bad, he asks: "What is to be done with the Churches?" and replies: "The solution of the difficulty has invariably appeared to me in the unmistakable form of the abolition of Every Church, and the substitution of a new denominational badge, by being driven to the consistent conclusion of the whole religious world, that the Church of Christ—an ideal, the Church of Christ—"the church," to the Lord, is the Church of Christ; in the Church, every single one of us is the Church, the Church of Christ, in the Lord, is the Church of Christ." The well-meaning but eccentric writer is completely out of the question—is simply that of charity. Such, at all events, are the conclusions to which Mr. Scotland himself appears to be singularly deficient. Had all Christians a similar disposition to his, instead of the all-embracing undenominational Church of which he dreams—and which no man will ever see upon this earth—there would be an ideal church as individual members. For many of the charges he brings against the churches there is only too much foundation, and in hastening much-needed reforms, his pamphlet may serve a useful purpose. But his whole tone is carried to extremes; his style is turgid and inflated; and his method of dealing with a grave subject is slipshod and careless.

From Messrs. Gibbs, Shannard, & Co., Sydney, we have the July number (279) of the Australian Journal. A magazine very similar in character to the English Family Herald. The Journal is long-established and well-supported, and is filled with serial stories and entertaining matter original and select.

How essentially mathematically and analytically minded the Babylonians were, says the Times, is proved by the exact manner in which they arranged and catalogued their enormous libraries of earthenware tablets, engraved with cuneiform characters, as perfect now as the day they were inscribed. The system is so thorough-going that to this day the authorities of the British Museum can find no better, and they doctor and tabulate these very Babylonian tablets exactly as they were docketed and tabulated 5000 years ago.
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Recent Specimens.

Messrs. Marder, Luse, & Co. exhibit a series of 'Ink-spots,' 13 characters, nonpareil to four-line pica. (See Typos, p. 41.)

Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler exhibit almost equally crazy combinations. The 'Amhaggar' ornaments, 24-point, 2 sorts, irregular lines; the 'Start' ornaments, 2 points on the same body—ragged lines radiating from a central body; the 'Astral' border, one character, somewhat the same style—all evidences of perturbed ingenuity.

The Foster ornaments, series 2, by a founder whose name does not appear, are something like the 'Amhaggar,' but not quite so wild in conception. There is an attempt to introduce variety by half-tints, and there is some degree of regularity in the border sorts. There are 10 characters, 12- and 20-point. The design is more like caligraphers' work than typographic ornament.

The Typhographic Advertiser, No. 129 ('Springtime, 1886) is to hand, and is disappointing. Since the fine old Johnson Foundry passed into the hands of a company, it has done little more than imitate the styles of younger houses. There is a 'Type-writer,' in imitation of the work of the Remington machine. These ugly styles have had a run in the States, but outside of America are unsaleable. A 'Korn,' is another of the mock old-styles—anachronisms in design, and devoid of grace or beauty. 'Ronaldson Title Slope' is a heavy italic, with exaggerated old-style features. 'Parsse' is a fantastic face, described as 'nervecitonic.'

Messrs. Müller & Holémmen, Dresden, have brought out in three sizes, a set of flourished initials. They resemble in some measure the ornamented initials of the 'Spencerian' script, being decorated with miniature birds, insects, and other figures, in outline, and are engraved with much delicious and beauty.

Messrs. J. John Söhne, Hamburg, send us a specimen sheet of their combination border No. 5 (37 characters, 6- to 24-point.) It is a very artistic production, in the classical style of floral ornament so popular in Germany. Instead of being, like most of the recent combinations, a white pattern on solid or stippled ground, the designs are in pure silhouette. The combination is simple, useful, and very effective.

From Herr Poppelbaum, Frankfurt-am-Main, we have No. 8 of Typographische Neuheiten. (No. 5 has not come to hand.) On the wrapper is shewn a beautiful 25-point border, the 'Maurische,' a white pattern, with stippled ground. It contains only two sorts—a square running piece and a square corner. The junction marks show slightly—a defect almost unavoidable in a stippled ground. Besides some American faces, there is shown a good heavy German Text in nine sizes, and eleven sizes of 'Steinschrift,' a well-cut sanserif with lower-case.

WANTED BAILY—A While Latin to come in between great-primer and pica. Two sizes—2.6 brevier and 2.1 minion—would be welcome. Try it, Messrs. S., B., & Co. The present gap in this splendid series is excessively wide.

Mr B. K. Foster, the chess-editor of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has invented a new game called 'Chancellor Chess,' which is reported to have caused quite a flutter in chess circles. An additional piece called the 'Chancellor' is provided, combining the powers of the Knight and Rook, and the game is played on a board of 81 squares. The Chancellor stands on the King's right hand, the following being the order of the white pieces at the beginning of the game:

with nine pawns in the front rank. The King's Knight and Bishop change pieces—otherwise both Bishops would be on the same side, and there is no valid reason against innovation, except this—that life is too short to master the traditional game as it stands.

To accept the lowest tender is often the most extravagant course. Especially is this the case in printing and advertising. To the pernicious tender system more than any other cause is due the fact that well-conducted printing offices are carried on at a loss, while the colony is overrun with dock-keepers and so-called newspapers which have no subscribers. Sometimes after calling for tenders they publish the same advertisements, and pretend to be the only one. A public body have no concern with how much or where a newspaper circulates. Their business is to accept the lowest tender in the interests of the taxpayer, and they may depend upon it that those interested in their advertisements, who do not subscribe to their advertising medium, will very shortly find it to their advantage to do so. The real mistake is, when one or two papers can give the required publicity, and others cannot, to call for tenders at all. There is no reason why public institutions should obtain either printing or advertising below fair market rates. If any attempt at overcharge is made, they have their remedy.

Printers and stationers have not been so hard used in the Black Cardiff as most of their fellow-tradesmen; but indirectly, in their capacity of general consumers, they are made to bleed at every pore. We quote the following items bearing more or less directly upon the trade—a large proportion of which have in four sizes, both duty-free, and otherwise enumerated more than 15%:—Boilers, 30%; playing cards, 60; packs; copying presses, 10%; desks, 20%; drawings, 10%; fancy goods and toys, 20%; glue, 14% 6d.; handbills, programmes, circulars, Tib. and printed posters, 20%; writing ink, 10%; leather belting, 6d. 6d.; machinery not otherwise enumerated, 20%; paintings, framed or unframed, 20%; paper bags, coarse, including burlap, 7½ 6d.; paper bags, not otherwise enumerated, 20%; paper, brown wrapping, 4½ 6d.;—wrapping, other kinds, including cartridges, small hands, and sugar papers, 5 1½ 6d.; writing paper, script calendars, show-cards, and other pictorial lithographs and prints, 25%; pictures and engravings, 15%; picture frames, 15%; stationery, manufactured (account-books, bill-heads, cheques, labels, and other printed with how much or where a newspaper circulates. Their business is to accept the lowest tender in the interests of the taxpayer, and they may depend upon it that those interested in their advertisements, who do not subscribe to their advertising medium, will very shortly find it to their advantage to do so. The real mistake is, when one or two papers can give the required publicity, and others cannot, to call for tenders at all. There is no reason why public institutions should obtain either printing or advertising below fair market rates. If any attempt at overcharge is made, they have their remedy.

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The following articles are (nominally) exempt from duty, but are subject to ‗primeage‘: Bookbinders‘ materials (cloth, leather, thread, headbands, weavings, end-papers, book-binding, varnish, gilding, and colours known as book papers); gas engines;印刷机, machinery, presses, type, and materials; millboards; paper for printing purposes only; paper, hand, or machine-made, book or writing, of sizes not less than demy, when in regular wrappers and with cut-out edges as it leaves the mill; pearl and potash; printed books, papers, and music, not otherwise enumerated; schoolbooks, slates, and apparatus.
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ALBERT & Co.'s Cylinder Presses, &c.
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SACHS & V. FISCHERS Wooden Types
BERGER & WIRTH'S Colored Inks, &c.

OUR "STAR" PRINTING INK, for News, Bookwork, Job, and Illustration, is largely used, and has established a reputation in these Colonies.

Large Assortment of Colors, Composition, Cards, Cardboard, &c., always in Stock.

FREDERICK BERNDT & CO.
Inventions & Designs.

It being one of the objects of this paper to keep its readers abreast of the times in regard to all useful designs and new inventions, the publisher inserts in Typo free of charge, illustrations of machinery, and labor-saving devices, as well as new faces of type, initials, corners, borders, vignettes, &c., forwarded direct, or to his London agents. Foreign manufacturers sending such should note that types or designs required are to be in English height.

Valuable Work's on the ART AND HISTORY OF PRINTING,
in Sale by B. C. HARDING, Napier:
A History of the Old English Letter Foundries, by Talbot B. Reed. Numerous illustrations and fac-similes. £1 15s.; post-age, 1s 7d.
Encyclopedia of Printing, (Bingworth), numerous illustrations. £1 12s 6d.; post-age, 1s 6d.
American Printer (MacKellar), Sixteenth edition, 1887. 11a 6d.; postage, 10d.
The Printers' Universal Book of Reference, by W. F. Cause. An excellent handbook, containing valuable tables and practical information. 3s.; postage, 6d.
The Progressive Printer (Whifbre) 3s 6d.; postage, 1d.
Paper and Printing Recipes (Ford) 6s.; postage, 1d.
Printing for Profit (Dearing) A work to be studied by every printer in business. 3s.; postage, 2d.
Treatise on Punctuation (Wilson) The standard work on the subject. 6s 6d.; postage, 10d.
150 Other useful works are on the way. Orders received and subscriptions taken for any book or periodical, English or foreign, relating to the trade.

Every Journal needs —
I. Challen's Advertising Record — Registers the position, number, and date of all advertisements and subscriptions taken for any book or periodical, English or foreign, relating to the trade.

Typographic Atlas of Australasia — The Publisher of Typo has been authorized to receive Subscriptions for this magnificent work, which is issued monthly. Specimen Pages may be seen at the Office.
"Quotations!"

"Plenty of reading here," said the printer, pointing to the pile of books on the editorial desk. "They are not for reading," was the reply; "they are for review."

"Our editorials," wrote the candid reader, "have been crowded out by pressure of important matter."

A German, whose son had been employed in an insurance company's office, was met by an acquaintance, who inquired:

"Well, Mr. Schneiders, how is Hans getting along in his new place?"

"Shoo! shoo!" he was vexed, and the young man must be a genius,

"He was; he shoot a splendiferous hand!"

"Oh yes, plenty of people can do that; but you said he was a director."

"So he was—he direct dem circulars ten hours every day already!"

A stands for Action, which makes business move;
B stands for the Brain, which we've got in a groove;
C stands for a Clerk, which we've got in plenty;
D stands for the Duffer, which we've got in a corner;
E stands for the Ear, which we've got in plenty;
F stands for the Fool, which we've got in plenty;
G stands for the Genius, which we've got in plenty;
H stands for the Hawser, which we've got in plenty;
I stands for the Irishman, which we've got in plenty;
J stands for the Juggler, which we've got in plenty;
K stands for the Knave, which we've got in plenty;
L stands for the Lawyer, which we've got in plenty;
M stands for the Measurer, which we've got in plenty;
N stands for the Monkey, which we've got in plenty;
O stands for the Operative, which we've got in plenty;
P stands for the Poet, which we've got in plenty;
Q stands for the Quack, which we've got in plenty;
R stands for the Retainer, which we've got in plenty;
S stands for the Scribe, which we've got in plenty;
T stands for the Thinker, which we've got in plenty;
U stands for the Union, which we've got in plenty;
V stands for the Varlet, which we've got in plenty;
W stands for the Writer, which we've got in plenty;
X stands for the Xenophobe, which we've got in plenty;
Y stands for the Yawner, which we've got in plenty;
Z stands for the Zealot, which we've got in plenty."

—Columbus Dispatch.

"Ah, what's this?" exclaimed the intelligent comp—"Sermonts in stones books, in the running books. That can't be right. I have it. He means 'Sermonts in books, stones in the running books.' That's sense. And that is how the writer found it.

Mr. J. Ives has struck out a new line, and entered into business in Christchurch as auctioneer, sharebroker, and grain and produce merchant.

Another change has taken place in the proprietorship of the Napier News. Messrs Daniel & Popplewell have dissolved partnership, the latter gentleman carrying on the concern.

For libel actions, Wairarapa comes second only to Poverty Bay. Mr. Butcher, editor of the Carterton Observer, has gone for the Greytown Standard, damages £500; and in turn has to defend an action by Mr. Armstrong, Carterton, damages £500.

A small country newspaper office is by no means a bad school for a smart boy to learn his trade. Such establishments often turn out better 'all-round hands' than more pretentious offices. The Kaiapoi Star says:

"Kaiapoi Star says:—"

A Kaitaia Star says:

"Kaitaia Star says:—"
Design in Typography.

HEAD AND TAIL PIECES.

The class of ornaments known as Head- and Tail-Pieces come into the general category of Vignettes. They form one of the great attractions of early works decorated by hand; and they are extensively and effectively used in the best modern printing. In the finer class of art books these ornaments are specially engraved, and adapted to the subject of each chapter; but in the greater majority of cases, they are used from stock, and are entirely fanciful, without reference to the text. All the typefounders keep a miscellaneous assortment; and some of the German houses, such as Flinsch, Genzsch & Hoye, Klinhardt, Schelter & Giesecke, Weisert, and others, make a specialty of this line, and keep an enormous variety, to which additions are continually being made. The chief rule in the use of these ornaments is to be careful that the initials, head- and tail-pieces in a single page or piece of work harmonize in style.

Head-pieces (like tail-pieces and initials), may be divided into two classes—first, those enclosed within a parallelogram or other regular figure; and secondly, those which are free or irregular in outline. The first class is again subdivided into those with solid or stippled background, and those in which the background is white. In some specimen-books the same device may be found in three forms—enclosed in a boundary-line with solid background; in boundary line without ground; and free—the boundary line removed. As a specimen of the first class, we show the following, from Reed:

The following, from Figgins, is a good example of the head-piece without background:

and the following, from Miller & Richard, illustrates the entirely open style:

The first class are now imitated, and to some extent superseded, by a style of combination borders, at present produced only by the German foundries. In 1880 Messrs Schelter & Giesecke struck out a new line with their Florentine combination, since followed by the Holbein, Acanthus, and others admirably adapted for head-pieces; and not a year has since passed without one or more borders of this class making their appearance in Germany. We may note Assmann's Heraldic, Weisert's Venetian, Woellner's splendid and costly Renaissance, (188 characters), Flinsch's equally fine Deutsche-Renaissance, Klinhardt's Germania, and Poppelbaum's pretty Albrecht-Dürer, an example of which we shew here, besides another on p. 55. The miniature specimen at the head of this article is composed from a border by Schelter & Giesecke. With two or three of these fonts, the printer could construct head- and side-pieces, the combinations of which he could not exhaust in a life-time.

In centre-vignettes and tail-pieces the variety is greater still. They are made in all sizes, from a long-primer body or smaller, to large and handsome designs. They are occasionally enclosed in a triangle, square, circle, or oval; but more frequently the design is left free. The favorite form is a triangle, apex downwards.

In 1881, Julius Klinhardt published his eleventh specimen-book of 22 quarto pages, entirely occupied with a new series of initials, head-pieces, and tail-pieces, specially designed by Professor Hugo Strohl, Vienna. French, German, Italian, Persian, and many other styles of art were represented. We shew two of these graceful designs:

In later specimens, the same house has shown many new subjects. The following silhouettes, also by Klinhardt, are from a series of eleven, cast in two sizes:

The following are a few of the smaller designs out of the great number shown by Schelter & Giesecke:

and these are from the large collection of the Flinsch Foundry:

Mayeur, of Paris, as we have already noted, shews a choice collection. Those in the English books are to a great extent of German design; but the two pretty national subjects, by Stephenson & Blake, shewn above, are original.
With the exception of Zeeke of Chicago, and the Western Electrotype Foundry, St. Louis, very few American houses take the trouble to originate designs of this class, preferring to obtain them from Europe. In Messrs Conners’ Sons’ Messenger, to hand this month, there are two or three small sets of book-ornaments, somewhat black and rough in execution. A series of marginal vignettes, of a comic kind, represents the brownies, which are a feature at present in American illustrated juvenile literature—en grotesque attitudes, running and tumbling. We do not like them. It would have been as easy, and more artistic, to have designed pretty and graceful figures, instead of ugly little monstrosities.

We have mentioned that an inexhaustible variety of beautiful head- and side-pieces may now be composed from combination borders and ornaments. The same holds good with regard to centre- and tail-pieces. Almost any modern combination may be appropriately made use of in this manner; and where light and graceful effects are desired, the line ornaments will be found to afford an infinite variety.

A. D. WILLIS
Chroma-Lithographer and Bookseller
WANGANUI
Would direct attention to his Latest Novelties in
NEW ZEALAND VIEWS
PLAYING CARDS
PROGRAMMES
MENU CARDS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
BORDERED CARDS
NEW YEAR CARDS
MANUFACTURED STATIONERY
All of best quality, and at prices far below the imported article.

NEW SHILLING CHRISTMAS CARDS
from designs by Miss Stockard, Christchurch: No. 66, New Zealand Souvenir; No. 67, View on West Coast. May be had made up in newest style in silk or plush mounts. All the earlier patterns at greatly reduced prices.

Large Views of all the Principal Towns of the Colony
in Nine Prints, 1/6 each.

CHROMO-PRINTING EXECUTED FOR THE TRADE.

The Napier Telegraph thus acknowledged the printed copy of Mr Colenso’s presidential address:—At present we have only time to note that the pamphlet has left the printer’s with blunders in spelling and punctuation that we hardly expected to see in a work of this kind. Readers of the pamphlet having searched diligently and unsuccessfully for the alleged blunders, asked the editor to point them out. In about a week he took up the challenge in a long paragraph, in which he characterized the pamphlet as a “bland” specimen of bad spelling, bad grammar, and misquotation. In support of the first charge, one error only was discovered—the addition of a final “s” to the name of the late Mr Justice Johnston; but objection was also taken to the “s” being retained in words where Webster rejects it. The two sentences quoted as bad grammar were quite correct—apparently the critic could not understand them. Two instances of misquotation were alleged. The line “For beauty’s best in unregarded things should have been “Beauty is best.” The critic did not say where the emended line might be found, nor how he proposed to make it scan. The other “blunders” was in a well-known line from Thomson’s Winter:—“Father of Light and Life, thou Good supreme”—for “God supreme”! Mr Colenso quoted the line as Thomson wrote it. As altered by the Telegraph, the passage loses its meaning.

Our Correspondents.

AUCKLAND, 22 August, 1888.

The half-yearly meeting of the Auckland Branch of the N.Z.T.A. was held in Robertson’s Rooms on August 18. There was a good attendance of members, and much interest was taken in the proceedings. The state of the printing trade in the Auckland district was thoroughly considered, and suggestions made whereby improvement could be effected. The question of boys and girls labor in printing offices was discussed, the meeting deplorating the large extent to which this class of labor is utilized to the exclusion of adults. It was also shown that there was little or no advantage derived by master printers by filling their offices with apprentices even from a financial point of view. The printing of offices with boys was considered unjust both to the apprentices and the trade generally. The number of boys and girls engaged in the trade in Auckland was estimated at two to each journeyman. The low prices at which work is tendered for was also commented on, the report advocating that the heads of printing houses form themselves into an association for their mutual protection, and arrange a schedule of prices which would be advantageous to themselves and their workmen. The following resolutions were carried unanimously:

1. That the Auckland Branch of the New Zealand Typographical Association views with regret the state of the printing trade in Auckland, which it believes is brought about by the unfair predominance of boy and girl labor, and wishes in all possible ways to strengthen the hands of the Executive Council in providing a remedy for this evil; also, to express its approval and hearty concurrence in the steps being taken to bring about federation with the various Typographical Unions in Australia.

2. That to strengthen the hands of the Association, the Secretary be instructed to write to non-society men, inviting them to become members of the New Zealand Typographical Association.

The report and balance-sheet were adopted. The meeting was unanimous that something should be done to raise the trade to a higher standard, and non-society men were invited to join the Branch to strengthen the hands of the Association.

NAPIER, 25 August, 1888.

The fourteenth half-yearly meeting of the Hawke’s Bay branch of the N.Z. Typographical Association was held at the Working Men’s Club, and there was a large attendance of members. The report and balance-sheet, which were adopted, showed the branch to be in a satisfactory financial position, the sum of £25 14s. 2d. (£25 more than last half-year) being carried forward to credit. The membership, on the other hand, showed a decrease, being 17 as against 21 six months ago. Four members had been admitted during the half-year, but eleven had severed their connection with the branch. Eight of these had left the colony, owing to the wretched state of the trade in New Zealand: the remaining three had severed, alleging dissatisfaction with the constitution of the N.Z.T.A. For the ensuing term of twelve months, the following officers were elected: President, G. H. Long; Vice-President, E. Bull; Board members, E. Maney and W. L. Reading. The secretary and treasurer, Mr J. C. Carruth, and the retiring auditors, Messrs W. Major and T. M. Murphy, were re-elected.

Mr John Ring, jun., who has been selected to represent the N.Z.T.A. at the forthcoming conference to be held in Melbourne, wrote inviting the branch to consider what questions it desired to be considered at the conference. The meeting, after considering the subject, resolved:—This meeting has perfect confidence in the representative to be sent by the Executive Council, and hopes that he will ask the most careful consideration on the part of the Conference of the disastrous consequences of so many small offices in New Zealand, creating “half-breeds,” and thus bringing the trade down to the present low rate of wages.

Reference was also made to certain defaults, who had left the place indebted to the Board for certain advances of monies, and it was reported what steps had been taken to recover the amounts.

During the past term five regular Board meetings had been held, and no necessity for any special meeting had arisen.

There is no reason why an advertisement should not be a real work of art. Such advertisements as those of Messrs Pears, the most successful advertisers of the present time. One of their recent advertisements is a lithographed copy of Sir J. E. Millais’s picture “Bubbles,” most carefully produced in various sizes at a cost, (including the price of the painting) of £20,000!
Recent Specimens.

For another addition to our library of specimen-books, and the largest and most panoplerous of all—a grand quartos from the old-established Flinsch Foundry, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, with a branch at St. Petersburg. The title-page, beautifully worked in three colors, with a tint-ground, contains a fine new border not unlike the 'Holm', which we do not find in the specimen-pages. The volume is not divided into sections; but the specimens are arranged in orderly sequence. First, we have a wonderful variety of sizes and styles of the ordinary German character, for news, book, and job-work, heavy and light, condensed and expanded. Then several series of the modern 'Schwalbacher,' an interesting page showing the 'Original Schwalbacher,' engraved in 1837—a very legible and quaint style of Gothic, which we have seen in old-fashioned German and Scandinavian books, used chiefly as a titling or emphatic letter. A fine collection of roman faces, with antiques, clarendons, and sanserifs, follows. In these lines there is as great a choice as any of the English or American books afford—in fact all the best English and American standard faces are included in the collection. Ornamental styles in great variety follow, including letters for two-color work; scripts, both German and English, some of them furnished with large initial caps; Greek, body-fonts and titling, and Hebrew and Rabbinical, in many sizes. A curiosity we have never seen elsewhere, is a fount of 'Nunsmalize,' apparently cast for some work describing old German coins and medals. The fount contains 45 letters (there being four forms of the letter A only), four punctuation marks, and 80 symbolic and miscellaneous characters, some of these being reversed letters. A description of a desk of 1442 and a golden of 1541, illustrates the fount in use. For old-style display-work, this quaint and pretty type would be an acquisition. There is a great wealth of head- and tail-pieces and ornamental initials, and we find here the originals of many favorite devices in the English books. One original series alone contains 150 charming tail-pieces, one of which we shew. In the fine collection of borders, we find many old friends, and a large number peculiar to this foundry. Some of them are tastefully displayed in colors. A varied collection of miscellaneous cuts, and a variety of large poster-styles complete the book. We cannot, in the space at our command, do more than give the barest summary of its contents; but we will be happy to shew the volume to any of our fellow-craftsmen in search of new and special styles.

Some months ago, describing some of Mr. Poppelbaum's novels (Krebs Foundry), we mentioned the new 'Albrecht-Dürer,' a border. We are now able to shew it in use, at the head of this column. Our fount is probably the only one as yet in this part of the world; but we expect that so attractive a design will come greatly into favor. In using the border it has occurred to us that the design would have been more complete had there been companion-pieces to the vertical characters 20 and 27, which we shew in the margin. They are the only pieces to 27, and 20-point respectively, and we think there should have been at least two of each. The 'Amorini' initials, (another of which we shew this month), by the same house, have been a great success, and have been commended in the highest terms by the technical press. They are from designs by Herr Volz, a noted painter, and teacher in the School of Arts, Karlsruhe.

Messrs Steegner, Langguth, & Co., Auckland, agents for H. Berthold, Berlin, have sent us a copy of his latest specimen-book of brass-rule. We note a good many pages of new patterns which do not appear in our former copy. We believe that Mr. Berthold manufactures the most accurate and varied rule in the world, and from some which we ourselves have in use, we can testify to the marvellous accuracy with which it is cut and nitred. Every page in this book of specimens exhibits the most minute accuracy and painstaking skill in rule-cutting and fitting, while the variety of faces—plain, waved, dotted, and tint, besides numerous litho-work patterns—is almost bewildering. We find also the combination of styles so familiar to English printers since Stephenson, Blake, & Co. brought them out—with many new and original variations; and Berthold's rules, as might be expected, are designed to even points—an all-important detail which English and American makers have almost all overlooked. Consequently these rules will admirably supplement and enforce the German type-borders now in so many colonial offices. These combination patterns include fine and thick lines, and silhouettes and tint devices, and the effect in black and white is very fine. In colors and gold, as carefully printed in faultless register, by Koeppel of Berlin, the effect is superb. In combination rules, Berthold has surpassed all rivals. He shows no borders something in this fashion, which no printer at one sight would suppose were printed otherwise than from finely-finished cast types. Yet on examination, one of these is seen to be composed from three simple brass-rule patterns, and another from six—all formed to work together with the greatest accuracy. We are certain that these rules will have a large sale in New Zealand.

From Messrs Austin Wood & Co. we have received a twelve-page quartino specimen of new fonts and two-line letters, shewing a great variety of faces. In a preliminary circular, they state that they have no agencies. They also state that all their type is rubbed and dressed after casting, instead of being like most of the type now manufactured, delivered direct from the casting-machine to the trade. For our own part, though we have read that 'the less type is handled after leaving the mould, the better,' we confess to a preference for dressed type. And we especially dislike those new-fangled spaces turned out by some of the Associated Foundries, in which a narrow ledge is cut off all around the top. The thick-space, from above, has the appearance of a middle, and the middle of a thin. This is the cause of much annoyance incorporating, and of pie in the space-boxes.

Messrs Conner's Sons, New York, shew some good things in the new number of their Messenger. There are no new styles of letter, but many useful sundries for the job office. We note a fount of long primer 'mailing' type; a whole page of various styles of fractions, 6- to 48-point; 'Word logotypes' (Dr. Cr. Tø (And) &c); brass-rule corners, and word ornaments, 'c' marks, plain and ornamental, all sizes, silhouette indexes, solid blanks, for brand-cutting; stars and maltese crosses, solid and outline; 'medical signs' (each fount including the service-book $ without the corresponding ty); and weather-signal signs. There are three fonts of typographic ornaments: the 'Nifty' (an ugly name and not a pretty set) 32 characters; 'Card,' 13 characters, in the 'line ornament' style; 'Rustic,' two series, 27 characters in all—pins, turn-down corners, nail-heads, suspenders, &c.—a handy series, but a little defective: the corners are not in pairs, and the ends join up badly. Also, electro vignettes—some very pretty; others poor. To some of the more original of these we refer in our article on 'Design.'

Thus beginneth the leading article in a Wellington weekly:—The speech from the throne has fallen like a thunder-clap, emitting sparks of fire in every direction, yet the way in which this sulphurous phenomenon has been unearthed is reassuring.
Twenty years ago, the New Zealand papers were higher in character than they are today. There were always abusive and scurrilous sheets; but the general standard, literary and moral, was higher. The unspeakably foul slave advertisements which are now freely admitted into many of the leading dailies, and which are a vile insult to every reader—were then rigorously excluded. Respectable papers did not imitate the buffooneries and indecencies of the gutter-literature known as "society journalism." (This week we received a West Coast weekly intended for family reading, containing in its column of humor eight lines of rhyme which could not be read aloud in any mixed assembly.) The late prize-fight epidemic was deliberately fostered by a large section of the press—daily bulletins were published as to the condition of the heroes; on the morning of the day appointed for a fight an enterprising reporter interviewed them; found one in bed, very sickly,—having "mixed his drinks" overnight; noted the number of glasses of various liquors he had taken, the internal disturbance thence ensuing, and the medicines prescribed; and telegraphed the condition of the pugilist's bowels to newspapers five hundred miles away. This is an absolute fact of very recent occurrence; and yet Mr Colenso has been challenged to instance anything in the daily press tending to encourage larrickism! So with the rink-folly, now passing away, after draining the country of thousands of pounds it could ill spare. The infatuation was widespread, involving all ages and both sexes—it has been productive of most serious evils, and from first to last has been assisted by the press— even to the extent of suppressing any mention of many serious accidents, involving life-long injuries, occasioned by the practice.

In reply to all strictures two pleas are advanced. First: an absolute denial—which is worthless, the facts being patent to all. Second: the poor plea that there is a popular demand for demoralising pursuits and exhibitions, and that any paper setting its face against them, would not pay. There is a certain amount of candor about this latter argument—which, however, does not quite agree with the lofty position which The Press (in the abstract) is in the habit of claiming for itself; but we altogether deny that it is true.

There is no real demand such as is asserted to exist. Such as there has been in fact created by the supply. Schoolboys who daily have their imaginations fired with sensational stories of escaped criminals and champion prize-fighters will probably as they grow older demand more and more of the same kind of reading—and in time may even aspire to excel their heroes. The responsibility lies with the press. "It pays," is the plea of all excuses for the perpetration of a certain wrong. But to the question, Does it pay? we answer, It does not. Twenty years ago the leading newspapers in the colony were splendid properties. To-day we do not know of one that returns a profit to its proprietors. Pandering to folly and ignorance has not paid, and never will pay. The best newspaper New Zealand ever possessed—the Nelson Examiner—was killed by the sporting element. And many of our journals are blighted to-day from the same cause. The "sporting" department is often the costliest in the office, yields the least returns, and could most easily be dispensed with. It sickens and disgusts the best and most profitable class of readers. It degrades our journalism, and surrounds it with the atmosphere of the pot-house and the training stable. It pollutes the "well of English undefiled" with the slang of the blackleg and the spider. It is a cause of journalism, even as it is of the community at large, and there will be no real soundness of constitution for either until it is cut out.

This is the verdict of the Waipawa Mail:—"The Press is gaining not only a colonial, but a world-wide reputation. How can it be otherwise, when so much taste, artistic skill, and judgment are bestowed upon its production? Its technical columns are worthy of the great subject on which they treat. Every composer in the land should have its typo, and no one interested in the printing business should fail to support it."
A number of interesting items in type are held over. — Our usual Wellington letter is not yet hand.

Nil admirari is apparently a motto of the Russian Government, which prohibits the use of the note of exclamation in newspaper articles. This decree would have pleased the late Dean of Canterbury, who hated these signs, and nicknamed them "shrieks." We have to thank our Auckland correspondent for copies of the report and balance-sheet of the Auckland Typographical Association, for the half-year ending 31st July. The report is not a cheerful one. We need no extracts from it, as the matters complained of are indicated in our correspondent's letter, and are the same as have been already many times referred to in our columns. A bad sign is the appearance of the names of men well known as good workmen in the "out-of-work" category.

Mr Larnech, ex-minister of mines, like most people who are free and unafraid in their criticism of others, is sensitive enough when attacks are made upon himself. In the House he complained of a "scurrilous and libellous" article in the "N.Z. Herald," the purport of which was that he had simply found an excuse for being absent from Wellington, to enable him to draw his honorarium while attending to his own affairs. The fact was that he was suddenly called south by his medical man on account of illness in his family. It was well known that he was about to leave the colony and settle in Victoria, so that it was desirable the effect of the article should be counteracted. It was suggested that the printer should be called to the bar of the House, but this was negatively. (The House has had printers at the bar before, and did not know what to do with them when they were there.) A vote of sympathy with Mr L. was passed, and he has instituted proceedings against the "N.Z. Herald" for libel, damages £2000, refusing to accept any apologies. A legal battle between two such pugnacious combatants as Mr Larnech and the former editor of the late "Bell" would be interesting. Mr Larnech has since handed over his honorarium — not to the Colonial Treasurer — but to a priest, for the benefit of a charity connected with the Church of Rome.

Thus humorously does one of our subscribers narrate his experiences in introducing type to his fellow-craftsmen. — It is hard lines, truly, when a fellow gets a paper which he prizes, and wants to bind up at the end of the volume, and gets that paper crumpled and dirtied by passing it round to let those persons see it whom he thinks will subscribe. Some time ago (so goes my parable) a certain enthusiast asked me (another enthusiast) to try and push his paper, and sends me a copy for myself. How am I to push it then? When I look at the numbers on my file I think aloud — well, the binder will never get those "imprints" off the margin, nor the creases out of the pages. With what pleasure I looked at and perused the given copies of vol. 2, why, she takes them up gently by the corners and throws them into my waste-paper basket (i.e., an old candle-box). Everyone I lend them to enjoy them very much — on the cheap — but when I mention "only 6d. a month," all interest flags and they are handed over with the remark — very well got up, must be a good man that turns it out — knows his trade, &c; or the sarcastic one will say "How much commiss., Tom?" In fact, they will do or say anything but invest. "Too technical" says the news hand. "Not enough gossip yarns in it" says the sporting comp. "Oh, he's only showing off his sorts," says the bilious one. The new hand from London observes that "it is not supported by the N.Z. trade because it is too good for the colony. Show these fellows one of the Yankee typos, no better got up, and they'll buy — in fact, they'll do anything, but they will not support Local Industry." (This is sacrasm.) "What are these little half-circles in the letterpress?" I was asked by one of our too-common knowledge-all-the-latest comps. "Quoites," sez I. He wants to know if I'm jiving. "Oh, no," sez he. "Then does H. make them himself?" sez I. "He follows copy. Notice it?" and the inquisitive one retires into his guilty. However, I have been rewarded. I was showing to the copy of the July number, which I read to one reader, with whom I have spoken several times on matters touched upon from time to time in "Typo"—punctuation, &c — and he turned over the leaf or two looked for minute two or two in your literary column, smiled, and then said to me — This is certainly a paper which deserves support. Will you put me down as a subscriber for a year? With pleasure, I said, and paid down there and then, and I enclose the same in stamps — term to commence with this (July) number.

In the meeting of the Hawke's Bay Philosophical Institute on the 15th August, an original paper was read by Mr R. Compland Harding, on «The Mental Effects of Certain Vowel Sounds.» The writer set forth that there was a parallel or correspondence between the notes of the musical scale and the tones of the vowel scale, the latter constituting a true «gamut» varying slightly in pitch with individuals of the same race and dialect, and varying in different nationalities so completely as to constitute the national «accent» there being, for example, not one vowel sound in English absolutely identical with the corresponding sound in Lowland Scotch. Inasmuch as each note of the musical scale had its well-recognized mental effect, so also had the vowels of the language, as abundantly evidenced (1) by their artistic, best poetry and oratory, and (2) by their ordinary use in the formation of words. His propositions were: 1. In dignified, stately, and solemn composition, the long vowels predominate, especially in the accented syllables; and conversely, in trivial, light, and burlesque composition, the short vowel sounds predominate, even in the accented syllables — sometimes to the almost entire exclusion of the long vowels. 2. There is a distinct affinity between the long vowels and words relating to the higher emotions and intellectual qualities; and conversely, the short vowel characterizes words referring to the lower propensities, such as ‘to embody trivial and frivolous ideas, and to the language of cant and slang, abuse and vituperation. 3. That each vowel, long or short, has its mental effect. In support of the first proposition, numerous passages from the old and modern English poets were cited; in support of the second, seven vowel-sounds against the Auckland Herald for libel, damages £2000, refusing to accept any apologies. A legal battle between two such pugnacious combatants as Mr Larnech and the former editor of the late "Bell" would be interesting. Mr Larnech has since handed over his honorarium — not to the Colonial Treasurer — but to a priest, for the benefit of a charity connected with the Church of Rome.

In the short discussion which followed, the general conclusions were supported by all who took up the subject; one gentleman supplementing the writer's Impressions by a very appropriate passage, quoted from memory from Longfellow's "Evangeline."
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A Printer-Post.

The literature of the printers' craft contains an anthology of wit, humor, and fancy, that would fill a goodly volume. Most of these happy hits and quaint conceits are of unknown authorship—they sparkle in type-specimen books; they first see the light in the back page of a technical paper; or quietly composed in a sense by a literary comp, they are dropped into the miscellaneous column of a country weekly, and pass into general currency. To our valued correspondent in Wellington we are indebted for copies of several clever pieces by a clever New Zealand printer-poet—Mr. John Ludford. Mr. Ludford, who is now about fifty years of age, has, in his time played many parts, having been in turn compositor, reader, editor, miner, newspaper proprietor, and farmer. He was born near Birmingham, where he passed his boyhood, and in due time was put to case to learn the mysteries of the Black Art. Cupid (always in league with the Muses) seems to have first inspired his verse, judging from the earliest efforts he has preserved—a graceful little piece entitled 'I cannot Sing the Old Songs,' bearing date 19th May, 1869. Since then, he has written many pieces, in many veins, and under various signatures—usually 'J.L.,' but his humorous pieces have been variously signed 'Petie,' 'Screwjack,' 'Robin Redbrow,' 'Mary Ann Mumbles,' 'Jean Drool,' etc. In 1870 he was a contributor to the poetic column of a Dunedin weekly; late in the '70s he celebrated in verse a boat-race which took place at Lyttelton between crews representing the Times and the Press offices, and after his verse appeared very often in the Canterbury Times. He has written many prologues for the Times Sick Fund entertainments and other charitable affairs. Though he exults in parody and the lighter class of versification, he can do very good work of a higher order, as evidenced by such pieces as 'The Shadow of the Cross,' 'Zealandia's Nativity,' and the memorial verses to 'Garibaldi.' From the pieces sent us by our correspondent, we quote two—not as the best or most characteristic; but because, being of a personal kind, they are fittingly associated with these brief notes regarding the author. The first—an apology to the Father of the Lyttelton Times chapel for non-attendance at a quarterly meeting—is interesting as containing the writer's modest self-estimate:

An Apology.

I much regret to have to write, Your kind indulgence to invite, For absence from your midst to-night, Which nobody can deny, I wish it could be otherwise, But that, in truth, beyond me lies, For which I hear apologise, Which nobody can deny, I therefore thought 'twould be no crime To woo the Muse for a time, And tender my excuse in rhyme, Which nobody can deny, But critices of a certain school May say 'The Ding against all rule,' This senseless 'piping' of a fool, Which I really must deny, For whether rhyme or prose be used, If courtesy be not abused, It should not, therefore, be refused, Which nobody can deny, And though my 'piping,' rudely dressed, May not without a critical test, I can't 'pipe' better than my best, Which nobody can deny.

For I, unlike the satyr Pan, Am moulded on the human plan, I'm but a poor bald-headed man, Which nobody can deny. At any rate, this fact endures— Your office my respect ensures, And I remain sincerely yours— Which nobody can deny.

Our other example—a parody on a well-known song in the Pirates of Penzance, is an example of Mr. Ludford's readiness. It was written during the dinner-hour, for the farewell re-union of the piece-room companionship, Government Printing Office, at the end of the Session of 1865. It was sung by Mr. F. C. Millar, of Donedin, to the toast of 'Our Overseers.'—Mr. G. Gamble, the 'boss' referred to, who quickly wins the respect of all who happen to be on their lines during session in his room.

A Printer's Lot.

When a printer's not engaged in composition, Or in putting in long primer or brevier, So heavy are the cares of his position, That he hasn't even time to take a beer, And when absent from his toil his fancy lingers Among the solid 'take' that he has done, And he murmurs, as he paces on his fingers, A printer's lot is not a happy one.

Chorus.

When a snatch of sort of duty's to be done The printer's lot is not a happy one. Now, amongst the many cares of his employment Is the scratching of the cruel reader's pen, Which doesn't add a bit to his enjoyment, But makes him long to kick his fellow-men. Yet notwithstanding all his tribulation He smiles because his heart is always light; And 'spite of all his trouble and vexation, You never find a printer getting tight!!!

In the changes of a printer's avocation We have met with overseers just a few, And while some we've found deserving approbation, There were some who rose and shook-a-doodle-doo. From our present boss we're very loth to sever, For he is dear and true respect has won; And we feel that we may travel on for ever Before we meet with such another one. Then, com', let us give each other friendly greeting, Forgetting all the troubles of the past; For the end may soon arrive, as time is fleeting, But let us part the best of friends at last. And let us through all future time remember This night when all our care is turned to fun; And recollect the date—the 12th September— When we found our lot was quite a happy one.

Mr. Ludford's versification is correct and easy—and, moreover, possesses one quality—the rarest of all in amateur poetry—that every line tells. Many writers belauded as 'poets' consider the fundamental error of thrusting in a superb line of weak expletives to fill out a stanza, when the sense is complete in three. This, and the kindred artifice of dragging in an utterly foreign sentiment merely to supply a rhyme—these are the besetting vices of minor poets, and especially of hymn-writers. We have not seen any of Mr. Ludford's more serious pieces; but we feel assured that he is capable of high-class work. We hope that many future issues of Tyne may be brightened by his original and clever compositions.

The Clutha paper reports that John Bright has become a convict to Donnelly's cryptogram theory. A first-class second-hand gentleman's saddle is offered for sale in Waipu. A bush paper writes of 'The Recording Angle.' A Gisborne paper records that a local clergyman, preaching on the Reign of Grace controversy, quoted the parable of the five wise and the five foolish virgins. A Wanganui paper, complaining that the Police Offences Act allows no option of fine when obscene language is used in a public place, says that many respectable persons were sent to jail in consequence.
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Our Exchanges.

A Victorian journalist, named Walton, was lost for five days in the Australian Alps, where he remained without food. When found, he was in a most exhausted condition, with his clothes torn to rags.

A man named Herbert Stonehouse, formerly editor of the Fiji Times, was recently committed to Adelaide lunatic asylum as insane. He was found on a road near Port Elliot late at night, having walked ninety miles without food.

Mr W. H. Paling, the head of a celebrated music business in Sydney, has presented to the people of New South Wales as a centennial gift a model farm at Camden valued at £25,000, and £10,000 in cash, with which to endow it as a hospital for convalescents and incurables. The estate comprises altogether 507 acres.

Literary men are so fond of asserting that a pen is mightier than the sword, that it is a somewhat strange spectacle to see them resort to less familiar weapons. In Queensland, on the 28th July, Mr Reddin, editor of the Charters Towers Times, was supplied with an article in the Herald, by applying a horse-whip to Mr Kitchener, the editor. Mr K. threatens legal proceedings.

Mr John Martin, bankrupt hotelkeeper, Wellington, who failed because he could not pay the costs of his late libel action against the Post, has two more libel actions pending against that paper. Before filing his schedule, he gave his solicitor a mortgage on certain property to enable him to carry on the actions. The condition of the bankrupt and libel laws in New Zealand allows such a disgraceful state of things as this to exist.

On Monday, 18th June, The Times came out mis-dated "17th." The Times rarely makes an error like this, being the best-read daily in the world. The Pullman Gazette says: "Five years ago, Lord Winchelsea made a bet that he would find thirty mistakes in six numbers of The Times. The stakes were £100 each, with £20 additional for every mistake more or less. Six numbers were taken at random, and three misprints were discovered. Lord Winchelsea lost nearly £400."

The South Perth Daily News (Western Australia) has been served with a writ claiming damages for libel, at the instance of certain Chinese gardeners. The matter complained of—unless its truth can be established—is a libel of the gravest kind; the editor having published a letter cautioning the public against buying produce from the gardeners on the ground that one of them was a leper, who was liable to infect the vegetables.

Meares Whitcombe & Toms have sent us three jobs—a calendar and two circulars—executed for a Christchurch mercantile firm. That Meares W. & C. can do first-class work is well-known, and what is equally important, there are firms in their city who have the good-sense to avail themselves of it. The calendar is adorned to a large and beautiful circular vignette, representing surf breaking upon a beach. The breakers are engraved with great fidelity to nature and admirable artistic effect. While ornament is freely used in the work before us, in no case is it overdone.

Inventions & Designs.

It being one of the objects of this paper to keep its readers abreast of the times in regard to all useful designs and new inventions, the publisher inserts in Typo free of charge, illustrations of machinery, and labor-saving devices, as well as new faces of type, initials, corners, borders, vignettes, etc., forwarded direct, or to his London agents. Foreign manufacturers sending such should note that types or electrotype are required to be in English height.

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The above books (8 x 12) are indexed through, to enter names alphabetically, and to arrange advertisements and subscriptions for quick reference. Prices of each: 62 pp., flexible cover, $1; 100 pp., half cloth, $2; 200 pp., $5; 400 pp., $7. Postage from New York added. Orders (which must be accompanied by cash) received by R. C. Harding, Hastings, Napi.
The Australian Journal

Published monthly.

Subscription (payable in advance) 6d. per an.

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We acknowledge with thanks the following new exchange: "Rounde" Printers' Cabinet, Chicago.

Mr. P. F. Daniel, who retired last month from the part-proprietorship of the Napier News, has filed a declaration of insolvency.

The Australian Friendly Societies' Journal, Dunedin, is to be taken over by a company; Mr. W. Reid, the present publisher, acting as secretary.

Journalism has a weird and wondrous fascination, though accompanied by loss and tribulation. Ives the Irresistible is again in the field, canvassing for a revived paper, to be called the Sydney Evening Post.

The action for libel brought by Mr. Butech, editor of the Wairarapa Observer, against Mr. Nation, proprietor of the Wairarapa Standard, is to be tried on 18th August, the first day of the new term of the Supreme Court in Wellington a whole day.

Mr. John Baldwin, editor of the Manawatu Advocate, and the wife, Flora Baldwin, proprietress of the paper, have just been committed for trial, on the information of Mr. John Beazley, town clerk and secretary and treasurer of the harbor board, on two charges of criminal libel. Bail was allowed for Mr. Baldwin £25, and for Mrs. Baldwin £25, on each charge.

In the Supreme Court at Invercargill on 18th August, Mr. W. H. Palmer, lately of the R. M. Court and Licensing Bench at Gore, sought to recover from Mr. J. G. Fraser, editor of the Southern Standard, the sum of £200 damages for libel. The alleged libel occurred in certain comments on a disgraceful dispute as to precedence between the mayor and two other justices at a licensing meeting. The jury returned a verdict for defendants, with costs.

The Auckland Leader has changed hands. It has been conducted by a company—and like most company and temperance papers, at a loss. At a general meeting of the shareholders, on the 16th inst., it was decided to sell the whole concern to Mr. D. J. Wright, a temperance man and a practical printer, who believes he can make it a financial success. Under the able editorship and management of Mr. G. B. Lilly (to whom a special vote of thanks was recorded) the paper has been a credit to the temperance party in Auckland, and we hope the new proprietor will find this useful weekly prosper in his hands.

The Tapanui Courier, 22nd August, says: Mr. P. Hay, who has printed the Courier for the last two years, left on route from Melbourne last week. In Mr. Hay the Courier lost a good man, and the local paper was enabled to take control (thanks to the able teaching of Mr. W. J. Marsh, who now owns the Lake Country Press). Mr. Lawson, lately of Dunedin and Timaru, and formerly of Palmerston S., will, for the future, have charge of the Courier.

The job-room of the Wellington Times has been leased to Messrs. Houghton and Mosey.

You can take the daintiest, least sober in the city and put him in a bar-room in a white apron, and in ten days he will have more political influence in his ward than the ablest editor or most devoted preacher in the community. So says an observant American.

The New York Sun, an organ of the American whisky and protection rings, says that out of a hundred thousand families in Glasgow, 41,000 live in one room. The long bow must have come very near snapping that time. Will the Sun kindly give the dimensions of the room in question?

A circular from the head office of the Continental Export and Agency Company, Ltd., informs us that they have discontinued their branches in London and the Australasian colonies, and have also ceased to be represented by permanent travellers or agents: the business to be further conducted exclusively at the Berlin office.

The insignificant comma sometimes has a decided legal value. For want of a comma the pony was lost by the holder of a bill of sale at Coventry lately. The security was a pony trap, harness, &c. The goods being seized, the debtor refused to surrender the pony, and the judge sustained the refusal, there being no comma after "pony."

At a recent school committee meeting, one of the members objected to an item in the accounts for "bacon," which he was certain had not been authorized: he would like to know what the committee wanted the bacon for. Amid much hilarity, the chairman explained that "bacon" was a man from whom a vehicle had been hired to convey singers to a school concert.

Obituary.

Mr. Robert Savage, a regular contributor to the Argus and Australasian, and a graceful writer, died last month in Melbourne.

Mr. J. H. Zukertort, a well-known chess-player, and editor of the Chess Monthly, died in Charing-Cross Hospital on 20th June, aged 46. As a player he had few superiors, and as a chess-writer, none.

NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND. Printed and Published by B. COUPLAND HARDING, at his registered Printing Office, Hastings-street. — August, 1888.
TRADE VIGNETTES.

Until recent years, very little care was given to the production of vignettes and ornaments for advertising purposes. Any one turning back the pages of the specimen-books—English, American, or Continental—to the earlier designs, cannot fail to note the crude and coarse attempts which were all that could be had a few years ago. Advertising has now developed into an art, and it is not unusual for the leading English advertisers to pay for compositions specially produced by artists of the Royal Academy. If it be objected that this has a tendency to debase and vulgarize art (which is a debatable matter)—it certainly has the advantage of elevating the general standard of taste. If the graphic arts are to be used in the service of trade and commerce, there is no reason why the best work procurable should not be had by those who can afford to pay for it. So far as ordinary printers are concerned, the largest and most profitable part of their work consists of advertisements in some shape or form; and as all classes of material—ornamental types, rules, and borders—have improved in recent years, and the machinery and appliances of the press-room have made equally important advances, the old and ugly style of advertisement cuts may be considered as entirely out of date.

Advertising vignettes are of various classes. In many cases they represent a manufactured product, such as may be seen in illustrated price-lists. Sometimes a tool or implement is represented, typical of a particular industry, as a plough for agriculture, an anvil for a blacksmith, or pestle and mortar for a chemist. Sometimes the vignette is a sketch of a workman engaged in one of the operations of the trade. To these may be added those more or less emblematic in their character—groups representing tools or finished manufactures; coats of arms in which these objects according to the rules of heraldry—a favorite style with our German friends. In this latter branch there is room for art and imagination of the higher class; and as examples we may mention the beautiful shields of the typographic and lithographic industries—the latter with its punning memorial of Bensfelder, the inventor—a monogram borne on a field (lett. folio) or; and its admirable motto, Saca lapidum—The stones speak.

As in all other branches of the art, systematic arrangement has been introduced in recent years into the department, where not long since all was chaos. For this, we are chiefly indebted to the Americans, the English houses—beyond one or two small series for news work—having made no attempt at systematic production of these ornaments. More than twenty years ago, Figgins brought out a neat uniform series, in 4- and 6-line minion, specially suited for newspaper advertisements. These are some of the 4-line pieces:

It is worthy of note that the latest English series of animal subjects (Caslon) are from original drawings by Harrison Weir.

One of the earliest systematic series was that of the Cupids, brought out by the Johnson Foundry. There were thirty subjects in the set, and as they cost $1.25 each, the series was rather expensive. They were well drawn and engraved; and some of them were imitated—rather poorly—by Figgins. They are now out of fashion. Another old series, shown both by Johnson and Bruce, consisted of ninety blocks, of uniform size, at half-a-dollar, each representing a different trade—perhaps the most inartistic series ever devised. On a tinted background was represented the appliances of the trade—not grouped, but modelled. The parallel lines of tint forming the background had somewhat the appearance of water, and the designs might be taken for tangles of wreckage in the ocean depths. The printers' emblem (5064) represents a composing-stick lying under the press, and a lye-brush and rollers flying through the air as if an explosion had taken place. No. 5031 (hosiery), with a large pair of white drawers standing erect in the centre, and No. 5033 (tailor), are as indistinguishable as anything ever devised. Bruce no longer shows the series; but in the latest book of the Johnson Foundry, two of the blocks appear, at the reduced price of 40 cents. No. 4169, printer in these days would think of using them.

Last year, the Johnson Foundry brought out twelve really original and artistic outline cuts, at 90 cents each. So far as we know, this series has not been continued.

In Bruce's book of 1869 appears a well drawn and engraved but very old-fashioned series of thirty-six blocks, 11 x 7 cm in size, one of which we show. These have disappeared from the specimen-book of 1882, but two admirable new series have taken their place. One is a set 12 x 8 pica, 128 subjects, at $1, and the other 140 subjects, 8 x 6, at 50c. There is necessarily a considerable variety of treatment in so many different subjects, but in every instance the drawing is good, the grouping well arranged, and the engraving of the best. So far, these two are, for all ordinary purposes, the best series produced, and printers appreciate them accordingly. An example of the smaller series is shown on the next page.
The Germans prefer an emblematic or heraldic treatment, and the leading houses have produced several good series of this kind, which, however, have not found much favor with English printers. The latest of these is the exceedingly small series by Scheller & Gessels, some of which were shown in our supplement last June; and the work given in the German style, too, is the "Artistic" series of 32 designs by the Manhattan Foundry, New York, one of which (Florist) we show.

No special instructions are required for the use of these ornaments. The general rules which govern composition and display equally well to trade and commercial work as to any other kind. And in this department, as in all others, the resources at the disposal of the skilled compositor are continually increasing.

Our Correspondents.

WELLINGTON, 28 August, 1888.

MR. PMB in our city has been pretty brisk up to within the last month, but is now slackening off. This, of course, is due to the fall-off of parliamentary work. Parliament will finish up this week, and then we shall have a slack time, owing to the number of hands which will be turned away from the Government Printing Office. Already about a dozen in the piece-room have received a week's notice; and, as is customary, more will receive their little "love-letters" after the House has risen. I hear that when the Government Printer gets into his new premises, he will do a great deal more work than he has hitherto undertaken, but it is not yet known how this will affect his staff. I hope for the sake of the comp, employer by him at present that the work will necessitate a larger excess staff than has hitherto been kept on.

Messrs. W. D. Haggart and Percy have leased the jobbing-room of the New Zealand Times from Mr. Chantry Harris. Mr. Harris has been foreman of the room for about three years. He is an old Christchurch Press apprentice, and worked in the jobbing-room of the Timaru Herald under his father, Mr. D. Haggart, for about eight years, in the Herald's palmy days, when Mr. Herbert Beilford was proprietor. Mr. Haggart is a first-class printer, with a taste for higher-class work, and he is sure to make a reputation for the firm. Mr. Percy has been a canvasser for the Times for some years, and is well up in the city's ways. I wish the new firm every success.

22nd September.

The various jobbing offices in this city have been fairly brisk during the month, and at present they are on the rush owing to the men's "eipsal rolls in hand. The rolls this year have been divided among the various firms, and the Government Printer has discharged about twenty hands since Parliament adjourned. Some of these are still about town, while others have gone on to Melbourne. In a private letter which I received this week from a correspondent at Melbourne, therop, occurs these words: "In our 'greatest enemy, philanthropy' it is that you are sending over your best men, or perhaps the last six or seven from New Zealand, and we are left with a couple of men out. Go and get them! Work is not enough, but the work remains." I learn from the same source that during the past week there were sent to New Zealand and New South Wales were handed over to the Melbourne Society, and during the same period twenty-eight applications for the 8l. Dorado of the colonial knight of the sickle and rule.

The whole staff of employees of the Government Printing Office are now at work in their new premises, which are situated just across the way from the old offices. The new office is a three-story brick building, almost square, with the frontage where the side ought to be, the entrance to the court-yard where the front ought to be, and the back where the entrance to the courtyard ought to be; with two flights of iron spiral steps only, where there ought to be half-a-dozen ways of access to the different floors; with three floors where there ought to be only two; with one window in the composing-rooms where there ought to be two, and a frame-work to that window which ought to have one-third the quantity of wood in it, with conveniences in it which ought to be far more convenient than they are; with fixtures built of green wood, which ought to have been seasoned. It might truly be said that this building has been built after a set of regulations headed 'What is wanted.' The whole thing has been mishandled from beginning to end. Its general appearance is more like that of a bonded warehouse than a printing establishment. I paid an unofficial visit to it the other day, and beheld a busy staff of types doing jumping duty—here half-a-dozen putting up a stone through an upstairs window (the old place), while several couples were carrying across the road cases, boxes, shams, forms, frames, and various other utensils appertaining to the craft. What a picnic the street urchins must have had among the débris! When I went into the court-yard, a busy scene was going on—heaping of cases and boxes of type, which several well-known comps. were sending up a steam lift to the store-room, where several more men were doing their best to pack them away in such a paces as will make it difficult for the unfortunate who may have to want that particular sort or job to find. I found that the first floor to the right going into the yard contained the Government Printer's clerical offices and stationery store, while the machine-room (the finest and most convenient room in the whole building) took up the whole of the same floor to the left of the yard, and at the end of the yard running from east to west is the cutting-room. To the left on the second floor, immediately above the machine-room, is the time composing-room, the hands out of the two time rooms of the old building being amalgamated, under the charge of Mr. Burns. This room faces the east; on the southern side are the press, apprentices, and store rooms, while on the west is the piece composing-room, the reader's and Mr. Cowan's rooms facing the north. The binding department occupies nearly the whole of the top floor, the exception being a moderately-sized room facing the north, which is used by the electric and stereotyping rooms when the binding department occupies it. The building was designed and constructed under the direction of the Public Works Department.

The action in which the Hon. Mr. Larnach claims £3000 damages for an alleged libel in the Australian Herald, is to be heard in Wellington; the parties having agreed to change the venue to this city. Mr. Bell is the leading counsel for the defence.

Reader of Type are aware that the N.Z.A. have at last awakened to the sense of the rotteness of all craft in their colony, and that during the past year they have been devising means of reformation. Recognising at the outset that union means strength, they have issued an advertisement requesting all men and apprentices in their sixth year to join the N.Z.A., a fine of 2s. to be inflicted upon all failing to do so, if at any time they desire to join.

The first number of a new country journal to be called the Featherston Chronicle and Martinborough Gazette was announced for the 1oth of this month, under the editorship and management of Mr. R. A. Butcher. Mr O' Shea, late of the New Zealand Times, is foreman printer.

DUNedin, 15 September, 1888.

Mr. Geo. Dickson has been succeeded by Mr John Ash, as Secretary of the Otago Branch, N.Z.T.A.

There are no unemployed in this city at date of writing, the directory work, which is just being put in hand, absorbing all the surplus labor. Trade promises to be brisk up to the dawning of the new year.

A compressor named Henry D. Plantz, aged 22, employed on the Otago Tramways, met with a fatal and misadventure on the 18th inst. He was walking by the edge of the Eton tram line on the new belt, and just as he was emerging from the cutting was struck by a sudden gust of wind which threw him across the line in front of a train, and he was run over. He was taken to the hospital, where he died shortly afterwards. At the inquest, a verdict of accidental death was returned. Plantz's parents are dead; but he had an uncle at Timaru.
Newspapers in Court.

Some of very great interest to shareholders in company papers was decided in chambers by Mr Justice Gillies in Auckland, on the 31st August. The Leader Company, which has started three years ago, and like most other newspaper companies, has not been able to achieve a financial success. The shareholders, generally, however, in a paper in the interests of Christian and temperance work, did not look upon the matter altogether as a commercial speculation, and have paid their calls with a prettily good grace. Mr William Thorne, solicitor, was an original shareholder, with twenty £1 shares. In July last he paid £1, making £12 10s out of the £20 which he was liable to pay. He then told the collector he would pay no more; and in a few days the directors received what purported to be a transfer deed, conveying his twenty shares to Mrs Maria Fisher, widow, in consideration of the sum of £3. Accompanying this was a letter requesting that the transfer should be entered in the company's register. The directors, being unable to discover that any Mrs Maria Fisher existed, and having some doubt as to the bona fides of the transfer, sent Mr Thorne a written reply, declining to register it. To this they received a long and acrimonious rejoinder, in which Mr Thorne laid down the law thus: "The company has no right to refuse any transfer. The law is clear that in the absence of any restrictions in the articles of association any shareholder has the right of going into the market and disposing of his shares without consent of directors or shareholders, and so far has this been carried that any transfer is valid and must be registered, although made avowedly for the purpose of avoiding liability; although made to a man of straw; although a valuable consideration be expressed, but not actually paid; and although the consideration be paid to, and not by, the transferee." The letter went on to say that unless the transfer were registered by a given date he would apply to the Supreme Court to have his name removed from the register. In the letter which the manager sent in reply, he stated the company's case thus: You agreed to take twenty shares in the company at £1 each, and placing confidence in your intention to carry on agreement, my directors incurred certain liabilities. You have not yet carried out that agreement, for you have not paid for your twenty shares; but only £12 10s on account. The company has sufficient assets to pay its liabilities, but your contract, on which £7 10s is recoverable from you, forms a portion of those assets, and my directors, in their capacity as agents of the shareholders, have absolutely no means of paying the calls. Mr Thorne replied in a letter beginning, "It is quite evident you are ignorant of company law." The secretary again repeated that the directors, in their capacity as agents of the shareholders, had paid the £1,100 for which they had gone to Melbourne. The manager contended that the directors had acted in the interests of the shareholders; that Mr Thorne had, up to the day of hearing, given no intimation to the company that he wished his shares to be registered; that the transfer deed was void, the names and addresses of the witnesses not being set forth as required in s 9 Table A of the Companies Act, 1881. On this latter point—a flaw in a document drawn by Mr Thorne himself, who has thus justifiably the old saw about the man who is his own lawyer—his Honor gave judgment in favor of the company, and refused the order. Mr Thorne, for Mr Thorne, applied for costs. His Honor said: "Looking at the tone of Mr Thorne's correspondence with the directors, I think he deserves to pay costs; I will allow the respondents two guineas." The Leader indites in a natural chafing at the sharp Thorne, through an inexorable, unblushing use of his own, failing in his application, and having to pay costs in addition. But the case has a really serious side. Mr Thorne's points, which we italicise—iniquitous as they are, and affording wide opportunities for fraud—appear to be good law. Should any of our readers be imprudent enough to venture into newspaper speculation, let them first carefully read the articles of association in the light of this instructive case.

At the R.M. Court, Hastings, on the 7th inst., Mr. E. W. Green, local agent for the Napier Telegraph, sued S. S. Quinn, a Government insurance agent, for the sum of £1 12s for printing 300 cards. Plaintiff stated that defendant ordered the cards six months ago, his instructions being that they were to be done in a first-class manner and that defendant, on receiving them, sent them back, alleging that they were too good for him.—Defendant pleaded that he was not indebted. He had sent a sample to be submitted, and the best of them was not carried out. Sent the cards back directly he saw them: would not take or use them at any price.—Judgment was given for defendant with costs and solicitor's fees. This is the kind of difficulty which is especially likely to arise in any case where an order comes through an agent, and it is very hard on the printer. If an exact reprint of a display job is wanted, the proper course is to send it to the office where it was originally designed and printed; or, if not pleased, but the handed in, unless explicit directions to the contrary are given, is always taken as a general guide to the compositors. To exactly follow the work of another office, even if it were quite fair, is rarely possible. When a customer is as particular as Mr Quinn appears to be, he should stipulate for a proof. The published report of the case is written in a spirit of hostility to the printer; if it is not correctly stated in the evidence, we regard the decision as wrong, and unfair to the trade.

At the R.M. Court, Hastings, on the 7th inst., Mr. W. A. Wooling, a boy, sued G. A. Popplewell for £3 10s 6d for work done. E. Bush deposd that he was agent for defendant, who was proprietor of the Napier News. Engaged plaintiff on his behalf, and without any authority from defendant, as runner, at 10s per week. Had charged the News with 10s a week for delivering the papers. The boy's total claim was £5, of which he paid £3 10s 6d in instalments.—Mr Popplewell deposed that he never engaged defendant, nor authorized him to act. Bush, (who was at present indebted to witness), was allowed a commission on all papers sold, and was paid 10s a week for delivering them. Judgment was given for plaintiff for amount claimed, with costs 6s and solicitors' fees 10s 6d. The more we meditate upon this simple case, the less we can understand the decision.

The Sydney Supreme Court, New South Wales, a singular case—the Sydney Newspaper Company v. Muir.—was decided last month, by the full court. The plaintiffs, a Sunday newspaper, had been sued by the court below that they could not lawfully publish an advertising account from the defendant, because the performance of their contract involved an illegal act—the publishing of a newspaper on the Sabbath. Against this decision the plaintiffs appealed to the full court and upheld it. The Chief Justice, in awarding the verdict to the defendant, characterized his defence as unrighteouns, dishonest, and discreditable. And so we say will it be.

The committal of an editor to prison for six months for criminal libel is fortunately an event of exceedingly rare occurrence in this colony. Osborne has an unenviable reputation for journalism of the person kind, and there are generally one or two cases pending. It is equally unfortunate in the matter of its local governing bodies—one now they are at loggerheads, and have been wasting ratespayers' money in litigation with each other. It is perhaps too much to expect that papers which are the authorized "gazettes" of the local authorities will subject them to very severe criticism; and consequently Mr Baldwin's paper, the little and structurally represented the opposition element. Only those who have conducted a paper in a small community, and have ventured to oppose a governing clique or to expose the tawdry honesty of a local officer, can have any idea of the kind of influences brought to bear to crush them. Mr Baldwin has scarcely ever been free from libel actions, and it was in consequence of a civil proceeding and a suit for libel that the paper to his wife—a woman of pluck and energy, who, when the necessity arises, can take a hand at a task. We have no sympathy with the political views of the paper, but we admire the independence and determination which has hitherto kept it going against heavy odds; and had Mr Baldwin confined himself to exposing the abuses which abound in the community, and to fair and logical comment thereon, he would have deserved the fullest sympathy. But he did not. He made the fatal mistake of descending to low and scurrilous abuse; admiring into his columns personal attacks and stupid hampers upon a townswoman holding a purely executive position as servant of two of the local bodies. The libels were cruel, and their vulgarity was unrelieved by a spark of humor or literary ability. Though Mr Baldwin's sentence appears to us unduly severe, he cannot figure as a martyr. The one exasperating circumstance is, that his style of journalism is what the Osborne folk have been accustomed to ever since they had a local newspaper, and that, on the whole, it seems to suit them. The charges against Mrs Baldwin were dismissed, as she had nothing to do with the libel. Had the action been a civil one, she, as the proprietress, would properly have been called to account; but the institution of criminal proceedings against her was inexcusable, and was sharply commented upon by the court.

"The N.Z. Tablet" says the Wanganui Herald, though it dare not openly dispute the Pope's authority, has sailed pretty close to the wind. This is equally true of every other "Catholic" paper in the colony. They are simply political organs, and the Church of Rome is absolutely unrepresented in this part of the country. It is lately been devoted to demonstrate the Fallibility of the Pope, and the Right of Private Judgment in matters of faith and morals. "Protestantism" has found its way into unlocked-doors places.
Improvement in Punch-Cutting.

After punch-cutting in steel versus the type-metal electro process, is a subject that has been already discussed in not a few places in the public press. On the broad question, little more can be added; but in the Inland Printer for May we find an article by Mr. John West, on an improvement he has introduced in punch-cutting, which (though it reads somewhat like an advertisement) is so interesting, and is in my opinion a contribution to the discussion, that we transfer it to our columns. Mr. West writes:

Some years ago punch-cutting was done in a manner that left very heavy bevels on each side, which frequently gave the type-rubbers an opportunity to give vent to their surcharged feelings in language far from choice, on account of the heavy shoulders that had to be rubbed off. At the present time there are a few cutters who use the counter instead of the graver, and it is therefore an impossibility to have every one standing perpendicular with the square body of the steel, a result which gives the matrix-fitter an extra amount of labor to make it straight. I mention these points to show where the improvement in punch-cutting of the present day comes in, and to which I propose to refer at length in the present article.

I will take up first the well-worn subject of electrolyte matrices. Those who can procure any others are always loud in their praise, and oftentimes give them more credit than electrolyte matrices deserve. I do not mean by this to condemn them, by any means; because in large jobs they answer very well, as they are less troublesome to fit, and there is not such a wear and tear on them as on book- or body-type in general; but who can say that an electrolyte body-letter matrix can compare with the hard copper punch-matrix that is produced to-day? And when it comes to the production of these matrices the question arises, Which is the cheapest? I answer, That punch-matrix made of copper, for example, the cost of an original electrolyte matrix, embracing the cutting of the type on metal, routing out the brass, putting up the forms, brass, attention to the form while in the battery, etc., and it figures up quite a little sum; and when the metal-cut type is taken from the battery, the chances are almost even that the original is lost for ever. The hard metal at present used by the typefounders soon pays off with an electrolyte matrix. I feel certain that no typefounder dare contradict me in saying that he does not use extremely hard metal when an electrolyte matrix is employed. In fact, one of the main advantages of an electrolyte matrix is, that, as a rule, it will give out in the midst of a hurried order, and when such is the case it takes four or five days before another can be produced, whereas, if a steel punch is at hand, a new matrix on the old system can be furnished in less than an hour, and on the new system in less than fifteen minutes.

But some will say that the cost of fitting punch-drives is greater than that of the electrolyte matrices. If they refer to the old system their statement is correct, but if to the new system the tables are turned entirely, and the reason is easily given. Under the old system, in order to fit a punch, a piece of steel about two inches long was used, and the letter was drawn and cut on this piece of steel irrespective of its position, its alignment being left to the fitter. When this punch was finished and ready for driving it was placed in a half-square clamp, held by a screw, and then driven home. If a large punch, it would distort the copper very much, which gave the fitter considerable work. The new system introduced by my father, James West, and by myself, prevents this distortion of the copper, while the risk of breaking the punch is lessened seventy-five per cent., even when using the hardest copper. To make our new system plain to all, our steel punches are cut as if they came from a type-casting machine, being made of steel in place of metal. The alignment is perfect all through, both in height and width, and perfectly straight on the sides, so that the type cast from the matrices made by these punches are non-rubbing. When the punches are finished they are hardened by a new system which prevents any shrinkage or throwing the punch out of alignment, which is a very important feature.

Now, the steel punch is placed in a specially-constructed machine; the copper is hardened as can be procured, is cut in a steel box, and is sawed straight on the sides and end. The punch is then placed in position, and in order that the line will be correct and true to one side, a gauge regulates the depth. When the first punch is adjusted it answers for the entire front of punches. What is the result? The result of the matrix only requires turning on one side, and a few rubs on the face, and it is finished, as there is no bend to the copper. So far, the only typefounders who make matrices which have availed themselves of this advantage of this new system are the Union Typefoundry, with which the writer is now connected, and, by special arrangement, Barnhart Bros. & Spindler.

The question may be asked, Do these punches cost much in excess of those made on the old system? The answer is, The extra cost is only a matter of a few cents, while the copper used is so hard that the matrices will stand the roughest of wear. I believe no fair-minded typefounder will object to the claim that such a matrix is far in advance of any electrolyte matrix, both in master of cost and rapidity of production.

Recollections.

The Soldiers to the Auckland Museum are very much amused by a copy of one of the first news-sheets produced in that district. The particularly amusing part is a paragraph which reads like this: "We have just stopped the mangle to record the arrival of—and here follows the name of a vessel, which has slipped my memory, but the 'mangle' sticks there! Ah, necessity was truly the mother of invention in the early days, and many were the shifts resorted to by the workmen to produce anything even resemble a newspaper. Those are some of the old hands among us who recollect those days, and who could relate many an amusing as well as historical reminiscence of the days of old.

How often now we wish, as one after another of the battered and worn out assortments of all sorts and conditions of men known as combs turn their flaps and hand in their revues,—which we hope will bear the Great Reader's approval—how often we wish we had the spirit among them! The story these knights of the stick and rule have told round the stone while waiting for copy, at supper-time, or while putting in one's day's work now old style. If old style, old style are outlined will not help smiling as I picture them striking match after match endeavoring to keep their pipe alight while recounting something which is always something, for instance, by F. O. I well remember F. O., who used to fill the boys with his tales of the old days, but if ever you dare to hint at passing the salt- cellar, never would the variegated one open the storehouse of his memory to you. One day he was telling me about his adventures on the West Coast of the Middle Island—nearly all, if not all the old identities of our craft have pegged out a claim on the gold coast round Hokitika, either a gold claim worked with a pick, shovel, and candle, or a lead claim in a comp's gully, worked with a stick and rule. In F. O.'s case, he pegged out a claim right, and turned a better doc. than case would have given him. He has always been an enthusiastic fisherman, which occupation has for years been his recreation. On the occasion of which I am writing he was telling me of how on one of his recreational days he went forth to one of the adjoining creeks to cast his line with the intention of tempting by force some of its slippery customers from the creek's muddy depths. Our bold fisherman put his line out, but he failed to get his altitude of at the most 4ft. 6in., one of the disappointments of his life being that when the Chines War was being waged he wanted to enlist, and on being subjected to "the standard," he failed by just an inch to tip the beam. (Dear, dear, copy is too plentiful, I must stick to my yarn.) After landing a few nonsensities of the fish world, for he is a most brilliant angler, he felt something of a wriggling, and he thought that he had bagged a sack* this time. True enough, he landed a champion, and our fisherman was pleased. But, how about the eel? Here is the narrator's words: When the beggar saw what it was that had landed him, he was so disgusted that he stood right up on his tail and barked at me. I smiled, and innocently informed him that eels never barked but, he never yanked again to me. Would you learn the moral?—If you wish to hear a good thing, Don't pass the grain of salt!

T.I.M.

* A peculiarity of the eel—he does not dart about like a decent fish, but seems to lay there when interfered with.

The Kawakawa Luminaria, in quoting an entire column of Mr. W. Colenso's presidential address, says that his strictures on the colonial papers are "judicious severe," and that their consideration "will not tend to do good to our brethren in harness, but also to the people."

Why do not the Dickinson Foundry bring out their pretty Manuscript to pica size? No greater hit was ever made with a new design than with this—the great primer and two-line pica sizes sold literally by the ton, and though about a score of imitations have appeared, the original face is still unequalled. But for many purposes the great primer is too large. MacKellar recognized this, and out his Circular Script to pica, but the finish was unsatisfactory. The kerns at the head of the caps are awkward and very liable to break, and several of the letters are positively ugly. We want a pica of the original Manuscript, & no imitations.
Recent Specimens.

The Editor's Circular No. 47 comes out with a fine series of Ionic Old-Style, from 3-line great primer to long primer, smaller sizes to follow. For side-titles to old-style body-fonts, these cannot be surpassed. Several more sizes of the useful expanded Atlas appear. A new corner is shown for the pretty 2-line English border No. 47, by which the border may be set double, with very good effect. The tasteful two-line pica Try border of last year is now followed up by the Holly—a very similar design, and equally economical, as there is only one character.

Messrs. Baber & Rawlings, Auckland, send us a specimen-sheet of the latest novelty of the Fann-st. Foundry:
- Renaissance Ornaments, series 6. This series is a collection of light flowers, in the style of the well-known line ornaments, but adapted to running borders. There are 35 characters, all to multiples or fractions of pica. The design is neat and graceful, but almost too light and flimsy for border-work, unless strengthened by heavy rule on one or both sides.

We have to acknowledge receipt of a very neat specimen book from Barnhart Bros. & Spink, of the Great Western Foundry, Chicago. The book is not very large; but it has this advantage—the faces it shews are all originated and patented by this foundry. We do not think that the style is very original and prettier. The Jewel and the Princess are angular and graceful, and the Lakeside is a good hairline backspade. Circular Gothic is a neat hair-line sans, with lower-case and small caps. Superior is a condensed hair-line, with a slight trace of ornament. Two styles of Angular are a decided advance upon the Geometric, but we do not like the style. Emerald, Eddie, Challenge, and Circle, will all help to fill a great deficiency—that of good ornamental extended styles. Radial is a bold italic with fanciful caps; Elite, Clematis, Sentry, Empire, Brevet, Olive, Fancy, and Antler, are all capital fancy styles with lower-case, marked with that touch of eccentricity which distinguishes all the new American faces. They are difficult to describe; but if we could show a line of each, there are those among our readers who would not rest till they had got some of them. Universal is a neat condensed old-style job roman; London is a neat sans in extended styles; Eclipse and Eclipseashford, good wide job styles; Vulcan, a bold style, the B and D open at the foot; Champion, an ugly style, with lower-case; Asteroid, a good condensed, lower-case running from middle of caps; Castle and Spencer, imitation antiguieties; Calumet, a square tint-face ornamented; Coroan, the same, solid-face; Umbria, a pretty tascan, with tint-shade; Latitron, an imitation of steel-plate work; Colgate, a really pretty and graceful condensed eccentric, with lower-case besides other styles already described in these columns. Among the combinations, we notice two series of Elite ornaments, already favorably mentioned in our pages, and some of the new and pretty Leadet borders. Among the more recent faces is the Dormer, a very peculiar and striking job letter with lower case, Princeton, a good job style; and Yale, a heavy and not very pretty condensed, with unreasonably heavy end-ornaments.

The enterprise Central Typefoundry, St. Louis, shows a good many new styles. The best, to our mind, is Lafayette, in seven sizes, with lower case—a condensed style, original in design and somewhat eccentric; but striking and legible. This letter will become very popular. The Earle is a new type-writer face, to the usual 12-point size, and a larger, or 14-point style, is also shown. Heading, 48-point, is a fine bold square-cut roman, without lower-case or figures. Any printer who would like to introduce a few modern faces into his office, to harmonize well with each other, and be free from extravagance, could not do better than lay in a full series of these four styles—the Victoria, Atlanta, Washington, and Lafayette. They are not likely to go out of fashion; for it will be long before they are superseded by anything better.

The Boston Typefoundry, in which the Central has now acquired a controlling interest, shows some novel styles. Rogers, 88-point, is a peculiar letter. The letters are all one width or set, and the serifs slope up in one set of letters, and down in another, to the extent of a nonpareil. The lines thus run up or down as desired, at an angle of one in eight, with a minimum of trouble in justification, or if preferred the letters can be set in straight lines, which gives them a peculiar perspective effect. Quinny, 48-point, is a free and heavy upright script, in imitation of a careless but very legible handwriting. Makart is a heavy square-cut condensed with lower-case, blander and less ornamental than the Lafayette.

The Union Typefoundry, Chicago, show four sizes of Palisade, a neat ornamental light roman. Esthetic ornaments, five sorts, are more peculiar than pretty. The various sizes of Foster, Star, Ambaghur, and Astral, ornaments lately described in our pages, are from the same house.

Marder, Lune & Co. have brought out three styles of a peculiar and striking letter called Hiwatha—something between a fancy roman and the German Schweizer. It is furnished with eleven very quaint and curious word-ornaments. We believe this style will have a run.

Messrs. Golding show a novelty in the shape of combination tint-blocks, to pica bodies. For rectangular work they are set up like ordinary quads; for irregular-shaped panels, the outside pieces are cut away as may be necessary.

From Messrs. Lespinasse & Olliere, Paris, we have specimens of beautifully-cut old-style roman and italic fonts, with and without lower-case, from 28- to 72-point. An accompanying note informs us that the series is complete down to 6-point. The design is original, and does great credit to the artist. We have seen no better series of this class of letter anywhere, and it is well worthy the attention of printers who have old-style body-fonts, but have neglected to provide themselves with the larger sizes. Not long ago we saw a job in old-style completely spoiled by an inconsiderable modern-face initial.

We note, from specimens to hand, that Schelter & Giesecke's border No. 74 (shown in our June supplement), contains 50 characters and is made up in fonts of about 10th and 11th respectively. It is arranged to space to a nonpareil em.

According to recent revenue decisions in the United States, preaching is a trade, and ballet-dancing a profession. The action against Mr. Walpole Warren, the "imported" clergyman, was successful; but a protest by the New York Labor Union against the landing of forty-three ballet-dancers and acrobats, who arrived under an engagement, was not upheld—they being "professionals."

As an accurate man, Mr. John Edie, the Troupka county engineer, is probably unequaled in the colony. In a letter to the Troupka Times, he thus sets the editor right: "The very first direct reference to myself is, well, to say the least, misleading. The county engineer did not stop his paper. As a private individual, I have been a subscriber to your paper, but not—which of course is very different—as the county engineer. And in this private capacity I stopped your paper. Not to be confounded, the editor thus corrects his correspondent: Mr. Edie is wrong in saying he stopped our paper; though, no doubt, in stopping his own he considered he was taking the surest means to accomplish that end. Our paper is not stopped—a fact of which Mr. Edie, perhaps, more than any other person, at the present time is painfully aware."

29 September, 1888.
Concerning Names.

Here is a paragraph of exceptional stupidity. First appearing in an Australian paper, it has made the complete round of the colonies. In town and country papers it has figured, in large type and small, turning from column to column like a counterfeit shilling. We now nail it to the counter:

A successful grocer who lately erected a "palatial residence" south of the Yarra, gave it a pretty-sounding native name, of which his wife was very proud. One day when she had friends to dinner she was expatiating on the sweetness and poetry of the name, but added that she had no idea of what it meant. "Perhaps," she said, turning to a retired squatter, who was one of her guests, "you can explain it for me." This gentleman is one of the old school, who prides himself on calling a spade a spade, and gave a reply that threw a solemn silence over that dinner table. The very next day the name was chiselled out of the stone pillars that support the gate, and an honest English name was made to supply its place.

Foolish, and probably untrue, as the above anecdote is, it will serve as a text. And the first thing it suggests is the poverty of invention displayed by Englishmen generally in the matter of nomenclature. Whether the object to be named is a locality, a race-horse, a ship, or a newspaper, the same absence of originality is manifest. When originality is strained after, the result is often still worse. As for example, the recently-reported instance of a Lord of the Admiralty who named her Majesty's ships after his pack of hounds "Swinger," "Bouncer," &c.; of the West Coast man who named his horse "Seldom Fed;" and of the English laborer, who christened his "Jubilee" twins "Jew" and "Billy." In the case of territorial names, the matter has become so seriously a matter as to call for state interference. Native names, which have the advantage of being indigenous to the soil, are euphonious and unique—a consideration of the first importance. They are neglected and despised, and the first consideration in re-naming a locality appears to be not to find a name that shall be either appropriate or distinctive, but one that shall be already borne by one or perhaps twenty other places. There is a sentimentual view of the matter, certainly, which we cannot express better than in the words of Campbell:

And long, poor wanderers o'er the elliptic deep
The song that names but home shall bid you weep;
Or shall ye fold your flocks by stars above
In that far world, and miss the stars ye love;
Oh, when its timeless birds scream round forlorn,
Regret the bark that gladdens England's morn,
And, giving England's names to distant scenes,
Lament that earth's extension intervenes.

But the sentiment poorly compensates for the inconvenience suffered when a letter, urgent, it may be, containing important enclosures, deliberately makes the grand tour of the colonies; and after being post-marked all over, back and front, is at last opened in the Dead Letter Office. The sentiment is a poor one, after all, and there is something to be said on the other side, as the poet himself realized before he reached the end of his poem:

How many a name, to us uncooly wild,
Shall thrill that region's patriotic child,
And bring us sweet thoughts o'er his bosom's chords
As aught that's named in song to us affords?

Time has justified the prediction. Let the reader turn to the poems of Kendall, and note the effect of the musical native names: "Ara-
luen," "Moa," "Arrawat," and many more. Let him substitute some of the "honest English names" so much in vogue—"Smithtown," Jacksonville, "New Sheffield," &c., and observe the result. He will be inclined to dispute JuViu's dictum.

Assuming that the little story at the beginning of this article narrates an actual occurrence, let us examine it a little. Did the grocer give his villa a local native name—one that had a real association with the place? If so, especially as the name was euphonious, he did a sensible thing, whatever the signification might have been in the original. If, however, he appropriated at random the name of a distant locality, he did very foolishly. As to the "retired squatter," who possessed so intimate an acquaintance with the objectionable words in the native tongue—his interpretation was in all probability egregi-
ously wrong. There is a class of surnames in our own language which a confident and illiterat foreigner would have no difficulty in translating in a way that would "throw a solemn silence over a decorous assembly. Yet a moderate knowledge of etymology proves them to be entirely innocent in their associations. There is even now in this colony a gentleman writing voluminous works on the history and traditions of the Maoris, who is rarely, if ever at a loss to interpret a native name, and whose interpretations are often judiciously incorrect.

By all means let the names be retained—whatever their meanings may have been. They have no ill meaning in English, and if a too curious linguist disentombs some real or fancied evil association—"Honi soit qui mal y pense." Let the names be written correctly. Let us not have hybrid forms like "Waikiv" and "Kartig," painted in large letters on South Island railway stations, to set the North Islander's teeth on edge. The names will be characteristic, suggestive of the country, and if they ever acquire a geographical or commercial importance, will not be contumible, like such forms as "Robeytown" or "Bilineck Gully."

There is one class of native names which are not generally available, on account of their frequent recurrence—such forms as "Waikato" and "Wairua" for example. But the local Maori names are so absurd that a distinctive one can always be found in the immediate vicinity.

It should be illegal to have two places in the colony named alike. Yet we have half a dozen Havelocks, and nearly as many Palmestons and Hastings. Wherever coal is found, the discoverer calls the place "Newcastle." Consequently an explanatory "(N.S.W.)," "(Waikato, N.Z.)," &c., &c., requires to be appended.

In Hawke's Bay there is a valuable block of land, celebrated on account of litigation, named Heretaunga. A few years ago, some bush settlers founding a special settlement a hundred miles away, instead of hunting up a local name or finding an original one, appropriated the name of "Heretaunga," to the distraction and confusion of all at a distance who have to communicate with the place. "Hereta-
unga" special settlement is rather a cumbersome name for a locality; but nothing less will identify it.

There are two places named "Riccarton" in the South Island—one in Canterbury and one in Otago. Each possesses a public library, but communications addressed "Riccarton Public Library, Otago," are almost certain to be forwarded first to Canterbury, that being the senior settlement, and the only "Riccarton" on the postal list.

Names, to be of any use, must be distinctive. They should also be euphonious, and not too long. And in every case where possible, the aboriginal names should be preserved. We will conclude with an ancient saying of great significance, quoted by Mr Colenso, in his valuable paper on "Nomenclature," from Zoroaster's "Chaldæan Oracle."

Never change barbarous names.
For there are names in every nation given from God,
Having unspeakable efficacy.

Manufacturers and Publishers in Europe and America! Do you think the custom of Australian and New Zealand printers, lithographers, booksellers, and stationers worth securing? If so, advertise in Tyto, the sole representative in this part of the world of these trades.
They are always buying—they may as well buy of you?
Will our friends in all parts of New Zealand and Australia kindly send us (by book post, open newspaper cuttings, with authority and date) of all press items referring to the paper. It is the only one in the Australian colonies that makes an attempt to systematically record such items, which will be of increasing interest in years to come, and we shall be extremely grateful if you will send us copies of such items as may be possible. Our exchanges are now so numerous that we are not able to look them all through; many of our good friends send us daily papers when the weekly issue would better answer our purpose, and we have no time to peruse them all. We are very liable to overlook interesting items. Annotations in MSS. will pass by book post, so long as the matter is for bona fide publication.

A billion is the second power of a million, or 1,000,000,000,000. That the term signifies a second power is evident by the bi. A trillion is the third power, or a million billion. In French numeration, for some unaccountable reason, a "billion" is a thousand millions—a mixed amount, and a trillion is a thousand billions. The French system is extensively adopted in America, and a billion dollars, or a billion letters passing through the post in a given time, looks big. English writers, however, should avoid the error. Sir George Grey recently said that New Zealand would have a billion inhabitants in his time. This is nonsense. If the one hundredth one has calculated that this would allow for each three square yards, including lakes and snowy mountains. Probably Sir George's billion was a French one. A recent school advertisement admits both kinds of enumeration. The large billion, it says, is convenient in astronomical and other calculations where great numbers are required—the smaller one in ordinary matters. This is nonsense. An instance of the British manner in which the two schemes diverge, we may mention that an English quintillion equals a French nonillion. To express a French decillion 50 ciphers are required, and for a French decillion, 53.

The death of the Rev. E. P. Roe, briefly noted by us last month, would seem to many like the loss of a personal friend. As a writer, he did not take the highest rank; his stories were really the worst. As candidates, he intended to reach a wider congregation than his living voice could ever influence. And the result was that in a few years from the publication of his first book the obscure army chaplain had the English-speaking world for his congregation. His writings are distinguished by a deep love of nature, and one of his titles—Nature's Serial Story, beautifully illustrated by American artists, is as delightful in its way as White's History of Selborne. Up to 1871, when he was pastor of a small country parish in the State of New York, he had never thought of writing anything but his sermons. Business (he has told us) took him to the city on the day of the great Chicago fire. He was unusually excited by the newspaper reports, and acting on a sudden impulse, took the first train to the West, arriving in Chicago the day after the fire was extinguished. He walked into the ruins of the city, saw the distress of the homeless people, and listened to innumerable stories of ruin, loss, and heartbreak. The idea of writing a story fixed itself in his mind, and the result in a few months, was Barriers Burned Away, which in a single year yielded him a royalty of $5,000. Over a million copies of his books have been sold in the United States, besides vast numbers in England and the Colonies.

In the death, at a comparatively early age, of Professor Proctor, the world has lost one of its most prominent and industrious men of science. His versatility was remarkable; while, as a mathematician and astronomer he had no rival. He has influenced astronomical science, by his discoveries and theories, to a greater extent than any other scientific man of the present century. He exhibited a wonderful grasp of the conditions of complex physical problems, and a keen perception of paradox and fallacies. His industry is exhibited in many of his works—one example being his chart of 324,000 stars, which he constructed as a preliminary to his inquiries and investigations regarding the form of the galaxy. If in this respect no positive result was obtained, he at least fully exposed the fallacy of theories formerly in favor. Unfortunately his best work—his grand treatise on Saturn—did not pay, and he felt compelled to direct much of his attention to popular scientific literature, which, while making him widely known, possessed no very special value. Seven years ago, he started the periodical Knowledge, in which his poorest work is to be found, insomuch as he wrote dogmatically on subjects so far outside his sphere as philology, ethnology, and Scripture criticism. However, he never lost sight of his great aim—the production of a standard book on his favorite science, which should embody the latest discoveries and conclusions; and this work had made some progress through the press at the time of his lamented death.

A paper which has recently come to light is sufficient to evoke the strongest indignation on the part of any man possessed of self-respect and true principle. In the office of a certain daily, an ambitious writer called together a few colleagues, and then, in their presence, submitted the paper, offering to remove the paper for £5 per week less than the present rate! The writee, however, were bold that the paper could not be satisfactorily conducted on such terms; the proposal was rejected, and the previous document consigned to the flames.

May all his actions on his head recoil,
Who dares impair the dignity of truth,
Whose little soul, to narrow grooves confined,
Proclaims the man a libel on his kind.
Whose end is meanness and whose aim is pelf,
Whose name is Traitor, and whose god is Self.
Out from our midst, ye base and treacherous crew,
For honest labor has no place for you.

Begone! and men shall mark the guilty stain
That rests upon you like the brand of Cain!
Go! hide your heads; from honest toil retire,
Nothing but unworthy of their hire.


does not improve the rate of the little libel one to be found in the Independent itself! The two papers had some brief and enigmatic references, which by themselves are quite unintelligible. One said the alleged libel was contained in "a writing in a newspaper," and the other that it appeared in "a print." The latter junior also referred to the accused as "the man and the woman." Such are journalistic amenities at Gibsone. From a South Island paper we learn that the publication of the Independent has been discontinued; and we have not lately seen it, for the past week or two, among our exchanges. The local papers, however, are silent on the subject. Any correspondents will please note, and kindly keep us posted in press items.

The Employing Printer, in an article on "The Value of Presswork," has laid its finger upon a practice which, in this country, at all events, lies at the root of most of the depression in the printing business—The printer with large press facilities claims his necessity to sometimes figure at a lower rate than another who has barely enough machinery to get through his work. This necessity, he urges, arises from the fact that his labor and power expenses are going forward whether his presses are idle or in motion. He argues, that even if he does not get what his presswork costs him, it is the difference between the half loaf and no bread, and if several of these half loaves are aggregated, the percentage of the year is increased by that much. Consequently, while doing part of his work at less than actual cost, he claims to have really added the amount of that work to his profit, less wear and tear. In a community where there is one office run on this principle there will be a great demoralization in the printing trade, particularly with regard to large runs of presswork and competitive bidding. We do not care to discuss the business morality which charges one man twice as much for the same work as another man because of the varying circumstances of dull and busy times when the orders are received. In the present day competition in business seems to justify any amount of selfishness and disregard for the claims of others, and the struggle becomes not one of the survival of the fittest, but a fight for all there is in sight. The only way that can tend to eradicate the evil is for the employer to have a little less than a little more machinery for his business, and to keep his labor down to the same careful basis. If this is not done, the disposition to demoralize prices, and weaken on rates when a customer comes in for figures.
A Southern protectionist paper writes enthusiastically of the power of the new tariffs to fill the veins of our commerce with the wholesome blood of active, independent, wage-earning consumers. Exactly so—but we, as active, independent consumers, and producers too—necessarily object to the bleeding process.

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Contains over 1300 large octavo pages. Advertisements in this work have a world-wide circulation. The Publisher of Typo is authorized to receive Advertisements for this work, and will supply all particulars on application.

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Would direct attention to his Latest Novelties in
New Zealand Views
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Programmes
Menu Cards
Christmas Cards
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New Year Cards
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All of best quality, and at prices far below the imported article.

New Shilling Christmas Cards
from designs by Miss Stolholt, Christchurch: No. 66, New Zealand Sunrise; No. 67, View on West Coast. May be had made up in newest style in silk or plush mounts. All the earlier designs at greatly reduced prices.

Large Views of all the Principal Towns of the Colony
in Nine Printings, 1/6 each.

Chromo-Printing Executed for the Trade.
Strange how hard a myth is to kill! The hackneyed Beautiful Snow was written many years ago by a syndicated Mrs Sigourney, and first saw the light in a well-known penny dreadful. The lines attracted no attention whatever, their artlessness and shams sentiment are repellant to anyone who can appreciate verse which is the outcome of genuine feeling—and they lay forgotten for about fifteen years.

Somewhere in the 'sixties, a smart Yankee was captivated by the poem, and turned it loose upon society with a wooden-cutter story to the effect that it had been composed by a poor cut-ass, found dead in the snow, with the MS, in her pocket. An edition of the story made the grand tour of the press.

Women pasted them in scrap-books; persons thundered them from pulpits. But before a year had passed, somebody had lighted upon the rhyme in the old London Journal. Then arose a dispute about the authorship, which was ultimately traced to Major Sigourney. A week or two since, a North Island weekly republished the verses, with the eloquent assertion as to their authorship! However, the editor in this case was not to be excused—it is such a very old story-book he was reprinting. He had dropped Fanny's old Peer-Love since we chaffed him about it, but lately he came out with (a fragment off) Charles Harpur's Kendrick's memorial tribute to Harpur, which was the poem we had the pleasure of reprinting in Harpur weekly when they were fresh—more than twenty years ago.

The Major appears to have regarded his friend with some complacency, for he followed it up with another effort on the same model, entitled Beautiful Child, in which he again assumed the character of the author. This piece, having no bogus story connected with it, is as well known as its predecessor. The first line is equally wild tangle of mixed metaphor, turgid bombast, and bottomless baton;

"In the slyly future, what will then be—"A season of bliss, or an angel sublime? A season of bliss, or an angel sublime? A spirit of evil flashing down With the bright light of a fire Of gilding up, and with a shining track, Like the morning star that's new?"

This is more ludicrous than The Walrus and the Carpenter, or its unconscious absurdity. The comical vegetable contrast—the upas and the thorn, thrust in between the supernatural ralas, is had enough; but the erratic gyrations of the spirit of evil, flashing down and gilding up, and the peculiar qualities attributed also for chrysalis' sake to the morning star, reduce it to a burlesque.

In the last stanza:—
"Many shall be above, A vailing choir of joy and love, A drop on earth, a mighty source of life immortal tree."

So far as we know, these twin beauties were the sole offspring of the gallant Major's muse.

The Wanganui Herald says that every competent authority in the English press has pronounced the Crosby and the transparent copy not aware of a single authority which has expressed such an opinion except those who have hasty conclusions. The question is far too intricate for off-hand decision, even with the aid of Mr Donnelly's two large volumes. Yew authorities have the ability and fewer still the patience, to test the problem, though any literary blockhead might write stuff like the "Shunam" and "Babes" articles in the Saturday Review. Speaking from a technical standpoint, the extraordinary errors (?) in the folio of 1638 are inexplicable on any ordinary theory.

The Dublin correspondent of the Rock writes: *A well-known Roman Catholic publisher is advertising a large-type New Testament, at a cost of one shilling and sixpence. This is a sign of the times! I have never seen one so advertised heretofore. It is, indeed, remarkable as the sale of Father McGlynn's rebellious speech against the Pope.* This publication of the New Testament is not quite without precedent. One result of the publication of the Maori New Testament, fifty years ago, was the issue by the Church of Rome of the Gospel according to Matthew and other portions of the Scriptures (of course with annotations) in the native tongue.

A supplement to Hymns Ancient and Modern, containing about 400 hymns, is soon to be issued.

The original MS. of W. H. Ireland's tragic plays, that have seldom, if ever, been produced, are reprinted and sold for the first time in London for a limited number of guineas.

The Best and Cheapest Family Magazine in Australia.

The Australian Journal

Subscription payable in advance 6d. per annum.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, & CO.
81 Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

What are religious papers coming to? In this colony habitually predesposes the expletive and (in full) to the name of an English statesman. More like a boolk drive than a religious editor!

It will be news to most people that Sara Bernhardt completed her 145th year last April. The Manawatu Times, in an article headed "Sarah's Age," states that the noted actress was born at Havre on Saturday, April 22 1748! Two other celebrated actresses, according to the same statement, are of the second century, as it states that "Madame Bernhardt is five or six years older than Mrs Kendal," and has probably by some years the advantage (or disadvantage) of Miss Ellen Terry. In view of these remarkable longevity of actresses, the old gentleman in March, who says to his grandson, "I was in love with myself, my boy, then when I was young, may have been guilty of no exaggeration.

The Lumpisher, published thirty years ago, though a somewhat old-fashioned story, is still popular. It was published in the United States, more than two hundred editions of a thousand copies each have been sold; and the work has been many times reprinted in England.
At the forthcoming Melbourne Centennial Exhibition we shall exhibit for Mr. KARL KRAUSE a large variety of his Machines, for which we have lately opened up a large trade in these Colonies, and which have everywhere given entire satisfaction. Illustrated Catalogues and Prices, etc., we shall be pleased to supply to the Trade on application.

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OUR "STAR" PRINTING INK, for News, Bookwork, Job, and Illustration, is largely used, and has established a reputation in these Colonies.

Large Assortment of Colors, Composition, Cards, Cardboard, &c., always in stock.
Our Exchanges.

The Employing Printer, edited by Mr. Rannie, St. Paul, Minnesota, is a new try quarterly, admirably printed in the new "self-spacing type," and with a good engraved heading. So much for its exterior. Its special feature is to give printers ideas as to a rational scale of charges. With this object, the various standing expenses of an office are properly figured out, and specimens of ordinary jobs are shown, with estimates of time that should be employed in composition. The new paper will be exceedingly useful to all printers who hold that each piece of work should yield a profit. To those, however, who adopt the system universal in this country, and which has well-nigh ruined the trade—of allowing the customer a good percentage off actual cost, in order that the charges for the labor shall appear reasonable—the new paper would be of very little value.

Paper and Press for July contains splendid frontispiece of the President's address.

The Inland Printer keeps at the top of the list as a high-class technical paper. The July number contains, with much other valuable matter, an excellent paper on wood-engraving (illustrated with a portrait of Bewick), and a practical paper on type-metal by a good authority—Mr. G. Schrader, Cincinnati.

The Printers' Register (St. Louis) is now only filled with specimens of new styles in type, but has some good practical articles. It describes the technical use of the term "warp," as employed by type foundeys. Printers generally use the term "bodle," loosely to express the width as well as the body of the letter; thus figures are said to be on the body. This is incorrect. "Bodle" is properly limited to the size of the type, as pica, 24-point, etc. The technical term for the width is the "set." A normall thick-space is 3-point body-wise and 2-point set-wise. Bearing this in mind will prevent confusion in describing types. The three dimensions have each a distinctive name—height, body, and set.

Mr. John Whitfield Harland, the author of the "Roundabout Papers," in the Printing Times, a series of articles which we consider are among the most valuable additions that have of late years been made to the practical literature of the craft. We are glad to note that they are to be revised and published in book form, with notes and additions.

The Printers' Register, reviewing the ninth volume of the Printers' International Specimen Exchange, says that with few exceptions, the samples show no improvement on former volumes, and that as a whole they compare unfavourably with former volumes. This is to be regretted. Why do not some of our colonial printers contribute? The work need not be elaborate, nor need it exhibit a whole museum of ornament. In fact, that is just where specimens mostly fail. Simplicity of design, and artistic skill in balancing and harmonizing the varied parts, as regards form and color, are the good essentials. We are glad to note that the Register will henceforth drop the superfluous e from "forme." Mr. Sparrell, a printer in Wales, has agitated the matter for years past; and lately the Register referred the question to Mr. William Blakes, by whose decision it would abide. Mr.

Blades wrote, "Decidedly adopt a form for the future, although it is absurd to talk of right or wrong in such a matter. Custom is the sole rule. I think the form is better, for the final form is necessary purpose," The Register thinks it to remove will drop out of the typographical vocabulary. Will the Register kindly settle the orthography of another word? "Fount" or "font?" The former usage is general in English, the latter in the States. Both technically and in common language they are practically synonymous. Shall we drop the e's?

The Typographische Lithographische Medeileiter, Copenhagen, of which we have to acknowledge twelve monthly numbers in one book, is, like most of our European exchanges, the organ of a supply house. It is published by Messrs. Th. Hamann & Co., and is well printed, the main feature being the advertisements, of which occupy a double page each. Each number contains some good technical articles. It is printed throughout in roman type, in the latest modern style, the Swedish h taking the place of the ss, and the e being everywhere substituted for the old e. The cover is neatly printed in three colors, and is original in design, a miniature title-page, in imitation of a colored print, being printed at the top right-hand corner.

Trade Catalogues.

The Indian and Colonial Importers' Guide and Norrwegian Price Current, No. 2, has reached us—one more of the periodical price lists, of which a legion are published in London. This one is a quarto, neatly printed and well arranged, and carefully indexed. It is issued by Adams Bros. (formerly of Bury St.), 59 Moor Lane, London, E.C.

We have received No. 2 of Sharland's Trade Journal, Auckland, a well-printed small quarto, monthly, published in the interest of the chemists' and druggists' trade. It contains a great deal of information, and is liberally supported by advertisers. We regard the increase of special organs of moderate size in this country as the most satisfactory development of periodical literature.

Messrs Murray and Spencer, Auckland, send us a neat memorandum head, in blue and gold.

Under the heading of "He Recounted," the Rainport Standard has the following item:—

"The late Dr. B. W. Richardson, whose works are text books for temperance people, passed away in his denunciation of alcohol. The London Times, in its obituary notice of the celebrated physician, says:—"It is a curious fact that at one period he somewhat arbitrarily endorsed the doctrines of the total abstainer, used alcohol, and wrote and spoke in defence of the latter. The observation of the effects of wine in some cases of serious illness which occurred in his own family, induced him to reconsider his position and return to the faith and practice of moderate use, in which he continued till death. It is quite certain that no such statement regarding Dr. Richardson could ever have appeared in The Times. Someone has been "poking borax" at the Standard. Would it surprise the editor to hear that the resolute doctor is still alive? The statement has been proved by reference to any number of his excellent periodical, the Aurore, that he has not recanted?"

New South Wales has brought out a centennial series of stamps. We have as yet seen only the penny stamp, which bears the motto "One hundred years, and is politely designed. The most significant change, however, is the disappearance of the "Queen's head," which gives place to a magnificent view of Sydney, on a crowned medalion one-third of an inch in diameter.

Valuable Works.

on the ART AND HISTORY OF PRINTING, on sale by R. C. Hansell, Nagler:

- A History of the Old English Letter Foundries, by Paul B. Reed. Numerous illustrations and fac-similes. £1 15s.; postage, 1s. 7d.

- Encyclopaedia of Printing, (Ringwald), numerous illustrations. £1 15s. 6d.; postage, 1s. 18d.

- Paper and Printing Recipes (Ford). £1 1s. 6d.; postage, 1d.

Fifty Years Ago in New Zealand, by W. Coleman (the first printer in N.Z.) Contains a history of the establishment of the Press in this country and the first works printed; also many interesting anecdotes of life among the Maoris in the early days. With three litho plates, from drawings by the author, showing the old mission station at Patih, Bay of Islands, the house where the New Testament was printed, &c.

- American Printer (Mackellar), Sixteenth edition, 1887. £1 6s.; postage, 10d.

- The Printers' Universal Book of Reference, by W. F. Case. An excellent handbook, containing valuable tables and practical information. 3s.; postage, 6d.

- The Progressive Printer (Wyllie). 3s.; postage, 6d.

- Printing for Profit (Dearing). A work to be studied by every printer in business or likely to go into business. 3s.; postage, 6d.

- Treatise on Punctuation (Wilson). The standard work on the subject. 6s.; postage, 10d.

Other useful works are on the way. Orders received and subscriptions taken for any book or periodical, English or foreign, relating to the trade.
S. MAXWELL
ARTIST AND ENGRAYER
(Address: Miss Maxwell, c/o Cowan & Co.)
DUNEDIN.

Specimens of Work forwarded on Application.

We acknowledge with thanks the following new exchanges:—Typograph and Lithographe (and Lithographische Mededelser), Copenhagen, eleventh annual volume; Employing Printer, St. Paul, Minnesota, Nos. 1 and 3, May and July.

The prospectus of a semi-weekly paper, the Fiji Herald, to be published in Suva, has been issued.

A protectionist organ, lately started at Sydney N.S.W., signs its articles «The Devil» Dr. Ritchie's theory is finding supporter.

We have to acknowledge copies of the Royal Guardan, a new evening journal, the first number of which appeared on the 23rd ult. It is a well-printed sheet of 24 columns.

Our French exchanges record the discontinuance of Mlle. Jeanne Daussy's paper, La Composatrice. The lady composes, apparently, do not support trade organs any better than their brethren.

The Glasgow Independent has succumbed to adverse influences. It may, however, be too soon to speak of it as dead. We would not be surprised to see this irrepressible paper in the field again at an early date.

The Dunedin Herald and Saturday Advertiser, long in a state of decline, have been sold. In the north, the proprietors of the sole surviving society weekly, are anxious to find a purchaser.

The two Napier evening papers were compared at Woodend, a town about 65 miles from Melbourne. The proprietors are Messrs T. Boydhouse and D. Pirani—both known in New Zealand.

Mr. O'Connor's Star, in regard to circulation, is said to have «beaten the records of any English evening paper. During the week that the German Emperor died, the total number of copies issued was 977,200.

Mr. J.K. Brown, formerly of Oamaru, has started a paper called the Chronicle, in Northland, Northern Queensland. Mr. Brown edits the journal, and combines with this work the duties of an auctioneer, commission agent, and New Zealand produce merchant.

At Gisborne on the 5th September, John Banham, editor of the Independent, was found guilty on three counts of libelling John Bournke, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The charges against Flora Baldwin, his wife, and propistress of the paper, were withdrawn.


Picturesque Atlas of Australasia.—The Publisher of Typo has been authorized to receive Subscriptions for this magnificent work, which is issued to Subscribers only. Specimen Parts may be seen at the Office.

Wanted, from any part of the world, Priced Specimens of Electro Blocks, suitable for illustration of Florists', Seeds, Men's, and Women's Catalogues. No objection to second-hand lots, if condition good. Address Grahame, care of Typo, Napier, New Zealand.

Typo Novelties.—The Publisher of Typo, being a direct importer, can obtain for progressive printers in this colony any of the novelties produced by American and Continental Founders who at present have no agencies in New Zealand. Printers calling at Napier are invited to inspect the files of Trade Journals from all parts of the world and the large and increasing collection of Type Specimens at the office of this paper.

Inventions and Designs.—It being one of the objects of this paper to keep its readers abreast of the times in regard to all useful designs and new inventions, the publisher inserts in Typo free of charge, illustrations of new machinery, and labor-saving devices, as well as new facts of type, initials, corner, borders, vignettes, etc., forwarded direct, or through his London agents. Foreign manufacturers sending such should note that type or electro are required to be to English height.

An accountant named Richards, of St. Kiels, has begun an action for £5000 for libel against the Melbourne Herald, for publishing extracts from a speech by Sir Henry Parkes and others in Parliament, reflecting on Richards' management of a certain company in Sydney.

The libel action G. R. Dibbs v. Sydney Daily Telegraph, in which £10,000 damages were claimed, concluded on the 5th inst., after occupying ten days. The alleged libel was contained in a leading article published on 10th December last, commenting on plaintiff's financial statement, and charging him with criminally manipulating the public accounts. The jury had great difficulty in agreeing, and were locked up all night. Ultimately a verdict was given for plaintiff—damages, £200, and costs. The verdict looks very like a compromise. If the charges were true, the verdicts should have been for defendants; if false, the damages awarded were exceedingly moderate, though the costs would be heavy. In less than a week, the proprietors were served with a writ for another £10,000 by the same plaintiff, the alleged libel being contained in a leading article commenting on the former case.

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Obituary

A telegram from New York, dated 12th September, records the death, from yellow fever, of Professor R. A. Proctor, at the age of 51.

La Typographie-Tucher records the death on the 6th July, at the age of 64, of M. Pierre Alexandre Chapelle, Paris—a notable typefounder and designer of many popular ornamental styles of letter.

We regret to see by the Raungi papers that Mr. Isaac Down, a half-caste, who was apprenticed to the printing business in the same office in which the writer served his time, has been found drowned. The meagre paragraph before us does not give us the date or any particulars of the accident nor the name of the locality; we gather that an inquest was held on the 17th inst., and an open verdict returned. Decayed, who was a son of the late Mr. Down, of Waiau, was at the early age of seven years placed at the printing business with the late Mr. R. L. Yates, in Napier, late in 1861 or early in 1862, and was subsequently apprenticed. His career in life was somewhat chequered. He acted as telegraph lineman, native interpreter, and occasionally as compositor. In the latter capacity he was employed for some time at the government printing office, where his knowledge of the Maori language was of value. Some years ago, having married, he took a small farm at Easton, Hawke's Bay, but did not find the venture a success. He leaves a widow and two children.

NAPIER, NEW ZEALAND. Printed and Published by ROBERT COUTTLED HARDING, at his registered Printing Office, Hastings-street—September, 1888.
DESIGN IN TYPOGRAPHY.

RULES.

Be sure, in their various forms and combinations, have occupied our attention for a considerable time. One particular variety we have thought it necessary to deal with—those that are pierced or mortised for the insertion of types. They are made in a great variety, and are extensively used for advertising purposes; but their uses and applications are so obvious as not to call for any special remark.

We now proceed to the next branch of our subject—that of Rules. Whether they are of brass or type-metal, is a mere matter of detail, and does not affect their use as decorative material. For short lengths, to the bodies of the various standard types, metal rules are the most convenient; but for thin rules, of considerable length, brass is the only material available. Brass rule is made by entirely different processes from those in use in the type-foundry, and is cut into lengths as required. In the factories, where costly and elaborate machinery is used, this cutting is performed with remarkable accuracy. In an ordinary printing office, the mechanical appliances are insufficient for the purpose, and the cutting is often done in a careless and slovenly manner, the ends of the rule being twisted and burred. English houses do not profess to cut rules with the same degree of accuracy as they cast type. An instance occurred lately, when a leading English foundry brought out fine-dotted brass leaders, cut to regular sizes on heavier and nonsquare bodies. They were shortly afterwards withdrawn, on the ground that it was not possible to cut them with sufficient accuracy to justify with the metal types. American houses, on the other hand, profess to supply leaders to match any given body or face. We are not aware that American rule is really more true than English; but our experience of the German rules, manufactured, cut, and misted by Berthold, is that they are marvellously correct. In fact, every page of his elaborate specimen book shows specimens of rule-composition which would be impossible if anything short of absolute accuracy was observed.

Apart from their decorative use, rules have an important part to serve in table-work. Between tables and tabulars work, as every printer knows, there is a distinction; in the latter class, and sometimes in the former, brass rule has been much less used of late years; the tendency being to greater simplicity of composition. A remarkable example is the report of the London Chamber of Commerce, in which the numerous and extensive tabulated returns are composed entirely without the aid of brass-rule.

For practical purposes, the simpler system is in most cases as good as the older style, while a great amount of time is saved in composition, it is much more compact, and the use of leaders enables the table to be more readily adapted to the width of the page. For newspaper work the modern system is much the best, as any simple table can be set without moving from the case.

But it is with rules as decorative material that we have chiefly to deal. They are extensively used, singly and in combination, as borders. Corners and centre-pieces are also devised to join up with them; but these we do not propose to treat of now, inasmuch as the rule itself forms a complete border, without any extraneous addition. And it should be noted that between the simple line, and any ornamental running border, however simple it may be, there is a fundamental difference. In the case of the lineal border, the whole side, no matter how long or how short, is a single unit. It may be cut off to any measure, or subdivided or lengthened to any extent, or even into two, or more sections. There is no repetition of design, merely continuation. This is not the case with any ornamental border. Every pattern has its unit, and to this the work must be adapted, or violence is done to the design. Where the unit is a large one, it is sometimes difficult to adapt a combination to a given size or proportion of work—the line can be adapted to all. It is easy to illustrate the repetition of the unit in any ordinary border

The five borders above are all nonpareil, and each has a different unit. The first, being a rule, is a single unit, no matter what the length may be. Each of the others is a regularly recurring pattern. In the nonpareil border, No. 2, the unit is one-fifth of a nonpareil em, the design being five times repeated in that space. In No. 3 it is three-quarters of a nonpareil em; in No. 4 a nonpareil; and in No. 5 a piece. The unit is quite distinct from the lengths in which the border is cast; thus, in No. 2 the smallest piece is equal to five units, and in No. 3 to two.

Border No. 1 illustrates the variety which may be obtained by parallel lines of varying thicknesses. Not only have we the familiar light and heavy-faced rules, the thick-and-thin, double-and-and treble; but beautiful cylindrical forms and mouldings have been produced by the due arrangement of parallel lines of varying thickness. In all these forms the same rule holds good—the side of the border, however long it be, constitutes a single unit.

It is in conjunction with ornamental borders that rule is seen to the best advantage. German founders, especially, set off their combination borders by tasteful rule-work. An inner or outer boundary-rule in red or gold is a simple feature in a page, demanding chiefly accurate register in the press-work, but it may often be introduced with very fine effect. In the case of very light or irregular borders, a plain line on one or both sides gives an appearance of strength and finish to the work.

The best corner for brass rule, at all events when used with ornamental borders, is the simple mitre. For short lengths, double-mitre pieces [ ] are best, and for corners of this kind, double-left and double-right mitres [ ] are required. The following is the scheme of justifiers and milled end-
pieces to a fountain rule cut to our order, and in use in our office:

All the regular sizes of type have rule to even ems cast in type-metal. The series is generally en, em, 2-em, 3-em, and 4-em. One of the large English founders omits the en, to the great inconvenience of printers. It is strange that three most necessary sorts are never supplied to complete the series of metal rules—a corner 7, a 7-piece, and a cross +, all to em set, and made to join up with the rules of the found. With these, for most ordinary purposes, the composes would not need to go to the brass-rule cast at all, and when working in sizes like minion and bourgeois, that refuse to fall into the pica scale to which graduated rules are cut, he would be saved endless trouble in justification. It is a curious instance of the conservatism of founders, that the odds and ends in the back boxes of the upper-case have remained scattered for half a century or more, though many of them are now almost obsolete. How many pounds of the rarely-used brace-pieces, — — — —, are there in every newspaper office? and what printer is there who would not gladly exchange them for the three sorts we have described?

There is a good deal of difference of opinion as to the advantage or otherwise of rule-borders to a page. It is not uncommon in books of poems to surround the pages with a red line—border—a custom borrowed from books of devotion. The reason is evident—the varying measures of the verse cause great irregularity in the form of the page as regards the text, and the boundary-line introduces a harmonizing element, besides saving much trouble in the process of binding.

For our own part we prefer the boundary-rule, especially where there is irregularity of matter as it gives a finish to the page. It is noticeable that several periodicals which have started with a rule-border have seen reason to drop it in the course of time—perhaps on account of the extra trouble involved. The Leisure Hour and Good Words are examples. The boundary-rule, however, has advantages quite apart from its effect to the eye. It serves to equalize the pressure on the form; it protects the type at the sides of the pages by bearing off the first contact of the cylinder and rollers; and, as we have already remarked, it is a great convenience to the binder.

Rule-twisting is the latest form of this art. Some good effects, and others most hideous, have been produced in the United States by this means. Four or five rules are locked up together and bent by flat pliers into a kind of irregular wave. Sometimes a sheet of a dozen or eighteen very thin rules is taken, and bent into close curves in the centre, the ends being allowed to open out and straggle over the work, more in the style of so-called spirit drawings and decorations than anything else. Special tools, called crinklers, twisters, &c., are made for this work. It is a class of ornament which affords a certain scope for individual skill and originality; but on the whole we do not think it is to be recommended. Where one man will produce reasonably good results, twenty others would only spoil the work. At the best, it involves waste and destruction of good material.

This is how the Reefton Guardian writes concerning printers who work for nothing:—Not only does our local government enjoy all these blessings, but they get about £350 worth of printing per annum done for nothing. This shows what patriotic and liberal-minded people printers are. When they go in for generosity, there is no haphazard about looking at his pay. No! dear reader, the high-sounding newspaper mania in his year’s contract for the general welfare with a lofty contempt for the filthy lucre which is necessary to pay for printer’s ink and paper, in a style no other contractor dare emulate.

The St. Louis Printer's Register, describes Typo as one of the most sprightly, original, and interesting of Printers’ monthly, and specially commends the two series of original articles on Type Standards and Design in Typography,—A leading firm of typefounders in Chicago, notifying us that they have placed us on their list to forward specimens of all novelties as soon as issued, write of our paper in almost identical terms.—The London Paper and Printing Trades Journal describes Typo as carefully printed and well-edited, and our title-page to vol. 1 as a masterpiece of well-balanced ornamental typography in colors.

Mr Edward Wakefield, editor of the Wellington Press, the most influential paper in New Zealand, wrote a long letter in July last to The Times on the Chinese question. The letter is able and forcibly written, and has done good service in putting the facts of the case clearly before the English people. It is now going round the New Zealand press. There practically no difference, says Mr Wakefield, between the cry against the Chinese here and the cry against the foreign operatives in London, except that in the latter case there is only too much pallid hunger behind the cry, while here there is nothing but laziness. The presence of any panic in the colonies on account of a Chinese invasion is the veriest imposture, solely employed for political purposes. Since this was written, it has been fully verified here. The anti-Chinese bill, brought down at the opening of the session, and rushed through the House in presence of all other legislation, was rejected by the Upper House, and only passed in a completely emasculated form, at the end of the session. And by that time the foolish and unprincipled agitation had died out.
the way of his devils, or they will have, as the advertisement puts it, a high old time; instead of attending to their work. The temptation would be irresistible.

Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago, shew a new and quite original style, with lower-case, called Litho-tint. The form of the letter is massive, and somewhat quaint, though by no means crazy. It is striking and legible, the face is a fine tint of horizontal lines, and a heavy outline on one side, and at the foot gives it an appearance of relief. This is a style that will meet with favor.

A country daily thus asserts itself: As our readers may judge from the appearance of the Times, our time in the future has been occupied in attending to matters of public interest and to the details of a rapidly enlarging business. Consequently we have not the time, if we had the inclination, to reply to any personal attacks which may be made on us. Matters of public interest demand our attention.

The following is the opening sentence of a leading article in a daily contemporary: Originality is not our strong point, but in some matters we are highly original where it would be much better to be commonplace. Further on, the candid writer says, When we lack in faith in ourselves. It seems to me that this is the case with the Fogg when she tried the injudicious experiment of confessing her failings to her husband. I am willing to acknowledge, said she, that I am the worst-tempered woman in the world. Mr. Fogg (turning and looking at her) Marin, that's about the only time you ever told the square-toed truth in your life!

Far away back in the early days of the colony (says the Reefton Guardian), a certain newspaper proprietor was also a runholder. He was a bit of a judge of horsemanship and kept a good establishment, paid his hands well, and was looked up to as a printer ought to be; but the type-analectors in the office used to talk amongst themselves, and their verdict was that it was a jolly good thing for the boss that he had a sheep run, because the paper would send him up a tree. On the other side, the station hands on the run, while discussing things over their mutton and damper, were convinced that a newspaper must be a regular mine of wealth, for any fool could see that it would take a bank to keep the pot boiling on the station. And when the squatters came, it was just about the biggest and ugliest smash that had taken place in the colony up to that date.

Some of our contemporaries, following the example of a home paper, have been unprofitably speculating as to the probable characteristics of the typical inhabitant of these colonies in years to come, and a very unpleasant kind of imaginary individual is the result. A sceptical, unimaginative, narrow-minded, selfish, shrewd, smart and cynical being is the ideal presented to us: with a contempt for literature and art, and for science of any kind, except so far as it may conduce to the business of his life—money-making; and his ruling passion is sport. While some of our newspapers are conducted almost as if to suit the tastes of this ideal personage, he is far from being of the type of either of the colonist of to-day, or of the years to come. The colonial character is not wholly worldly and selfish; and though there has as yet in this colony been no great development of the fine arts, nor any wide-spread taste for scientific research, another half-century will have a different story to tell.

The following words, by the Rev. Abram M. Isaacs, the editor of a Jewish periodical, are deserving of thoughtful consideration. From such a source they have a special significance. They embody more of the genuine spirit of the New Testament than is to be found in whole volumes of many religious newspapers professedly Christian:—The borderland of creeds is widening day by day. People are gradually awakening to the points of agreement between the different sects, and find themselves not so far apart as they cannot stretch a helping hand across the chasm. A spirit of tolerance is demanded—not the repetition of prayer or formula, not antiquity, of vestments, or wealthy ornaments, or venerable associations, but the translation into life of what is best and pure in the traditional faith and symbol. The weaknesses, no less than the virtues, of a common humanity, are our shoulder to shoulder. It is beginning to be understood that the universals of honest and purity cement men more firmly than the particularities of doctrine and liturgy, which by themselves tend to thrust society apart and convert religion into roarer. The true (and only) worker in every creed, finds the basis broadening for common action.
Religious and Secular Papers.

An article (p. 66) on the tendencies of the colonial press, embodying Mr. Coleman's remarks on the subject, has been widely copied and freely commented upon. With the exception of some of the local papers (which seemed to suspect that the President of the Institute specially referred to them), the press has been quite unanimous as to the real existence of the evils referred to; but at a loss to suggest a remedy. The Gibson Standard expressed the opinion that the chief measure of responsibility, after all, lay with the public. This we doubt—the unhappy readers at present have no choice. The demand for a demoralizing class of literature is chiefly caused by the supply. If the daily papers were to dismiss their sporting editors, and leave tips and the state of the betting market to the recognized sporting sheets—if they were to abandon the weekly column of personal gossip and leave it to the society organs—they would lose nothing, and the public would be the gainer.

There is, however, a class of papers in the colony, which the public have a right to expect to maintain a high standard. If the religious press does not represent what is highest and best in the social and moral interests of the community, it cannot fulfil its purpose, or be true to its mission. A comparison of the professingly religious papers with those that are purely secular, is not so much to the advantage of the former as might be expected; the support accorded to them by the religious public is insufficient and often grudging; and their influence, when matters of social or political reform are in debate, though generally exercised on the side of right, is far less than it should be.

Religious papers may be roughly divided into two classes—those that represent a particular sect or denomination, and those that appeal to the general Christian public. In the first class, it is not surprising to find a certain amount of exclusiveness. The paper is the recognized exponent of a special doctrine or creed, which it defends against all opponents. If it is sometimes narrow or intolerant, allowance may fairly be made for the fact that it is essentially a class organ, and appeals to a constituency whose sympathies and prejudices are those of the sect of which it is the organ. Under this class of papers, there are a number of organ-like weeklies, which are published almost exclusively for the particular class of readers to whom they appeal.

The second class, appealing for support to the religious public in general, makes a serious mistake if it exposes the narrow views of any particular section. There is room in the Christian fold for extensive divergence of creed; and no religious paper has ever been published whose platform is as wide as the gospel it endeavors to extend. Consequently, a paper, which assumes the title of a Christian, Protestant, or Evangelical organ, if it turns out to be a mere denominational periodical, is liable to the charge of sailing under false colors.

In the Australian colonies, the professingly undenominational papers are, generally speaking, narrower, and more bigoted than the special organs of the great Protestant denominations. Such being the case, they cannot expect to attain any influential position, or even to secure the respect of the general public. And when any social movement is in progress, or a great question of moral reform is being debated, their weak voices are unheard, and the matter is practically fought out in the arena of the secular press.

A Wellington religious paper, the Watchman, commenting on our article, complained that the general tone of the secular press was practically infidel—that as a rule it studiously ignored any reference to matters outside of the purely material sphere, and especially avoided all recognition of the providential supervision of human affairs. In support of this contention, the article in The Times on the Armada was cited, in which, after pointing out the series of disasters which must have followed a Spanish occupation of Britain, the editor calmly gave the glory of averting the mischief to England's Admirals! A lame enough conclusion, truly. The medal struck three hundred years ago in commemoration of the deliverance attributed to a higher power. Our contemporaries certainly scored a point against The Times, but as a general rule continual reference to providential dealings would be quite out of place in the secular press. It would savor of canto. There is a well-founded suspicion of people who are always discovering « special » providences and Divine judgments, and making every event the text of a sermon. A New York commercial journal has lately made itself talked about by placing daily a text of Scripture at the head of its leading article. Unless the whole paper is conducted up to a very high standard, the experiment will certainly do more harm than good. If the editorial approval can be bought and sold, and puffs are found to be inserted in the guise of news, the daily text will merely be brought into contempt. Some well-meaning person some time ago paid for the insertion of a text daily in a South Island paper among the advertisements; and the effect of the sacred words in juxtaposition with the medley of advertising announcements was often painful. One thing the outside world knows well—that religion is a matter of life, and not of words. The prediction that « Holiness to the Lord » shall be upon the hells of the horses will receive its fulfillment when religion regulates the whole affairs of daily life. So far as we know, its literal acceptance is confined to Salt Lake City, where the moral tone is not high.

If the religious newspapers discriminated better between religion and profession, they would exert a wider influence. There are many outside the sects who hunger and thirst after righteousness, and far too many within who are perfectly content without it. Some of our religious papers look out on the world through a very narrow peep-hole.

The Church of Rome has no representative organ in the colony; but is misrepresented by political sheets which are lower in tone than the lowest of the secular press. A North Island daily lately published some severe but well-deserved comments on the conduct of certain Irish agitators, and the tirade of abuse evoked from the two « League » organs was such as no respectable paper could quote without disrepute; and which brought upon the writers the indignant condemnation of the « Home Rule » press. It could only be fittingly described in the words of stanza xx, cantos i, of Speranza's Fairy Queen.

An Auckland religious paper has very lately been republishing from the Australian Christian World what professes to be the « life and real character » of a notorious American infidel. Whatever admixture of truth the article may contain, it is a gross and inexorable libel. Many a man has been deservedly sent to prison for a less offensive and mischievous production. It is full of bitterness and malice, a collection of idle talk, attacking the man in his private, professional, and domestic concerns, as well as in his public actions. It bristles with profane and blasphemous quotations, such as have an ugly habit of sticking in the memory, even of those who abhor them most. Christian people, as a rule, keep infidel literature out of their houses; but here is the very scum of the wretched 'caudrons of Yankee atheism, wrapped up in a « Christian » paper, and administered to subscribers in weekly doses! Wherever these articles are published, they can only disgust respectable people, and harden the infidel party. Of religious papers, the undenominational alone appeal to the public as a whole; but conducted as they are, they are not in a position to cast a stone at the secular press; which, with all its failings, is conducted with a certain regard to the best interests of the community, and the dictates of common sense.
The American and the English ideas of a minimum differ greatly. A foot of oblique quaint of the States weighs about one pound in England, it is nearer twenty. Cash considers ten pounds of the L-shaped corner-quadra sufficient for an ordinary office; the Yankees make up about as many ounces, or sets of sixteen pieces.

Commenting on the shabby manner in which the home Government have treated the Edinburgh Observatory, Nature says:—It would be hard to find a more fruitless expedition in any other civilized country, and we can scarcely expect that science will continue to flourish in Great Britain if its claims are to be treated with so much contempt.

The Times has formulated its charges against the Land League. It possesses such explicit information as could have been furnished only by traitors holding prominent positions in the association; but the secret of their identity is well kept. Sixty-five members of the party are implicated in the charges, and those whose names are not included are now regarded with painful suspicion by their fellows.

A learned Professor says that he has discovered that the Egyptians used movable wooden types three thousand years ago. (This statement will require pretty strong proof before printers will accept it. We would like to see the learned Professor look up a form and work it off. Therefore, says somewise, it is not true that printing was invented in the fifteenth century! If printing from cast-metal types has been practised in the planet Mars for the past five thousand years, in what way would that fact prejudice the claims of the men who invented the art four hundred years ago?

The falsified quotation from The Times, relating to the late Dr W. B. Richardson, to which we referred last month, has been traced to a morbidly sissy society, weekly in Auckland, published by the ignorant, bitter and in fact, a lie, and was promptly contrabandized. The paragraph (which we well remember) formed part of the old Times daily notice of the aged Dr Carpenter, who died from an accident in 1886. This was vapid and the name of Dr Richardson substituted—doubtless to discredit that gentleman's Temptation and Goodness, the use of which is now compulsory in the public schools. The item has now appeared in a good many papers, including the Wellington Press and Auckland Herald. The latter paper acted strangely in the matter, refusing to insert a correction in the correspondence column; and at last, when pressed on the matter by William Fox and others, grudgingly admitting that they had been unable to find any note in their home exchanges of Dr Richardson's death.

On the subject of the progress of New Zealand, Sir Charles Clifford, an old colonist, spoke very hopefully in London recently. As to the splendid resources of the colony, he said, there could be no doubt; and, when they came to consider the short time the colony had taken to develop itself, and that at present there were not more than 600,000 inhabitants, and deducting women and children, there were only about 200,000 who were real producers, it was wonderful how it had come up to the point it had. He might have made a stronger point, for he overstated the number of producers. There have still to be the mine, the iron, the textile, the criminal, and the great army of retainers. One trade protection association alone has on its black list the names of over 30,000 people who vitimize the business community. If Sir Charles had estimated the producers at 150,000 he would have been nearer the mark. And what a burden they bear! The support of a population of half-a-million; over two millions staving a year in cost of government, and another two millions in interest on public debt.

"Though the morality among the lambs has been great," says the Bauplitzki Advocate, "there is a bona fide increase of quite a hundred per cent. In "Language" was what a paper made of "laryngitis" in a late telegram. The recent planet found by Pallis, of Vienna, says a contemporary, is the third, and the sixth discovered in the gap between Mars and Jupiter made by the illustrious astronomer.

Robert Dale Owen's well-known Footfalls was lately catalogued in a country library as Football on the Boundaries of Another World. The Walpawna Mail appears to have engaged a Dutch cop. It says that a recent work is illustrated by semiannual splendid diagrams to whom Mr Hare used in his lecture. The same paper states that the unusual circumstance of an extra train passing through the town at 3 p.m. caused the inhabitants to "get up and look out of their windows. An Otago school inspector is appointed to examine the East Taieri school committee. The scholars anticipate rare fun when the event comes off. A telegram in a Sydney paper says: "A London banker is being formed to mine for coffee."
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Tower Street, London, or by customer's agents. Drafts to be made payable to C. Morton.

TERMS: STRICTLY CASH.

This page is electrotyped from type manufactured at the
City Type Foundry.

A series of each of the above types, with hundreds of other
styles, shown in Part VI., "Morton's Novelties."
The women (say a contemporary) have scored another victory.
The journalists who form the National Association of Great Britain
have at last at their fourth annual Conference decided that women
shall no longer be boycotted on account of their sex. The opposition,
however, struggled desperately to the last. The motion that lady
journalists should be eligible for membership was met by the previous
question, which was lost by 385 to 315. The members present apart
from delegates voted 13 against the women and 18 for. Thereupon
the resolution passed. It has taken four years to secure the recog-
nition of a claim the justice of which is so obvious that it ought to have
been conceded the moment it was raised.

In connection with the recent break in cable communication, an
anecdote is related by a member of the Melbourne Argus staff:—
"There was wild excitement in the office. Cable communication has
just been restored, and a telephone message had come through the
telegraph office to say that the first cable news had been received,
and a messenger was on his way up with it. Steam was got up,
and preparations made for a special edition, whilst every man on the
literary staff waited impatiently for that tardy messenger with his
news of what the world had said and done in a fortnight. Five
minutes passed—ten—a quarter of an hour—half-an-hour—and the
whole office was half mad with anxiety, when the messenger arrived.
The editor burst the seal, opened the packet—unbowed the precious
document—and found that the midst of the Australian cricketer's
verses (I forget for the moment which club it was), had been stopped
by rain! Bathos! That in actual matter of fact was the first news
received. Could horoscope go any further?"

In the report of the committee on prices appointed by the Cin-
cinnati Typothetae, the following remarks occur. "Australian
and New Zealand printers should weigh them well. Why should not
the employing printer be well paid for his time, money, and energy
expenditure? It is conceded by all that there is no business requiring
greater care, judgment, and ability than our own, nor is there any
business where annoyances so wear upon mind and body, yes, and
soul, than in our chosen calling. Nor is there any line of manufacture
where the investment is so large and the shrinkage so great compara-
tively. One may buy a steam-engine for the price of a half-medium
jobber, and the price of a stop-cylinder machine will purchase a
railroad locomotive. We pay $1 per pound for type, and after a year
or two of service sell it at 50 per pound. Where will one elsewhere find
a shrinkage equal to this? Let us no longer sweat and groan under
the burdens imposed upon us by our own selfish and short-sighted
competition."

A.D. WILLIS
Chromo-Lithographer and Bookseller
WANGANUI

Would direct attention to his Latest Novelties in

NEW ZEALAND VIEWS
PLAYING CARDS
PROGRAMMES
MENU CARDS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
NEW YEAR CARDS
BORDERED CARDS
MANUFACTURED STATIONERY

All of best quality, and at prices far below the imported article.

NEW SHILLING CHRISTMAS CARDS
from designs by Miss Stoddart, Christchurch: No. 66, New Zealand
oak ; No. 67, View on West Coast. May be had made up
in newest style in silk or plush mounts. All the earlier
patterns at greatly reduced prices.

Large Views of all the Principal Towns of the Colony
in Nine Printings, 1/6 each.

CHROMO-PRINTING EXECUTED FOR THE TRADE.
THE NEW-STYLE NOISELESS
Original Liberty Platen Printing Press
FOR FOOT AND STEAM POWER.

Highest Premiums
AWARDED, WHEREVER PLACED ON
EXHIBITION.

In use in the Government Printing
Offices in the United States, Germany,
Austria, France, Spain, Turkey,
Portugal, Mexico, Brazil,
&c., &c.

More than Ten Thousand in use
all over the World.

The 'Liberty'
HAS NOW THE FOLLOWING
IMPROVEMENTS:

The New Throw-off
The New-Style Fountain
The New Extra-Distributing Attachment
The New Disk Movement
The New Noiseless Gripper Motion

Speed: 2000 to 3000 per Hour
Exceeding any other Press in the Market.

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Contains over 1200 large octavo pages. Advertisements
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The Publisher of Type is authorized to receive Advertisements for
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Heck & Co.'s Patent Groove Column Furniture; J. Joss & Sons & Co.,
Typefounders. Correspondence invited from New Zealand and
Australian Printers, as we can offer great facilities for the execution
of large or small Orders on the lowest remunerative terms.

WARD, LOCK, & Co.
PUBLISHERS
LONDON AND NEW YORK.
SOLE AGENCY IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND—No. 1 St.
MANAGING REPRESENTATIVE: Mr. William Steele.
Complete Catalogue free on application.

SEEGNER, LANGGUTH, & Co.
AUCKLAND. Sole Agents in New Zealand for
H. Berthold, Berlin. BRASS RULE.
Julius Hinkhardt, Leipzig. TYPES AND BORDERS

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PRINTERS' BROKERS
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Agents for Sir Charles Reed & Sons, Typefounders,
London; A. B. Fleming & Co., Linotype, Printing Ink
Manufacturers, Edinburgh, &c., &c.

COWAN & Co.
PAPERMAKERS, EDINBURGH.
NEW ZEALAND BRANCH: CRAWFORD-ST., DUNEDIN.
Importers of all Kinds of Printing and Bookbinding Machinery
Type, Printing Inks, &c.
Literature.

The first volume of the Pictoresque Atlas of Australasia is now issued to subscribers. It includes the 21 parts—half of the work—with preliminary matter, and is strongly and handsomely bound. In every respect it is a magnificent volume. Nothing on so superb a scale has heretofore been attempted on this side of the equator; and for the very large edition printed, the work might be expected to rise rapidly in value. It contains some five hundred wood-engravings, from full-page designs to delightful vignette tail-pieces, all beautifully designed, engraved, and printed. The work is not without some little faults; and the Edinburgh Royal Society at its own expense; some fifteen thousand books in the library, contributed by scientific associations and private friends in all parts of the world, are allowed to go to wreck for want of necessary outlet on binding; and, at all events, the Grand Equatorial, partly set up in 1873, has ever since remained unfinished, blocked against use, and entirely useless. In 1873 the edition was stopped; in 1879, on the recommendation of a Commission, a Government grant was made to complete the work—but the money has never been forthcoming.

The State has throughout shown the most extraordinary parsimony in connexion with the institution. Only two assistants were allowed the Astronomer, the chief of these receiving the munificent salary of £100 per annum; and on one of his assistants becoming incapacitated the chief had himself to pay a substitute—the alternative being to neglect the regular work of the observatory. For necessary working expenses he had to provide out of his pocket to the extent of a year's salary, and when at length he was reimbursed, it was with the expressions of the State that such a vote would not be made again. In retiring from the position, the Professor makes some practical suggestions as to the immediate requirements of the Observatory, and the means of making it efficient; and presents it with 346 bound volumes from his own library, and a quantity of scientific apparatus.

The Government Printer sends us a neatly-printed Report on the Dairy Factories of New Zealand by Mr. R. M. McAlpine, with a compilation of useful articles and statistics concerning the dairy industry. The pamphlet is published by authority of the Minister of Lands, and is issued free. We have a 24-page pamphlet On the Theory and Development of the Removal of Statutory and Judicial Officers of the Crown by the Government of New South Wales. This is a protest on constitutional law; but a statement of the hardships of Mr. Macalister, late Auditor of Accounts of Her Majesty's Colonial Treasury, whose services were (illegally, as he alleges) dispensed with in recent changes in the Audit Department. The case is an illustration of the difficulties surrounding any attempt at retribution in the civil service.

We have a report of the post-seasonal address delivered by Mr. W. J. B. Smart to the Sydney Psycho-technical and Educational Society. Mr. Smart was one of the party nicknamed "skinfinit," who last season raised a protest against "squander and borrow" policy. He had the courage to tell the electors some truths which are not always palatable; notwithstanding which he received a vote of confidence. From Melbourne we have circulars regarding a contemplated "international temperance convention" to be held in November during the current exhibition. A memorial volume is to be issued in connexion with the convention.

Trade Catalogues.

Mr. A. J. Cuming, art comp. and machinist, Press Office, Christchurch, sends us a two-page quarto circular setting forth the merits of his new Planck's roller composition. The circular is displayed in colors, and adorned with Schelter & Gieseke's ornaments and MacKellar's Chinese border. There is also some ingenious and effective work in rule-curing. The "ribbon" paper on which it is printed conveys the effect of the work, the ridges breaking up the lines into dots, and giving a rotten appearance to the finer ornaments. On smooth paper, the job would have looked better.

From Messrs Gordon & Gotch, Melbourne, we have a new catalogue of printing and bookbinding machinery. The book is magnificently printed by Fischer & Wittig, Leipzig, and the cover beautifully lithographed by C. Hesse. The fine surface of the pages is in itself a high recommendation of H. Krause's calendering machines.

The Best and Cheapest Family Magazine in Australia.

The Australian Journal.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.

Subscription (payable in advance) 6d. per anum.

GIBBS, SHALLARD, & Co.

84a Pitt-street, Sydney, N.S.W.

A sad and mysterious affair is reported by the Tasmanian papers to have occurred during the recent trip of the s.s. Patena from Launceston to Melbourne. Mr. W. Neale, an overseer on the staff of the Hobart Mercury, and his wife were journeying to Melbourne on a visit, the lady being in rather delicate health. She was at dinner in the evening, and was noticed in the social hall on the night of Thursday, 17th September. She did not occupy the same cabin as her husband, and was not seen to leave her berth for the deck after the return of the St. Helens. On Friday morning she was not to be found, and all search for the unfortunate lady was unavailing. It is conjectured that she either fell overboard accidentally, or during the night threw herself into the sea.
The Charm of Life.

Tell me not that advertising is but an empty dream.
For its charm is more surprising
(And everybody who has tried it wisely will acknowledge that it offers us far more amusement)
Than its base traducers deem.
And whichever way thou turnest
Thou wilt find upon the whole
Those who advertise in earnest
(You, we have only to glance at the Exhibition and our wealthy commercial firms, and we shall admit that those who do it are right). Soonest reach the wished-for goal.
Wouldst thou then, a lesson borrow?
Wouldst thou know the royal way?
Advertise then, so to-morrow.

Don’t let a little expense daunt you; you are merely casting your bread upon the waters; and you will soon have the satisfaction of knowing that each to-morrow finds you richer than to-day.

Advertise then! No retrieving!
Let the careless marketers rue!
While our heart with hope is beating
(You will always find a lot of people in every community who are blindest to their own interests; while you are making for yourself fame and fortune).
They will find oblivion’s grave.

Printers’ ink will win the battle—
Printers’ ink—the balm of life—
Printers’ ink—no din, no rattle—
No, it does its work quietly; in the great war of competition, when publicly and thinly laid on, it always—
Leads the van amidst the strife.

Advertisers oft remind us—
We can make success sublime—
Make our pile and leave behind us—
(Alas! that’s just where we come in. We not only furnish our own stock, but we provide for the prosperity and well-being of countries, and those who cannot obtain any redress, owing to the animosity displayed towards them by Chief Justice Oundle).

What defies the touch of time.

Seeing which, perchance another
Struggling man, with weary brain—
Some non-advertising brother
(A good example is always to be commended, especially in the matter of advertising; and many a struggling man has seen in the career of another’s success)
May with wisdom try again.

Advertise then! Up and doing!
So avert a barren fate.
And the wiser course pursuing
(You will find that you will soon be in a position to look the world in the face, if you will only)
Learn to advertise and wait!

G. L. L出现在。]

It is reported that Messrs. D. and J. C. Syme, the proprietors of the Melbourne Age newspaper, divided $70,000 of profits last year.

On Saturday, 29th September, the Melbourne Age newspaper consisted of twenty-eight pages of eight columns per page, or 224 columns in all. It is said that this is the largest daily newspaper that has been of late in the world. [The Sydney Morning Herald, of 24th January last, contained thirty pages.]

Published on the last Saturday in each Month.

TYPO

A Newspaper and Review
Circulating specially in the Printing, Bookselling, and Stationery Trades in New Zealand.

Subscription: 5/- per annum, in advance.
Beyond the colony, 6/-. Single copy, 1/6.
Any person sending twelve prepaid subscriptions, will receive thirteen copies.

Advertisements, 8 inch.—Wide column, 5/-; narrow column, 3/-; Situations wanted, 1/-.
Discount on standing advts.

R. COOLEY HARDING
Printer and Publisher, Napier.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom:
John Hannay & Co.
34 Bouverie-st., Fleet-st., London E.C.

The British Printer
A Journal of the Graphic Arts
Official Organ of the British Typographers

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT HILTON

Published Six Times a Year at 4s per annum
by Rousier Harris

The Napier Herald, after five months’ trial of electric lighting, has reverted to gas.

Obituary

Mr. P. H. Goss, F.R.I., the well-known zoologist, died at his residence, St. Mary’s church, Toorak, on 23rd August, aged 78.

Mr. G. W. Petter, one of the original members of the famous publishing firm of Cassell, Petter, & Galpin, and founder of the Echo, the first halfpenny paper in London, died on the 15th September.

Mr. Edward Lawrence, proprietor of The Daily Telegraph, died on the 14th inst. He was not a literary man, but had the knack of securing the services of able writers. In his hands the Telegraph—the first penny daily in London—attained an enormous circulation, and became a great financial success.

Anthony Mugrave, the Governor of Queensland, died suddenly on the 8th inst, at the age of 60. He had filled various official posts in the colonies from the year 1852 to the date of his death. He was not unknown in the world of literature; and the knowledge he acquired last year at a meeting of the Johnsonian Club, Brisbane, of his three months’ experience as newspaper editor, may be found on p. 46 of our first volume.
Corners and Centres.

In the case of rule borders, as we have already pointed out, the mitred angle of 45° is the simplest and most natural form of corner, it is not in any way decorative. It is specially appropriate in plain work, or where the rule is used as an adjunct to an ornamental border. Where the rule is the only border used, and some degree of decoration is desirable, the ornamental corner, and in some cases—though not so commonly—the ornamental centre is resorted to. The variety of corners is very great, from the simplest forms to the largest and most elaborate. In some cases, sets of corners originally designed for brass-rule have been further supplemented by other sorts until they have developed into combination borders. The principal points to be attended to in practice are, that the corner (or centre) corresponds with the face of brass-rule used, that it is not inappropriate to the work in hand, and that it lines and joins up perfectly with the rule. Neglect of either of these points will spoil the effect.

The simplest forms of corner are the square and the Oxford. The square, in one sense, is not a true corner, being merely a cut-off and therefore applicable to any pattern of rule or border; but it is the most readily used, and often with good effect. Here we have, in contrast, a simple mitre, and a square corner on the same body as the rule. When the square corner is larger than the body of the rule, it may be used in five different ways. The rule may start from the centre, the top, the bottom, or from intermediate points above or below:

Where the rule runs from top or bottom of the large corner, a little additional ornament is sometimes introduced to break its abruptness, as shown above.

The ‘Oxford’ corner is double, the lines crossing. It is much used in ecclesiastical work, as it introduces the figure of the cross. It may be perfectly plain, as in the first example below, or variously ornamented, as in those which follow:

These all come under the category of Oxford corners, and were brought out by the Johnson Foundry in 1877. They are very neat and simple, but find little favor with compositors, on account of the difficulty of justifying them to the appropriate rule. It is not possible to do this with any regular body of type, and thin card or paper must be resorted to. If they were originated in the Johnson Foundry, this defect is altogether without excuse. We find the same designs in German books, however, and it is probable that they were originally cut to work with German bodies, in which case there would be some little difficulty in adapting them to any other standard. With fonts of border-rule, appropriate corners are sometimes supplied, as in the accompanying examples, in one of which, it will be observed, the features of the square and Oxford corners are combined.

Closely allied to the Oxford corner is the ‘Frame’ corner, originated in 1875 by Woollner, of Berlin, to display his nail and screw-head ornaments, and which soon came into favor. It may be used with or without the screw-pieces. When these are inserted, care should be taken to place them at the exact point of intersection of the end pieces. There are several series of these ornaments in the market, some of large size. The set above is by Caslon, who brought them out in six sizes in 1879. In using this design, or shaded corners of any kind, the compositor should see that the shades, which fall differently on each side of the design, are put in correctly.

The varieties of geometrical, scrolled, fluted, and otherwise decorated corners are innumerable; they are adapted to almost every style of rule; and some are so ingeniously designed as to correspond equally well with many different faces. We show below some miscellaneous styles:

Many novelties in the way of corner ornaments and centre-pieces have been introduced in the last few years. Some of these, of an emblematical character, have already been treated of in our articles on vignettes. One class of corner ornament is designed to work with rule, in the inner angle, or outside the corner, and may often be effectively used. This is a recent development, first appearing in 1880, in the ‘card ornaments’ already described. It is one of the results of the imitation of Japanese work. Allied to these are the German elliptical centre-pieces, which may be used either inside or outside a border:

These were originally cast only on curved bodies; but they may now be had on rectangular body also. The artistic revival has introduced many novel and fanciful patterns, lying outside the range of regular rule corners. We defer consideration of these to a future article.

A retail bookseller in Milwaukee has hit upon a novel idea in the compiling of his catalogues. He affixes no prices to the books, and customers are invited to make their offers, on the understanding that each book must go either to the highest bidder, or, if the first offer is not accepted, to the highest bidder at the end of four weeks.
Sir Robert Stout recently said to a newspaper reporter: "I believe that the despising tone of the newspaper press of New Zealand has prevented, not thousands, but millions of money from being invested in New Zealand." The Taupoka Times says this is the highest compliment he could have bestowed on the press, and adds: "It speaks well for journalism in this colony that it has not tried to bring about inflated prosperity by portraying things except in their true light. We trust the New Zealand press will ever pursue the same course."

Details regarding the death of the late Rev. E. F. Roe are to hand. On the night of the 18th July he finished the concluding chapter of his new book, *Miss Lou*, and spent the following day among his beloved flowers and shrubs at his home at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. In the evening, while reading to his family from Hawthorne, he clasped his hands over his heart, exclaiming, "Oh! that pain again. I shall have to stop." He retired to his room, and his physician was sent for, but proved of no avail, and after an hour of intense pain, he passed away. The cause of death was neuralgia of the heart, of which he had previously suffered an attack while visiting Charleston, South Carolina, soon after the earthquake. He was fifty years of age, having been born 7th March, 1838, at Windsor, New York. He leaves a widow and five children.

The *Saturday Review* contains an appreciative notice of the late Mr. P. H. Goss. His work, it says, "was distinguished by exactness of detail and an earnest endeavor to state in the simplest language the conclusions at which he had arrived. One result of his researches was the addition to the British fauna of 84 hitherto undescribed species of entomology. No sketch of his work would be complete without a reference to the illustrations with which he copiously illustrated his zoological volumes. In every instance, and even to the last, these were the work of his own hand. The colored plates in his early books, particularly those in *The Birds of Jamaica* and *The Aquarium*, were singularly brilliant, and gave a lasting value to these volumes. The published illustration, however, was usually but a poor imitation of the brilliant original. Mr. Goss had been trained to paint under his father, a skillful and successful miniature painter at the end of the last century, and his zoological illustrations were finished like miniatures."

The list of Mr. Goss's works includes forty volumes. Some of his works were on religious subjects, and his life affords a striking proof that the close and loving pursuit of natural science does not necessarily involve that painful atrophy of the artistic and religious faculties with which many modern scientific men have been afflicted.

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**A. G. WILLIS**

Chroma-Lithographer and Bookseller

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- **CHRISTMAS CARDS**
- **BORDERED CARDS**
- **NEW YEAR CARDS**
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from designs by Miss Stoddart, Christchurch: No. 66, New Zealand Sunrise; No. 67, View on West Coast. May be had made up in newest style in silk or plush mounts. All the earlier sets sold at greatly reduced prices.

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in Nine Printings, 1/6 each.

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- **SPLENDID NEW DESIGNS FOR THE SEASON.**

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**HARDING'S NEW ZEALAND ALMANAC**

**Last Coast Directory and Local Guide.**

The Tenth Issue of this Book is in the Press. It is now recognized as the Best Almanac in New Zealand, and is found in every part of the Colony. Price Two Shillings; sent post-free to any New Zealand Address. Publisher: R. G. CLAYTON HARDING, Napier. London Agents: JOHN HADDON & Co., 3-4 Bourne-st., Fleet-st., E.C.

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115 Clarence-st., Sydney | 1 Flinders-lane, Melbourne

From whom Illustrated Catalogues may be obtained.

**St. John's Cathedral Church, Napier.**

A beautiful Engraving of this fine building, as a Christmas Card, (with or without motto), 6½ × 4½ in., has just been published by R. C. HARDING, Napier. Price, One Shilling, post free to any part of New Zealand.
Recent Specimens.

Now last typefounders produce more beautiful designs than the ordinary colonial printer is aware of, and their parcels of specimens reach him like the proverbial ‘angels’ visitation.’ Such a parcel comes this month from Messrs Miller & Richard, and it is thoroughly characteristic of the English style of type—there is a noticeable absence of eccentricity, and an evident effort to provide solid, useful, and standard faces.

«Sanserif No. 3» we described last December. This series now appears in twelve sizes, from brevier to 8-line pecia. «Grotesque No. 12», also with lower-case, is a heavy letter, not unlike MacKellar’s ‘Keystone’, but more graceful and symmetrical. «Grotesque No. 9» is a light sans, three faces on nonpareil body, cast to line. «Sans Reversed Italic», three sizes on nonpareil, lining, is a hairline backslope. «Celtic», two sizes, is a heavy-faced and exceedingly graceful ornamented type with irregular separation of the letter, and the ornamentation is not overdone. There is a good deal of originality in this style, which is a striking letter. The form of the small is a novel and pretty. «Black No. 5», six sizes, is a fine ornamental old English, with flocculated caps. A number of trade ornaments are among the specimens, including a large and beautifully-executed royal arms, of new and artistic pattern. Eight original head-pieces in outline, of uniform size, are very good. The best, to our fancy, is 981, a group of sea-gulls; 987, a flock of sheep, with a cupid piping, is also admirable. 992 is weak—a very stiff and meaningless ribbon being introduced to fill a void in the composition. The novelties are in every way worthy of the reputation of the well-known house producing them.

Mr A. Sanve, of the London Central Typefoundry, shows some good standard styles of job type, and some very pretty borders in the medieval style. The London Commercial and Artistic Publishing Company have brought out some good piececut electros for bag-printing, and some very comical cheap little cuts for filling up odd corners.

Marler, Luce, & Co. send us a beautifully-printed specimen sheet illustrating their series of Litho-tints, «Hiawatha», and «Utopian». All these faces have already been described in our pages. The Union Type Foundry shows four sizes of an eccentrical condensed (caps only), entitled «Forster Gothic», a sprawling skeleton with lower-case («Antique Extended No. 4»), and a neat condensed old-style roman (caps only) entitled «Sheridan».

Messrs Parmer, Little, & Co. send us the complete supplement to their specimen-book of 1886. We see only three styles not already noted in our pages. The «Stationers’ Script» (24- and 36-point) is a graceful letter, specially devised for wedding announcements, invitations, &c. «Altine», five sizes, is a good old-style heavy condensed roman. «Random», four sizes, with lower-case, is a heavy crazy style, the letters developing long thickened strokes in various directions.

The Dickinson Typefoundry shows eight sizes of «Combination Italian Gothic», a fine bold sloping sans; «Jugaled» and «Orting» two crazy styles, the latter a hairline, in four sizes, all on 6-point body. «Combination Gothic» is a good plain sans, in thirteen sizes, and there is also a hairline series, bearing the same name. «Acadita» is a pretty heavy ornamented, in four sizes. «Cursive» script is imitated from a very striking old face cut by Granjeau, of Lyons, in 1556, and shown by DeVienne in his «Historic Printing Types». It is free in design, and as quaint as Caxton’s old blacks. A fine collection of electro calendars for 1889 is shown by this foundry.

James Curners’ Sons show five sizes of «Egyptian»—a new design, combining the characters of old-style and French clarendon.

Barnhardt Bros. & Spindler have brought out in six sizes, without lower-case, a good ornamental extended called «Arcade».

Messrs Müller & Hölfemann, Dresden, show a set of newspaper borders, (12 characters), silhouette pieces, carved one side and flat on the other, some of very large size. By means of these, various circular and oval forms may readily be composed; but the effect in black ink would be too heavy for English taste. German newspapers have a peculiar appearance on account of their heavy black-bordered advertisements, which give the reader the idea that the paper is in mourning.

The new «Liberty» printing machine has just been awarded the gold medal at the Concours International at Brussels.

According to the «Antiquarian News», there has been found at Acosta an early Roman pen of bronze, slit in exactly the same fashion as the modern steel pens.

A home manufacturer writes: «I am pleased to receive your paper «Type», which is very bright and interesting, and free from the “puff” of many trade organs.» He gives evidence of his appreciation by making a congratulatory advertisement. «Leading firms of manufacturers of printers’ machinery write from New York: “We must compliment you on the excellence of your little paper, and the originality and correctness of its criticisms.”

Artistic printing seems to be appreciated in Canada. We have received a beautifully-printed pamphlet of sixteen pages with ornamental wrapper, from Mr James Hough, jun., of Guelph, Ontario. Mr Hough opened his office on the 1st January, 1887, making fine work a specialty, and has met with extraordinary success. From the quality of the work before us, there is no doubt that he has deserved it. The pamphlet is printed on the finest quality of glazed paper, a light gold border bounded by a fine rule in carmine at head and side, and a bold initial in gold and carmine, the text in black. The book contains some half-dozen process blocks worked in neutral tints, and is in every respect a work of art.

The etymology of «waysnag» has puzzled a good many printers. The «Temperance World» says: «The explanation is very simple. Waysnag were (and are) stubble-geese—that is, geese which have been turned into the stubble-fields to pick up the corn left after the harvest. What better goose could there be than goose fed on waysnag—German isen or rye (corn)? But then arises another question: seeing that outings at this time of year are common to many trades, why should the term waysnag be restricted to the printers’ outings? I think the explanation is on the surface. Printing had its origin in Germany, and many of the trade words yet in use come directly from the German.»

Professor Balfour calls upon all correct writers to drop the superfluous «a» in «cocoa-nut». Etymology and early authority show that «coco» is the correct form. «Temnyn» with his characteristic minute accuracy, writes in «Endymion»:

«The slender coco’s drooping crown of flowers.»

«Cocoa-nut» is merely a relic of the ignorance of those who supposed cocoa and chocolate to be obtained from the coco-nut. Coco, corn, and cocoa, are three distinct vegetable products. The correct orthography will be restored in Dr Murray’s great dictionary, and this will settle the question. Let us hope the abominable Cotton form of «cotton» is for the sake of distinction by the London Custom-house—will now disappear for ever.

The following, from the «Bookworm», may be a useful hint to «Type»’s lady readers: «Possibly the best represented kind of sumptuous book-covering (in the British Museum) is that of embroidered bindings; a species of art it would be well if more practised. That embroidery in colors on silk or velvet is capable of very artistic effects, every lady who cares for fancy work knows well, and an outlet for skill at once useful and ornamental might be found in working book-covers instead of slippers and antimacassars. And this is emphatically women’s work: in olden time the books were written in the scriptoria of the monastery, but embroidered in the nunery, and in later times when monks and nuns in England had ceased to be, female fingers oft-times embellished the covers of volumes intended for royal or noble libraries.»
The Hyphen.

In typography, the hyphen is used with a wider latitude than might be supposed. It is difficult to lay down precise rules for its use, as the same form which is properly a compound in one connection, will, with a different context, require to be printed as a single word or as two words. Where the compositor adopts a hard-and-fast rule regarding any particular word—such for example as "well-known"—he will be as often wrong as right. Like the newspaper hand who wished he knew the style of the office—whether it was "inst." or "inst."—they seemed always changing from one to the other—the comp who is guided by arbitrary rules instead of general principles will always be perplexed by the apparent inconsistencies of the proof-reader. In most books treating of punctuation, an important consideration is overlooked—the special character of our imperfect English orthography, as affecting the use of the hyphen. To realize the impossibility of laying down hard-and-fast rules, it is necessary to remember that there are numerous compound words in English which—whatever the context—may be written with perfect propriety in three different ways. Thus:  

Typefoundry
Type-founding
Type foundry

In this respect, the English differs from other languages—the third form being the only admissible in German, for example. While there is in many cases this latitude of usage, there are others, as we shall have occasion to show, where the misuse of the hyphen materially affects the sense.

There are two opposite tendencies at present in the usage of the hyphen. In England it is now used more freely than formerly in compound epithets. In the United States, the tendency is towards its entire suppression. This tendency is chiefly due to the preponderating Tetonism element in American printing. Anyone looking over a list of American trade houses can scarcely fail to note that in the various branches of the lithographing, typefoundling, electrotyping, inking, and all allied arts, there is scarcely a prominent firm which, if it does not bear a German name, has not at least a German in the partnership. From which it follows that the slight and almost imperceptible innovations in such matters as punctuation and orthography partake of a foreign element, being to some extent modelled upon the German rather than the English pattern. And it also follows, that in some cases these changes are ill-adapted to the language—or at all events to its cumbrous and clumsy orthography—and are very offensive to the English eye.

Most people are aware of the tendency of the Germans, Hollanders, and Scandinavians to pile up compounds of portentious length—to write as one word what in English would occupy a whole sentence. But to the English student of these languages, nothing is more remarkable than the way in which these unwieldy conglomerates resolve themselves into their component parts when the trained eye falls upon them. But it is not so in English. To omit the spaces between the words is to render the language unintelligible. The familiar puzzles of "buried birds," "buried towns," &c., illustrate this point. From a column set up without spaces, hundreds of words foreign to the subject could be picked out, and the deciphering of the whole would be a task of great labor.

For this reason the discontinuance of the hyphen as a mark of division, so noticeable in late American books, is to be deprecated. The principles so clearly laid down in that excellent American work "Wilson on Punctuation," have been entirely abandoned, and words of the most unseemly form have been the result. In an American contemporary, lately, a writer, while accepting "postoffice," and a score of similar objectionable forms, said he "drew the line at a "proofreader." Yet there are many American printers who adopt this latter, and even worse forms, in their anxiety to get rid of the hyphen. A little examination will show why "proofreader" and "postoffice" offend the eye. A compound must necessarily be mentally divided before its meaning can be grasped. The "fr" and the "to" come so frequently together that the eye divides the words wrongly, and the reader sees them as "proo frender" and "post toffice." This fact has not escaped Wilson, who specially warns his readers against uniting compounds whose meaning would be obscured, or whose pronunciation would be less easily known, by the consolidation of the simpler, and instances "ass-head," "pot-horb," "soap-house," "first-rate." The last of these is now commonly printed as one word in American papers. Among the compound letters which should never be allowed to come into juxtaposition when belonging to different words, are ph, th, bl, br, fr, sh, str, gh, and many more which will occur to the reader. Not long since we saw a singular headline "THE FACELINE DISPUTE," in a contemporary. The second word was suggestive of some new patent compound analogous to "Vaseline." It proved to stand for "face-line," and referred to some river protection works. Were our language phonetically written, the hyphen might be abandoned in many compounds where it is now necessary. Another point often overlooked, but which Wilson, with his usual thoroughness, has plainly dealt with, is the fact that the same word—"shoemaker," for instance, cannot always take the same form, but depends entirely upon the context. Thus, "J. Pinn, Shoemaker," is correct; but "LIFE STONE, Boot and Shoemaker," is wrong. Signwriters write it, and compositors set it up thus daily, without noticing that Mr Stone is described not as a bootmaker, but as a boot! The correct form is "Boot and Shoe Maker," the hyphen even not being admissible. Similarly, while "Saddler and Harnessmaker" is correct, "Saddle and Harnessmaker" is wrong. In "The Queen's English," the late Dean of Canterbury made merry over a ridiculous sign, in which a tradesman figured as a "Gas-holder and Boiler-maker."

To the Germans we are indebted for one useful application of the hyphen, the value of which was quickly recognized in scientific and technical works, and which is gradually coming into common use here. We refer to the use of the hyphen to indicate an imperfect compound word, the complement of which is supplied farther on in the sentence. It represents better than any other device, that the full sense of the term is in suspense, and is a great assistance to the reader. As for example, "fascia black- or brown-margined." Here the first hyphen makes an important difference in the sense, clearly confining the adjective "black" to the margins of the fascia. In stock reports, it is now the usual and preferable system to write "three- or four-year-old steers," "&c., &c., and "8000 even."

Last of all, beware of using the hyphen where (as in many cases) it gives to a compound a technical or special meaning which is foreign to the work in hand. Of this blunder a shocking example came under our notice in a concert programme printed during the present month, where one of the items was set down thus: "The Lord is a Man-of-War!"

"Lydney Dispenser," in the English Mechanic, says: "Antimonial symptoms are often found among type-composers." If this gentleman has any definite facts or statistics in support of this statement, we would be glad to see them set forth at length. That the idea is prevalent among compositors, as well as that they dread the risk of lead-poisoning, we are aware; but we are inclined to attach no more credence to the belief than to the corresponding one that a free use of brandy is an infallible specific against those poisons. Canlon, in his circular, some years ago, made the very sensible observation, that if any class of men ran a risk of poison from type-metal, it was the
workmen in the foundry: yet among them cases of metallic poisoning are unknown, and there is no healthier or more long-lived class of operatives. We have never known a case of lead-poisoning among printers. There is a common idea that the use of warm water in distribution leads to abscesses of the lead, and we have no doubt of the injurious effects of warm water; but from quite another cause. It is liable to relax and weaken the tendons, and the rapid evaporation in very cold weather (which is when warm water would naturally be used) causes chills and rheumatic pains — erroneously attributed to lead-poisoning. The real enemy is dirt. We have seen type indescribably filthy from carelessness in washing. Covered with food and decomposing vegetable and animal matter, it is quite sufficient to cause disease when brought into contact with unashed fingers or lips. In time the fast deposit dries, and the nitration of the type produces a black and poisonous dust in the bottom of the cases. This is simply alive with evil germs. In our own office it is a standing rule to shew out every case, upper and lower, in the open air, before use. All forms are thoroughly washed— at once, and the type afterwards well rinsed. Having disposed of the microbe, we bid defiance to the metallic poisons, and our combs find no occasion for the brandy.

From the Flimsch Foundry, Frankfort-on-the-Main, we have an advance copy of a two-page supplement specially printed for circulation through the medium of Typo. It exhibits some of the firm’s most attractive novelties in ornaments, borders, fancy lettering, scripts, and texts. The passion has been fostered through our London agent, Messrs John Haddon & Co, and we expect to receive it in time to circulate with our next issue.

Inkoleum has been classed by the Custom Commissioners as unenumerated stationery (1), and taxed 15% ad valorem. The officials have still to learn the difference between printers’ appliances and writing materials.

How easy it is to write an average scientific paragraph for the press! Here is a gem in its way: —It is asserted by scientific writers that the number of persons who have existed in our globe since the beginning of time amounts to 66,672,485,273,975,000. Note the beautiful precision of the figures. How many scientific writers would undertake to give the present population of Europe, even to so close an approximation as one thousand?

It is often matter of comment in the colonies that well-to-do churches are content to receive pecuniary grants from charitable and missionary institutions at home, but it is something new to find a colonial ecclesiastic asking for more. Bishop Neville has been “pleading for assistance” in England; and asserting that £10,000 is “wanted for Dunedin alone.” No doubt a good many things are “wanted”; but we are glad to see that the Bishop’s action meets with strong disapproval in his diocese. New Zealand colonists of all denominations are able to maintain their own churches without outside charity.

A contributor to Stationery, who has been on a business tour through New Zealand, gives a lively account of his experiences and impressions. He is as inaccurate as most of our flying visitors. He saw Napier for a few hours on a Sunday only. He says: “I saw a church door open, through which some Maoris were entering, and, always thirsting after knowledge, I entered also. It was, I think, a Wesleyan Chapel, in which services are conducted alternately in English and Maori, as in some Scotch Churches English and Gaelic services are held. Although I understood nothing that was said or sung, I watched the people carefully, and was impressed with the fine physique of some of the men. There were short in stature, but were well-made and muscular. The women retain their native dress and manners, and with the quaint tattoo marks on their faces were, to say the least of it, peculiar.” Napier folk, will be at a loss to identify the church in which service is conducted in Maori. Very few natives are to be seen in Napier on Sundays, though they crowd in town on Saturdays. As for the becoming native dress, that we are sorry to say, is in a state of the past, except in the almost impenetrable parts of the interior.

During the past two months all we have received from our Wellington correspondent has been a line to the following effect: —Trade fair; nothing to report.

The Bruce Herald has suddenly become a convert to free-trade. Mr._extra penny on candles has opened our contemporary’s eyes, and its ire is awakened against the candle-makers. Although not actionable, we have no hesitation in saying that their action is dishonest. If this is the way New Zealand manufacturers are going to swindle the public, then all we can say is that they do not deserve protection, and the sooner the tariff is re-framed in the widest free-trade basis the better. Our contemporary is too angry to be just. The manufacturers are neither dishonest nor swindlers. The new tariff was specially framed to secure them a profitable monopoly, and they are merely taking advantage of their privileged position.

An erudite lady, whose handwriting is a marvel of illegibility, is a regular contributor to certain weekly papers. Lately, in one of her articles, she referred to Emerson as an indefatigable keeper of a diary. In print it came out a heifer of a dairy. — A poet’s line, Statesmen, princes, rulers all was read by the press as Steam, schooners, tags, and all. — A contemporary reiterates being a more drastic lopping-off of overweeness in a Government department. — Mrs. H. B. Stowe is said by a North Island paper to have distinguished herself by her writings on the great animal. — j’l hia is the heading a Wairarapa paper puts over the birth notices.

The Library Association of the United Kingdom held its eleventh annual meeting at Glasgow on the 4th September. In an able address on the subject, the Standard says: —Another subject which comes up for annual discussion at the Conference is the decadence of our new English books; and, in regard to this matter, unstinted censures are wide question is it is certainly to be hoped that Librarians will direct attention to one growing evil. It has, within the last few years, come to be less and less the fashion to sew books, the sheets being fastened together with tinned wire. It is a question of time how soon this sorry substitute for the enduring thread rusts, and either drops out or eats through the sheet, with the result that the book is done for. Nor does the remark only apply to cheap and popular books—although, in these cases, it often entails less which can ill be borne; but handsome volumes are commonly being put upon the market with the same radical defect.

Vizetelly has been fined £100 for circulating French obscene novels. This is about 1 per cent. on the profits he has made. For four or five years he had made this line a specialty, and when lately “inter-viewed,” said it was a bad week when he did not dispose of a thousand volumes. There is practically no demand in English lands for filth of this kind except what is created by the supply; but the market has now been thoroughly established. Action should have been taken long ago. In Parliament, astounding revelations were made as to the systematic manner in which the young—especially females—were being corrupted by this class of literature. As usual, when the mischief is done, the author of the offenders comes a nominal penalty. A long term of imprisonment, varied by the application of the cost, would have been more appropriate treatment.

Queensland is in more than one respect unfortunate, but chiefly so in its Premier. The late excellent Governor is now where the wicked cease from troubling; but his successor—if the present party retains power in office—will find a nest of bull-dog ants preferable to his executive. The Premier, in the most insolent manner, has demanded that the appointment of any future Governor shall be subject to the approval of the colonial ministry. Even in the case of a Government in which the young—especially males—were being corrupted by this class of literature. As usual, when the mischief is done, the author of the offenders comes a nominal penalty. A long term of imprisonment, varied by the application of the cost, would have been more appropriate treatment.

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Our Exchanges.

No. 2 of vol. ii of the American Art Printer makes us conscious of a gap in our file — No. 1 never having come to hand. The wrapper, in three colors, is exceedingly beautiful, a great advance on that of vol. i. The sub-head, with the title brought out in red, is also a work of art. It is as usual filled with valuable practical matter, specimens of plain and colored work, and criticisms of job specimens. It is a magnificent number.

Paper and Press for September is an extra large number. One firm of typefounders occupy twenty-four pages with their specimens of new faces and calendar blocks! Here is a lesson for the English firms. The Boston house doubtless finds the advertisement pay well. It is said to be the most extensive advertisement yet published in any single number of a trade paper. Paper and Press gives prominence as usual to new inventions and new processes, which are described in minute detail. The number before us contains some fine full-page plates. The Effective Advertiser for September overflows as usual with advertisements and contains much interesting matter. It is one of the most successful of trade papers.

The Inland Printer contains excellent original articles on various technical subjects, by the best authorities in the trade. Stationery and Bookbinding for September is a very large number and is very well supported by the leading advertisers. It is well edited, and many of its original articles are of permanent interest.

We are glad to see that Mr Algic's Musical Monthly is meeting with good advertising support. One more number will complete its first volume. An improvement which might be introduced in vol. ii would be to number the pages consecutively though the volume. The system of paging each number independently is only suitable for ephemeral productions which are not intended for preservation.

A statement is going the rounds to the effect that Mr Du Maurier, the society artist of Punch, has been almost blind for years. All his pictures are drawn on a large scale, and reduced by photography to the size required.

Signor Sonzogno, an Italian journalist, is issuing a large-type folio edition of the Bible, in half-penny parts. He has no religious object, but he has undertaken the work solely on commercial grounds, and the work is proving an unprecedented success.

Some one has sent us a copy of a weekly newspaper of twenty-eight columns, published in an up-country township in the South Island. It is a melancholy example of the struggle for existence of a local organ in a once-flourishing district from which the trade has departed. The paper is badly printed, from old and worn type, and the advertisement columns are chichi filled with dummies. The reading matter is all composed in five columns, and in the midst of it is a half-column quack advertisement, lifted from the fourth page.

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Paper and Printing Recipes (Ford) 6d.; postage, 6d.

Fifty Years Ago in New Zealand, by W. Colenso (the first printer in N.Z.). Contains a history of the establishment of the Press in this country and the finest works printed; also many interesting anecdotes of life among the Maoris in the pioneer days. With three litho plates, from drawings by the author, showing the old mission station at Paihia, Bay of Islands, the house where the New Testament was printed, etc.; postage, 5d.

American Printer (MacKellar.) Sixteenth edition, 1887. 11s 6d.; postage, 10s.

The Printers' Universal Book of Reference, by W. F. Osgar. An excellent handbook, containing valuable tables and practical information. 3s; postage, 6d.

The Progressive Printer (Whitbrey.) 3s 6d.; postage, 6d.

Printing for Profit (Dearing.) A work to be studied by every printer in business or likely to go into business. 3s; postage, 3d.

Treatise on Punctuation (Wilson.) The standard work on the subject. 6s 6d.; postage, 10s.

Other useful works are on the way, Orders received and subscriptions taken for any book or periodical, English or foreign, relating to the trade.

The Canterbury Typographical Association held their first conversations in the Oddfellows' Hall on Saturday evening, 17th November. The affair was a great success. Very interesting collections, illustrating all the branches of typographical art were shown, and there was a nice gathering of members and their friends, including the members of the literary staffs of all the local papers.
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Literature.

Ms. commonplace book of the early part of last century, sold last year for £29, has suddenly attracted much attention. It has been found to contain fragments of an otherwise unknown play, attributed to Shakspeare. The Shakspearean critics (in whose judgement the ignorant public would do well not to put too much confidence) are of opinion that the play is genuine.

Who is the cartoonist of the Pall Mall Budget? It would be difficult to find in the whole range of illustrated journalism anything worse conceived or more misoriously drawn than the weekly street which appears in its first page. Wit or humor might be seen in some measure as for bad execution, but these qualities are invariably absent, and the only break in the dead level of dreary dulness in these sketches is to be found in their ocidental brutality.

The Publishers' Circular has a well ground well-grounded complaint on the subject of the dilatoriness of the daily press in the matter of reviews. "Since the raising of Parliament," it says, "we have seen one or two reviews of books which were actually published a year or eighteen months ago!"

The Centennial Magazine is the name of a new literary monthly published at Sydney. It is said to be a creditable production. The most popular of London comedies is said to be Ally Sloper's Half-Holiday. We do not think it is known in the colonies; but a reprint of fifty of its cartoons may be seen in the booksellers' windows. It is a strange illustration of the cockeye idea of humor. "Ally Sloper, we believe, originated with C. H. Ross, an artist whose specialty is hiccoughed bald-headed old men and toothless old women. Rose's Sloper was a disreputable ugly old man, with a battered hat and bulging umbrellas, who, with Big Mo, a Jew bookbinder, was represented carrying out circumstances of petty mischief. The characters,—dready and monotonous enough,—must have taken the popular fancy, or it would never have given its name to a periodical. The cartoons are by the late W. G. Baxter, whose work we have never seen elsewhere, but whose talents were certainly worthy of a better subject. The drawings are really good and spirited, and in most cases, with the exception of the horror central figure, not amusing, though entirely lacking in wit or humor. Sloper, in Baxter's hands, is a comic man, and differs in many other ways from Ross's original, though the face and figure are retained. The fact that Ally Sloper has become a popular London figure, and that a periodical devoted to his doings is a success, reveals a deplorably low standard of popular taste, both in art and literature.

A literary discovery of great importance has been made in Japan, where a Chinese official has found a copy of Hwang Kau's Confucian Analects, over 1200 years old, with all the ancient commentator's notes. This work has disappeared in China for 300 or 500 years, and, as the whole history of the present copy is known, the Chinese Government has directed its Minister in Japan to borrow it, in order that a carefully corrected copy may be taken.

TYPO:

Trade Catalogues.

Mr. Carl Schenk, of Rosh, near Nuremberg (branch at 11 Aldersgate-st., London), sends us a finely-printed card, on which are shown 28 specimens of bronzes of different colors and depths. The Dawbien Printing Press Manufacturing Company, New London, Connecticut, sends us two beautifully-printed illustrated catalogues of their typographic and lithographic machines, which are among some of the latest improvements in printing machinery.

Messrs. Francis Orr & Sons, Glasgow, send us their wholesale catalogues of almanacs and general stationery for 1888. Messrs. S. Coles & Co., printers' furnishers, Sydney, send us a circular setting forth their agencies, very tastefully printed in two colors.

Mr. Frederick Grew, Birmingham, sends us his supplementary book No. 4, of borders, lines, and covers, containing 25 novel designs, suitable for tennis, cricket, football, dance and concert programmes, as well as other special purposes. Mr. Grew's trade announcement appears in this month's TYPO. Messrs Cowan & Co. are his New Zealand agents.

On the 6th inst., at Woodville, Mr. J. W. Barlow, of Wellington, was married to Miss H. E. Card, second daughter of Mr. A. T. Card, the well-known Pictor journalist.

It is rather cruel to parody Wordsworth's "we are seven," but it has been cleverly done in the lines on page 104. We are unable to give the author's initials, the verses are going the rounds unticketed.

More Light is the name of a little spiritist penny monthly, published at Wairarapa, and mostly printed in type letters. The Wellington Dues failed out last year after an existence of three months, and proved a lossing speculation to its editor, Mr. McCurdy.

One of the most insidious features in the existing libel law is, that any one bringing a frivolous or vexatious action against a paper can involve it in heavy costs. There has never been a more scandalous instance than that of the late Libel Action against The Times. The plaintiff voluntarily accepted £2 as a full equivalent for the injury to his reputation; but the paper had to pay costs of £2000. This case will hasten the long-promised reform in the law which will make such legalized robbery impossible.

Mr. James Greenwood has severed his connection with the St. James's Gazette, and there appears to be some doubt as to who is to succeed him as editor. Mr. Greenwood lifted the Pall Mall Gazette into popularity in its early days by a Night in a Workhouse. When it changed hands nearly ten years ago, and went over from Conservative to ultra-constitutionalism, he left the new-born in disgust, and accepted the editorship of its rival. The St. James's has never been a commercial success, having cost Mr. Gibbons, its proprietor, something like £1,000 a month during the nine years it has been in existence. Mr. Gibbons's wife is said to be the subject of which the paper has written pamphlets and given evidence. Curiously enough, the paper which has cost him so much to maintain has been a consistent opponent of his views on this subject.

Published on the last Saturday in each Month.

TYPO:

A Newspaper and Review.


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The petition of the Western Australian newspaper against Chief Justice Ollaw is to be forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. What will he do with it?

Mr. Edward Harrington, for publishing an article in a Kerry paper accusing the Parliamntary Inquiry of bias, has been adjuged guilty of contempt, and fined £500.

A canvasser in the city of Melbourne got three months' advertisement order, from a firm of auctioneers for a whole page of an evening paper. The price was £400, and the canvasser's commission was £150.

John Pieter, nicknamed "Rotten Aper," who was for a time suspected of being the perpetuator of the series of foul murders in Whitechapel, has taken proceedings against two London papers who too hastily assumed that he was guilty. In each case damages are laid at the nomed sum of £5000.

As an instance of the scarcity of cash in the inland districts, a Palmerston paper says: a business man in Palmerston worth in landed property say between three or four thousand pounds, owed a tradesman a balance of £2 11s. 6d. in payment, gave him a promissory note at four months. This is an absolute fact, though it may appear almost incredible.

Book-makers in Wanganui are becoming dangerously aggressive. Two, named Arthur Clayton and J. D. Camp, not only refused to despatch when requested, but forced themselves into private houses in the absence of the male inmates. For this they were fined £5 each, or in default fourteen days. In addition to this, Clayton was fined the same amount for striking a woman who declined to look at his books.

Mr. J. Robinson, secretary of the Education Board and general supervisor of examinations, has issued a writ for £1600 damages for libel against the New Zealand Weekly Mail, for publication of reflections on the Bluemercury of the scholarship examinations undertaken by Messrs. Havilland and Harbidge, at the Nelson Education Board. The alleged libel was to the effect that the contents of examination-papers for Board scholarships were made known before the candidates were given their papers.
Specimen of Work forwarded on Application.

Dr Charles Mackay, the poet, in his 73rd year, is in reduced circumstances.

A young and gifted colonial orator, who lecturers on the life of a young and gifted Irish patriot, is on his rounds. Newspapers will do wisely by requiring cash in advance for this gentleman's advertisements.

We have received No. 52 of the Boomerang, a threepenny weekly, published in Brisbane, Queensland. It is on the lines of the Sydney Bulletin, and is chiefly occupied with local matters. It has a full-page portrait, roughly executed, of Sir W. Jervois, who is described as a candidate for the Government of Queensland! This is the biggest joke in the paper.

Moore Whitecombe and Tombs, printers and bookbinders, Christchurch, were on the 1st November fined 2s and 6d for keeping the young women and three youths at work after 10 p.m. on Saturday, October 29th. The girls were employed folding the sheet as they came from the printing room, and were at work in the bookbinding department on the upper floor. The case was brought as a test, and the defence was that the work was incidental to printing. We have no desire to quarrel with the well-mean legislation under which this penalty was inflicted, though we doubt its wisdom. But it is worthy of note that under the fiscal arrangements of the same Parliament, sewing women are falling in Dunedin at 4s and 8s a day.

Telegram muddles are common enough, but they do not so bad as the following cable message dated 23rd September, which appeared in all the New Zealand papers. The members of the various districts of the Wesleyan body have been discussing a report drawn up by a majority of the education commission. In every instance the sectarian advocates were defeated, and much ill-feeling was aroused in consequence. The Revs. Messrs Rush and Garrett, both prominent supporters of the liberal side of the question, were announced to take part in the service at the Wesleyan memorial church, Eyreworth (birthplace of Wesley), but crowds of Methodists thronged the place, and prevented the service being held. Messrs Rush and Garrett were attacked with stones and fleas, pursued by an exciting throng. Some of the papers indulged very freely in comments on the "unpleasant Methodist" of Eyreworth. The N.Z. Methodist, after a detailed examination of the item, declared it to be incomprehensible, and the more carefully-edited dailies took the same view. Mail news now brings reports of the meeting, but no word of the alleged muddles. It would be interesting to compare the original cable message with the expanded version circulated by the ingenious producers. If the latter were taken in transcribing cable news for publication, the Press Association may have to defend some big libel actions before long.

TYPO

They do Seven.

Who never cut a dash,
And feels an ache in every limb—
What should he know of cash?
I met an ancient squatter,
He was sixty-nine, he said;
He had a few untidy locks
Still hanging on his head.

Your weekly shillings, ancient man,
How many may they be?
How many? Seven, all's, he said,
And, wondering looked at me.

One on 'en gaws to pay the rent,
And food and claws tak' yeour,
And two gaws to the Vox and Goose,
To pay the weekly score.

Said I, 'If one goes for your rent,
And you come than for food and clothes,
You really have but five'

Said he, 'I've got seven bad a week,
Six of 'em, 'cept the gaws, I've got a week more of 'em,
And then, 'Rarr, in, and in,'
Another vour is spent;
And two gaws to the Vox and Goose
And then, 'rarr, in, and in,'
Another vour is spent.

The house beside the way,
And the wone that went no scholar, sir,
It comes to seven, I say.

But they are gone—those two are gone;
Why, really, man alive!
Two in the landlord's till,
You really have but five'

Said he, 'Two gaws to Vox and Goose,
Vor often, I declare,
I take my bread and cheese along,
And chaws me supper there.

And ther I meets some jolly pals,
Their's Reel, and Jim, and Shen,
And oft I takes me feedie down
And scapes a chume to them.'

But they are gone—those two are gone—
They're to the landlord's gone.

'Twas throwing words away for, still
That stupid man would have his will;
And said, 'Zur, they be seven.'

The following old (?) rhyme has been published,
with historical illustrations in confirmation:

In every future year of our Lord,
When the sum of the figure is twenty-five,
Some sailor nation will draw the word,
And peaceful nations in peace shall thrive.

This is a pretty safe prophecy for almost any year; but has so far found no special fulfilment in 1888.

Perhaps the most remarkable of recent journalistic instances was the London Star, which was entitled The Leaftet Newspaper, of which twelve copies were sold in a packet for a penny. The reader was placed in a position to supply his friends or fellow-travellers with spare copies, and thus to disseminate the views of the projector and editor, an ardent revolutionist. The enterprise was not encouraged by the public, and The Leaftet Newspaper is no more.

We acknowledge with thanks the following new exchange: A Typograph, Milan (the official organ of the Italian Typographical Association) from No. 678, September.

The French copper-plate engraver, Louis Henriquel-Dupont, who began his professional career in 1811, is now, at the age of ninetieth, in full possession of his sight and skill with the graver, and uses it with the same ease and zeal that he did in the time of Charles X.

Obituary.

A Sydney telegram of 29th October reports the death of the Hon. W. B. Dalley, at the age of 65. Mr Dalley was not only a prominent statesman of unblemished record, but a gifted orator and able writer.

Mr George Small, for twenty years bookseller at Timaru, and who had only a few weeks retired from business, died suddenly on the 1st inst., aged 69. His health has been failing for two or three years.

The Rev. Johann Martin Schleyer, the inventor of "Voluntary," died in Paris on the 9th October. He is entitled to the credit of devising the most scientific and widely-accepted scheme of universal language yet known; but it has not proved a practical success.

English papers record the death of Mr Henry Stevenson, M.A., for many years proprietor and editor of the Norfolk Chronicle, and a distinguished local naturalist. He was the author of a good many books; his chief work published in 1866, being The Birds of Norfolk, with Remarks on their Habits, Migration, and Local Distribution.

Mr William Chappell, music-publisher, died on the 30th August. He was born in 1810, and was the eldest son of Mr Samuel Chappell, who died in 1894, and on his father's death, he, with the assistance of his brothers carried on the business for his mother. He was the author of several standard works on old English music.

Mr T. G. Finlay, managing partner in the firm of Partridge & Co., died at Hastings in July, aged 39. He was a son of the Rev. T. G. Finlay, and conducted the British Workman, Band of Hope Review, and other periodicals published by the firm, besides being the author and compiler of several of their most popular books.

Mr John Gully, whose beautiful water-color drawings of New Zealand scenery are widely known, died in Nelson on the 1st November, aged 69. He settled in Taranaki on first coming to the colony, and saw some active service in the native war. He removed to Nelson in 1869, and three years later was appointed draftsman and surveyor under the Hon. J. G. Richmond. The last ten years of his life were devoted entirely to art.

Police-sergeant Dalton, who joined the Victorian police in 1869, died on the 18th inst. He is noted as the originator of the term "larrkin," now in common use in all the Australian colonies. He had brought a rowdy youth before the magistrate, and in reply to the magistrate's question: "What was the prisoner doing?" replied in a rich brogue,

"He was a larrkin, (lacking), your worship."

"Larrkin" seems to have secured a place in the language. It is equivalent to "hooligan," in San Francisco.
Design in Typography.

CORNERS AND CENTRES.

Botanical, classical, allegorical, and decorative subjects have come freely into use in decorative typography since the aesthetic revival of a few years ago. We have already had a good deal to say about the dangers attending the use of this style of art, the aforesaid and even the in-, or under, or over commercial work. All these difficulties beset the typographic artist: the bungler, by abusing such designs, has introduced a new horror into "art printing." With many of the old-fashioned borders, it was scarcely possible to go astray in the composition.

Even if the person did not know the top of the pattern from the bottom, there was always the risk to guide him, and the worst he could do would be to turn an occasional corner outwards instead of inwards. But with the vogue of decorative combinations, a new and illimitable field has opened up for the artist's genius. A handle four-line corner in one upper corner may be balanced by a six-line butterfly in the opposite, while at the bottom, on the left hand, the richly-robed three-line Asiatic Angler sits beneath the slender bamboo—a Silent Symbol of Eternal Expectancy.

The Western Electotype Foundry, of St Louis, in their popular "Aesthetic" series of ornaments, have some good side- and central pieces, in the Kate Greenaway style, which may also be used as corner-pieces, as in the annexed examples. The idea has not been very fully developed in this series, but has been taken up by a German house, as below:

German artists usually excel in juvenile subjects, but these are below the average. In the first of the three figures, the foot is very badly drawn. A defect of this series is, that the pieces are all for the same corner of the work; and further, the blank portion inside the line is not cut away, leading to waste of space, and preventing any but very short lines from being placed in the centre. This latter fault is a very common one in corners.

Corner's Sons, New York, have brought out several series of "Illustrated corners," two of which (from the first series), we show. Most of these may be used either as inner or outer corners, according to the rules are arranged—the lady with the fan, for instance, being available as an upper left-hand or lower right-hand corner. These, in common with nearly all electrotypes, have one fault—the gradual thickening of the rule towards the cut-off end, so that it has an uneven appearance, and generally joins up very badly with brass-rule.

We have already described and shown some of the "Artistic Ornaments" of Reed. These are principally corner-vignettes, but the set has also a pair of yellow centre-ornaments, top and bottom, one of which we show:

Closely allied to these are the beautiful floral pieces which (like the frame corners) are cast so as to appear cut off, the design being interrupted by the border. Many of them may be used either as interior or exterior decorations.

Among the earliest of these were some initial ornaments by Stephenson, Blake & Co., and the Cleveland Foundry's "Auxiliaries," (p. 41). The idea has since been beautifully developed by Zeese, of Chicago. Where there is abundant room for display, these ornaments may be used to advantage.

They relieve, in a very artistic manner, the stiffness of the brass rule, and the formality of the rectangular border. They have met with much appreciation, and are not likely to go out of fashion. Something of a parallel kind is to be found in certain German combinations, as in the pair of brackets in the "Architectural" series, and the ornaments in the "Holbein" border—both by Scheller & Giesecke.

It is scarcely necessary to observe that corners and centres designed for regular combination borders are often available for brass-rule. Many of the pretty "French borders" in Figgins' old specimens are really nothing but corners and centres, as in the examples here illustrated, of two and three characters respectively. Another of the same series, containing eight characters, is chiefly remarkable for possessing four distinct corners, and long and short extension pieces, allowing of considerable diversity of effect:

The corners and centres may, of course, be used symmetrically; but in ordinary pages, if preferred, the long pieces may be used lengthwise, and the short pieces breadthwise.

One of our New Zealand mayors has fallen in love with some Yankee school-books that he saw at the Melbourne Exhibition, and is anxious for something of the kind to be introduced here. He says they involve "spititism" with the earliest lessons. Not only are the infants taught the duty of buying nothing but home-made articles, but they are further instructed that American goods are better than those of any other country. Of course, in our case "New Zealand" (or more probably "Auckland") would have to be substituted. "Utile et decorum est pro patria menti."
Our Correspondents.

SYDNEY, 21 November, 1888.

...in most of the London presses is pretty brisk at present, and has been for a few weeks. The near approach of the New Year partly accounts for this; but one other is very busy owing to the Musical Festival, which comes off next week. This festival marks a new feature in our colony’s history, and I have the pleasure of announcing to the public that we have been able to give all the best music ever written. The choir numbers 150, with an orchestra of 50. The pieces to be produced include those which I have mentioned above, excepting ‘The Revenge,’ and there is to be a miscellaneous concert, at which selections from many of the great masters will be given. The leading vocalists of Christchurch and Wellington have been engaged to sing the solo parts. It is to be hoped that this will be the inauguration of an annual New Zealand Musical Festival.

Mr C. S. Thomas’s friends will be pleased to learn that his musical genius has received recognition from the Education Department, who have adopted his New Zealand Patriotic Hymn for the use of the public schools in the colony. Mr Brett, of Auckland, is now publishing 20,000 copies of the department. Mr Thomas, who is a resident of this city, and was formorly a student of Napier, was the composer of the New Zealand Exhibition Cantata. He has been swallowed up in the Monthly Review, a religious, philosophical, and scientific magazine, published by the old firm and also monthly.

One of our writers is making his mark in the Old Country. Mr E. Tegear, of Wellington, has an article in Nature on Thunder, and the Stone Axe. In the Anthropological Society’s Transactions, Mr Tegear has a paper on the Mori and the Moa; and in the Westminster Review submits a paper on Compulsory Education. About a week ago Mr Tegear gave a series of lectures in this city on Volapek, and he has composed a class for its study.

The second part of the Art Album of New Zealand Flora, by Mr B. E. Fenton, is published. The illustrations are works of art, and reflect the highest credit on Messrs Bock and Cownes, the chromolithographers, printers, and publishers.

In a recent number of the London Sporting and Dramatic News is a page of excellent sketches of ‘Hunting in New Zealand,’ by a Wellington artist, Mr J. S. Allam.

Last month a member of our craft, Mr Wm. S. Easton, departed this life at the early age of 33 years. He served his time in the Government Printing Office of this city, and shortly after finishing his time he determined to travel. He was for some time in Sydney, from whence he went to Queensland, where he caught a cold and returned home to die. His father, T. M. Easton, who is now in the Government Printing Office, is one of the early comers, having worked on the old Christchurch Independent and also on the Press of the same city, when J. E. FitzGerald was the liberal easy-going editor and proprietor.

I have also to record another death in our midst. Early on Saturday morning, the 17th inst, Mr George Nias died, in his 72nd year, after several years’ illness, though he held a frame in the Government Printing Office until the close of his life. Mr Nias was of a very reserved disposition, and but little is known of his history, although it was understood that he was the son of a celebrated firm—though the name is not published by the manager of a large timber business. His paper collapsed during a time of depression, and he went to California, where he became one of the prospectors of the El Dorado of the Red River. After doing well as a prospector during the height of the Californian gold-fever, Mr Nias settled down in Montgomery-st., San Francisco, as a stationer and printer, but during the depression in that city, he lost all his savings by the total destruction of his premises and stock. After wandering about for some time he became a clerk in the Melbourne office of Mr James & Sons. His death is the loss of the colony.

We next hear of Mr Nias as owning a smelting business in Nelson, but things did not go right, and eventually he came to business, taking up a frame in the Government Printing Office, where he had been for some seven or eight years before his death. Mr Nias was twice married, the first family being settled in Vancouver, while his widow and one son reside in this city. Just before his death his fellow-employees raised a subscription for him, and handed Mr Nias a few pounds.

By a recent German law the word ‘Margaret’ must appear in large letters on every packet of the artificial substitute for butter. A clever lithographer has made a good thing out of this. He has prepared labels in which the word is displayed beneath the fancy portrait of a lady. Dealers in the large towns use these labels in preference to any other, as the public buy the compound under the idea that ‘Margaret’ is the name of the lady instead of the grease.

An improbable paragraph is in circulation to the effect that Mrs Margaret Fox Kane, widow of the Arctic explorer, and one of the Fox sisters of Rochester, N.Y., with whom the first manifestations of modern spiritism originated, has declared that the whole system has been nothing but imposture from first to last. The assertion rests on the authority of an interview given by her. We would not have brought this further statement not been made that Honora Greeley, the great journalist, and one of the most upright of men, was a part of the fraud. Most of our contemporaries, in quoting the item, have dropped this part, which, to anyone who knows anything of Mr Greeley’s character, is manifestly false. We have no doubt that the whole story is equally untrue.

A recent telegraphic puzzle in the Australian has concluded with the words: ‘Instructions have been given to search A. J. Russell. The keen-eyed editor dittoed the telegram, and fell asleep. His changed the concluding words to ‘Sir Charles Russell, and his interpretation turned out to be correct.—Boiled wine for barbed wire was a recent blunder in a tariff telegram. Boiled wine—which had been reduced with water to make it potable—is now out of fashion, but was well known to the ancients, and must have been underornamented.—Mr Booth, a Yankee editor, originated a bold mixed metaphor in an address delivered near Sydney: “Let the Russian Bear put his paw upon the fair land of Australia, then the British Lion, the American Eagle, and the Australian Emu would arise up as one man, and drive him ignominiously to his lair.” The appliance that preset this brilliant flight of imagination lasted five minutes,—in a weekly chess column, a correspondent is told, “You have yourself by endeavoring to change the Pawn, otherwise it would have been difficult for your opponent to have matched you.” For embraced read ‘embraced, and for ‘matched, catch.’ The stock and the item becomes intelligible.—A Wellington paper notifies that in future the Customs will levy 1d per lb on leather hand and compo used as a substitute for butter.—A South Island contemporary predicts that the result of the Parnell inquiry will be to bring out the naked unembellished innocence of Parnell and his friends. This is only outdone by the noted Bengali atrocities on Lient-Governor Sir George Campbell, in an Anglo-native paper. But though he fashioned himself, clothed in gaudy tinsel, it was not for ever and a day, for the House of Commons have torn off every rag and tatter, and exposed his coat bone in all its naked hideousness.—The Mariborough Press published an official announcement that Mr A. G. Fell, being the holy candidate for the office of Mayor, had been duly elected. Mr Fell has had to put up with a good deal of mud-hunting on the score of his qualification.—A Napier paper, reporting a concert, states that one of the singers gave ‘Arias’ these Chinese very nicely.—Another Napier paper accuses a rival of evoking an item out of his informal consciousness:—A Napier paper announces the discovery of a new motive powder.—A Dunedin paper publishes the following cable message in a very large type: ‘Sir H. J. Trotter is dead. Take in the explanatory paragraphs, the comp made up the private instruction, leaving the puzzled readers to infer that the item was a take-in or hoax. According to an advertisement in an American paper relating to a tobacco contract, a condition is ‘The contractor to expire on the 30th April, 1889.’ It is when the intelligent comp has made a correction that he comes out at his best. A contemporary says: ‘Owing to an error in the report of the case last Friday evening, Mr A.’s song read ‘The boy at the Door’ instead of ‘The boy at the Noor.’
The Cheapest Case of Combination Brass Rules ever offered to Printers!

Rule, Case and Corners, COMPLETE, 17/-

Sufficient Rules, cut to sizes any size, border in the designs shown, up to Royal Quarto.

Gould & Reeves, Albert Steam Works, WENLOCK STREET, LONDON, N.
have to acknowledge receipt of a parcel of specimens from Stephenson, Blake, & Co. It is just five months since we drew attention to the provoking gap in the "Wide Latin" series between the great primer (full body) and the pica (cast with a beard.) The vacant space has now been filled by an English on great primer. But for the fact that the fount must have been in hand at the time, we might have inferred that the founders had been influenced by our suggestion. This grand letter is now shown in nine sizes—from 2-line great primer to brevier—and if we mistake not we have seen a nonpareil in use in some of our home exchanges. "Bold Latin" is another admirable series. It could be described in exactly the same terms as Miller & Richard's antique No. 12 (p. 97). The two styles are so much alike that a careless comp would mix them freely. When placed side-by-side, it will be seen that the "Bold Latin" is slightly the heavier of the two. If our readers can imagine the wide latin reduced to a square latin, they will know what the fount is like. It is at present cast in six sizes—from 2-line English to brevier. "Bold Latin Condensed," is the same style contracted to the width of ordinary roman—figures to en set. This is one of the most useful letters S.B. & Co., have ever produced. It is admirably adapted for side-titles in body-fonts—a class of letter in which their specimen-book has hitherto shewn a most remarkable deficiency. Eleven sizes are shewn—from 5-line to nonpareil. (This series has excited Typo's bump of acquisitiveness.) Three fancy styles are shewn—"Renaissance" in three sizes, with small caps—six founts in reality—a fine floriated letter of the misfial character; "Shaded Latin," caps only, six sizes—an ordinary latin relieved by a fine line at side and foot—a pretty and clear style, in perfect taste; and lastly, "Charlemagne," three sizes—a quaint and beautiful, and quite indescribable style—neither roman nor gothic, nor old english; but partaking of the qualities of all three—an admirable letter for circulars, and exceedingly tempting to the artistic printer.

Messrs Gould & Reeves, London, whose brass-rule and wooden types have several times been noted in our pages, send us some samples. Their combination rule, as we have already mentioned, has the advantage of being cut to pica, and the pica is to the English standard = ½-inch. In their advertisement in this number, may be seen the great variety of borders to be composed from three faces of rule; but many more kinds than these are to be had, all working in combination. We shew a dozen of them, arranged as a headpiece at the beginning of this article. They are all on 4-to-pica body. Five styles of square corners are supplied with the founts. The rule is not cut with such extreme delicacy of face as that of Herr Berthold, but it is perhaps on that account better adapted to every-day work; the German rule being much more costly, and specially suited for fine-art printing. The samples of wooden type comprise specimens ranging upwards from 1/6 per dozen for the smaller sizes and plainer styles.

From M. Gustave Mayeur, Paris, we have a fine quarto specimen-book, with the terrible griffin which forms the trade-mark of the house, embazoned in gold on the cover. We have already noted several of M. Mayeur's specialties and novelties; but in the handsome volume now to hand, we find many styles we have never seen elsewhere. Enclosed in the book, are some neatly-printed slips of original design, advertising various novelties. One of these, in which the matter is set in a spirals, is a very ingenious and effective piece of composition. The first and most striking feature of the volume is a really grand collection of types and bookwork ornaments imitated from seventeenth-century models; the body-fonts being marvelously faithful copies of the Elzevirs types, and the numerous head- and tail-pieces and initials differing only in their superior delicacy of engraving from the original models. The same devices are repeated in three or four different sizes—adapted to large or small pages. The only drawback in these designs is that they are too costly for printers of moderate means. They are, without exception, quaint, artistic, and beautiful; and they are finely-printed on old-fashioned deckle-edge plate paper. There is the usual display of romans, antiques, sans-serif, and other plain faces, and the different styles are wisely cast to line—a system unaccountably neglected by most founders, but which must yet come into general use. Among the faces new to us is the smallest script we have yet seen—on 9-point, about equal to bourgeois body. It is beautifully clear and legible. Two excellent and very serviceable job italics to 12-point, "Fantaisie Italique" and "Fantaisie Italique Classique," are unlike any style we have hitherto seen. "Algeriéennes Ornées" is the name of a large and bold ornamented style, with handsome floriated capitals. Among the borders we find many old favorites, in some cases re-cut and somewhat varied. "Vignettes Arabesques," 44 characters, emerald body, is a neat geometrical design, artistically diversified by double and treble line pattern, and susceptible of almost infinite variety, its sole defect being that the junctions show up too well. A full fount of this combination weighs about 360d. "Les Vignettes Moyen-Âges," is a combination of 85 characters—some of the smaller ones being identical with the well-known "ivry" and is capable of fine effects. An ingenious and well-wrought out rustic combination (85 characters) is another original and useful design. Two of the sorts, when combined, form an accidental and ludicrous imitation of a human face, or
TYPO.

Gutenberg Pelthroned.

was since the publication, last year, of Mr Hessel's Haarlem, not Meets; we have met with numerous references in our trade contemporaries to its important bearing on the controversy regarding the invention of printing. But these references have been so vague and indefinite, that without the book itself, we did not care to touch upon the subject. We find, in the Printers' Register for October, an excellent review of the whole subject, which we quote. It is to be regretted that Mr Hessel's discoveries are entirely of the negative order—:

The latest views as to the invention controversy are contained in the article on the origin of printing in the new volume of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, issued a few weeks ago. The record of Mr Jan Hendrik Hessel's book, as a contributor to the literature and bibliography of printing, is a peculiar one. He is a native of Holland, and was first brought into notice, in this line of research, at least, by his translation of Dr Van der Linde's De Haarlemse Costerlegends. Mr William Blades published this as The Haarlem Legend, in 1871. Dr Van der Linde was also a Dutchman, but, notwithstanding his nationality, his treatise was generally regarded, especially by his English translator, as completely explaining the origin of printing to L. J. Koster, of Haarlem. It was supposed to have refuted satisfactorily the claims of the Dutch, and to show that the Koster story rested on nothing else than ignorance, presumption, and mendacity. No future historian of printing, as Mr Hessel considered, need concern himself with it except as a literary curiously or a remarkable imposture. Dr Van der Linde brought out a later book, Gutenberg, and the German, and the latter, as a contemporary, Mr Charles Wyman, induced him to write a review of it for his journal. The review extended over some four months, and then suddenly stopped short in the middle. The cause was afterwards explained: Mr Hessel discovered that he had been quite wrong in being so cock-sure, as the boys say, as to the claims of his German hero. He made a journey through certain parts of the Continent, and returned to write his Gutenberg: Was he the Inventor of Printing? published nearly two years later. This, embodied, as the title-page states, a critique of Dr Van der Linde's Gutenberg, and the result arrived at was, that there was little or no real evidence of Gutenberg being anything more than one of the first printers. This was Mr Hessel's position when the task devolved upon him of writing the article for the Encyclopaedia Britannica. As German thoroughness is one of the characteristics of this Dutch bibliographer, he determined to make a new investigation of the whole field of typographical history. The result was published in a series of articles in the Academy last year, what have been reprinted with additions, in Haarlem not Meets; published by Mr Elliot Stock in December, 1871, is one of the curiosities of literature. Koster is resurrected, Haarlem is awarded the honour which it was thought only bigots blinded by a false notion of patriotism could possibly ascribe to it. Unmeasured sarcasm was in 1871 showered down upon all who at any time gave credence to or supported the Haarlem legend; now the partisans of Gutenberg are treated to the same denunciation. The article in the Encyclopaedia is of great importance, written with the utmost care, and is the result evidently of a most earnest desire to prove the subject to its very foundation. The conclusion is, however, not entirely satisfactory. This can be said without casting any shadow on the fame of the author. It settles nothing; it unsettles everything. Our previous histories of the invention are nevertheless clearly shown to be full of errors. Mr Hessel declares, As the case stands at present we have no choice but to say that the invention of printing with movable types took place at Haarlem about the year 1455 by Lucas van Goes.
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The Composers' Sunday.

Auckland, a week or two ago, at the Grafton-road Wesleyan Church, the Rev. A. Reid preached to a large congregation on the 'Printers' Sunday'; condemning the employment of men on Sunday for the purpose of bringing out the Monday morning paper. At the close of what is described as the able sermon, he read the following resolution:

Believing that Sunday working in connexion with the printers is inconsistent with the Sabbath, we all wish the employment of men on Sunday for the purpose of bringing out the Monday morning paper to be put an end to.

This was the resolution of the session that he requested to be signed by the attendants. The whole congregation, with scarcely an exception, stood up. The Auckland Herald, which is owned by prominent Wesleyans, took up the matter as a personal one, and defended Sunday evening labor, and said society was to blame in demanding the Monday morning paper. The question is a difficult one. Is the leading Australian morning paper does or did avoid Sunday evening work? But to begin work at midnight spoils the Sabbath as effectually as at 6 p.m.—perhaps more so. The Rev. Mr Reid has for years conducted a crusade against the the printers' Sunday, and steadily refused to read Monday morning papers; but he will not find many to follow his example. He should be thankful that so far there is not a single Sunday paper in the colony. One of the greatest blessings of the New Zealand Sabbath is that it brings no newspaper. In the United States, many of the leading dailies are published seven days a week. American journalists die young.

The following is a newspaper attack upon a Wellington editor, one of the best-informed journalists and abler writers in the Australian colonies. Can anyone translate it into English? or make sense of it when translated?—The disappointed man is in his present role [sic], the perversity of his policies is generated by a pure spirit of opposition. He started with a bright and on fairly correct lines, but conspicuous failings draw attention to himself and how he represents the bogey free lance fawing on gubernatorial clique, striving to form a new Parliamentary Party, the root of which he would rule with despotic sway, and blackmail the honest working man who is the sinew of the country—Prodigious!

A newspaper nuisance more than once referred to in our columns is this sharply and truly hit off in the contributor's column in the Reefton Guardian:—I had an offer the other day from a patent medicine manufacturer to advertise his preparation, and as personally strongly object to this kind of notification in the columns of a newspaper, especially when it comes in the form of local news headed Skinny Men and Bough on Bata, I think it will, perhaps, enlighten my readers if I made known the terms offered, just to show the front possessed by some people. I will not give the actual name of the compound the owner wanted to startle folks with, because that might do him some good, but will describe it as Howard's Lung Asthma. Blowhard wanted a double half-column, with a wood-cut of a diseased left lung in juxtaposition with a right lung after a month's treatment with the nostrum. The terms he offered were £5 per annum, to be taken out in the patent, and he furthermore offered to send along the first six months' instalment of his hogwash in advance, which he vainly remarked could be disposed of to a party he named in Reefton.

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The Second Milestone.

Two years ago we issued the first number of Typo—a modest six-page paper. The quality of modesty, as all our readers will at once admit, is still a leading characteristic of our journal; but the number of pages has increased, and the present issue, exclusive of titles and supplements, has sixteen. This is the largest number yet published, and the paper contains more reading matter and more advertisements than any previous issue. At the close of 1887 we wrote: 'The results of our year's work have justified our belief that such an organ was required.' After another twelve months, we have still more substantial grounds for this conclusion. We were careful not to start in too ambitious a style, and we have not had to take any retrograde step. As the only organ of the trade in the Australian colonies, Typo occupies an important representative position, and few trade papers are more widely known and read. As the only literary review in New Zealand, it is the best medium for publishers' announcements of new publications, literary, scientific, theological, or educational. Through the medium of the numerous public libraries, it reaches the entire reading public in both islands. The support we have so far received encourages us to increased efforts for the future. Our third volume will be marked by further improvements, and, we doubt not, by steadily-increasing appreciation and support.

We are weary of drawing attention to the scandalous condition of the libel law in this country. If the journalists would only unite—instead of each endeavoring to supplant his neighbor—we should have a reform before the close of next session of Parliament. The latest victim is the Nelson Mail, which has been cast in £100 damages, besides costs, for simply performing a public duty—reporting the proceedings of the local Education Board. The alleged libel, uttered publicly in the Board-room, according to the Judge, was privileged, but the newspaper reporting it did so at its own risk? The Nelson Colonist, with commendable spirit, has started a subscription to assist its contemporary, heading the list with £5. This, however, should not be. It is an iniquitous state of things that fair reports of public bodies should not be privileged, and that the actual libeller should be protected, while the reporter is punished. The Crown colony of Western Australia has just removed a similar blot from its statute book, and now leads not only the colonies, but the whole English-speaking world, in the matter of libel-law reform. The new law of that colony, which has just received the Governor's assent, contains some provisions which might with advantage be adopted here. It provides that in cases where the plaintiff appears to be unable to pay costs if unsuccessful, he shall give security for costs. It requires the plaintiff to give evidence in his own behalf, otherwise he will be nonsuited; limits the commencement of proceedings to four months from the publication of the libel; defines a public meeting, and enacts that fair and accurate reports of state and municipal ceremonies, proceedings of courts of justice, political and other public meetings, shall be privileged.

The Australian Typographical Association has again been assisting strikers in other trades with the compositors' money. The Newcastle miners' strike, which has just collapsed, after paralyzing half the industries of New South Wales, has been the recipient of the grant—a mere drop in the ocean of wasted funds; and now the Australian ironfounders, who are out on strike, and who refuse to sign the rules of the Board of Conciliation, are drawing substantial support from the printers' little board. An amendment in the constitution prohibiting such misplaced generosity, is urgently needed. There are several good reasons against the practice. The members of one trade have no means of knowing the nature of the issues involved in the squabbles of other trades. What, for instance, can a tiemaker or bootmaker understand of the little technical points concerning fat, standing matter, or corrections, on which composing-room disputes arise? Moreover, the rule does not work both ways—no other trade supports the compositors, by money grant or otherwise. It is notorious that trade unions habitually take their printing to rat offices and cock-robin shops. Utterly indifferent to quality, or to the principles involved, they prefer the work of P.D.'s and turnovers to that of journeymen, because it is cheaper. In a New Zealand constituency not long ago, the 'labor candidate' was a newspaper proprietor who was noted for cutting down wages. The printers blocked against him, but found that he had the support of the other trade-unions. They sent a deputation to the carpenters' union, and laid the facts of the case before them. The reply was: 'Printers do it! We're going to vote for the liberal candidate.' The fight was close, but the printers had the satisfaction of keeping the candidate out. Funds contributed to outside and unknown leagues may be employed for criminal purposes, for which the contributors must share the responsibility. In the recent miners' strike, the miners assailed, stoned, and nearly killed men who held aloof from their league. Members of the shearsers' union not only forbade union men and kept them illegally in a lurch, but went so far in one instance as to poison a well with arsenical sheep-dip, whereby thirty men were made seriously ill, and their lives endangered. It should be a standing rule with every trade (as it appears to be with most) to keep its union funds strictly for its own purposes. In fact, it would be well if the law of the country made this one of the conditions of registration.

Can any founder, English or American, furnish a neat series of signs on the new 8-point body? It is easy to get the old 'beveries' in England, and there are several series to the point-system in our American specimen-books. But the latter (from ancient German punchers), are so antiquated, irregular, clumsy, and altogether hideous, that we wonder that go-ahead Yankee founders are not ashamed to show them, or that any live printer will continue to mark his work by using them. Some of the younger foundries have cut some suitable for modern book-work fonts, or have obtained 'strikes' from England. If they have anything better than the ancillary bibles that the older houses exhibit, will they oblige by sending Typo a specimen-sheet? It is the usual custom to cast signs to set, and the next modern style is to have most of them an en
width. Formerly signs like + and x filled the whole body, and were extravagantly large. But it would be a great convenience to printers if these characters could be obtained to cut. Matrices and calendar work is often conducted in very narrow columns, and in closely-spaced matter it does not look well to see characters nearly related standing apart like + x. It is time that all unnecessary kerns were abolished—y and y which seem to be made to be broken. English founders should abandon the letter in favor of the nearer sign used in all other lands. The character is out of harmony with all the rest, and the name of Hessech as applied to the planet Uranus is as obsolete as the Georgina Sibika. We are in want of a good set. We have astronomical and mathematical signs by the pound—but to laboriously pick hundreds of small-bodied brevier sorts with paper to work with is a task that would tax the patience of Job—and the other only alternative is to have whole pages of intricate composition reduced to pie. But we would patch away for ever rather than use such signs as we find in our American specimen-books.

Our title-page, issued with this number, is printed in the same colors as the title to volume I but in a different font. In its layout and scheme of color, we have followed the principles of harmony and contrast laid down in our article on p. 15 of our first volume. The nine lines of placing, harmonious—ornamental letters would soon fall out of place, distracting from the effect of the border: and the two lines of black supply the contrast. In the arrangement of colors, the three qualities of blue—blue, blue-black, and blue-grey—harmonize and the red—very moderate quantity—comes in by way of contrast, besides emphasizing the main line. The fine head-piece is by Finich; the handsome shell by Bresc; the vignette is our own. The interior border at the corners is by Poppelbaum; the Pompeian mosaic groundwork by Bredler & Harler; the tablet border in the middle of the page by Stephenson & Blake; the exterior borders, corners, and architectural ornaments, by Schelter & Griesanke; the brace-rule, by Berthold; roman and old English lines by four of the English associated foundries.

Some of our friends have noticed the somewhat glaring error of "nedology" for "natcha," in the quotation from the Saturday Review on p. 96. Our only excuse is that the error is the reviewer's—who appears to have been misled by the title of Mr. Goss's book, Actinology Britannica—not our own.

At a meeting of the Canterbury Catholic Literary Society, held in Christchurch on the 3rd inst., Mr. R. Loughman delivered a lecture on "The Press." The line taken by the lecturer was entirely favorable. The history of the Times, Daily News, Daily Telegraph, &c., he said, has been the history of progress and enterprise, not in a literary sense alone, but in the sense of the profits and morals of the press... The press is the guardian and champion of the liberties of the people; it rejoices with them in their triumphs; sorrow with them in their afflictions, sustains them in their adversity, restrains them in their prosperity, and holds up before them the lamp of honest criticism to light them to truth and justice, unimpaired by fear and unimpaired by favor. The butter is a little thick just about here—reminding one of the toast of "The Press" at the close of a public dinner. Mr. Loughman was somewhat shaky in the historical portion of his address. His authorities must have been long out of date, or he would have known that The English Mercury is a modern forgery.

We have several times referred to the hollowness of the Victorian boom—the inflated prices of land in no way representing value. Matters have now reached a crisis. The same property in some cases is held by speculators six or seven deep, each having paid with paper! One broker lately forfeited £2,000 dear for the privilege of relinquishing his engagement. The public are now refusing to negotiate the speculators' bills—a step they should have taken at the beginning of the mania. The bills afford for land speculation amount to £200,000, to meet which only is £20,000,000 of cash—a fact which reflects severely on the financial institutions, who are clearly in a great measure responsible. The "prosperity" of the past few months has vanished, as a following extract from the Melbourne Age will show:—it must be apparent to every one that the prevailing depression in general business has reached an acute stage, amounting in some departments of trade to an absolute paralysis of operations. As a temporary remedy, the Age urges the Government to borrow £5,000,000!
literature.

Colonial writers, if they are unable to secure fame, have lately been pretty successful in obtaining passing notoriety, and the remarkable financial success of such commonplace and vulgar stories of crime as the 'Housewreck of Mrs. Micken,' and in a lesser degree, 'Colonists,' ill-conceived, ill-written, impossible, and altogether unwholesome as they are—has brought out a shoal of amateurs who could not nihilize a market for their wretched productions, but who believe, and perhaps rightly, that their productions are equal to those which have proved so successful. Systematic advertising has been an important factor in the success of their ephemeral 'dreadfuls,' which in a few weeks pass into the limbo of utter oblivion. Sir Julius Vogel has a novel in hand, which he has managed to puff in advance in the most ingenious manner, by showing to one correspondent (in confidence) a smart chapter in the, to another an outline of the story, which attempt at rocket marks had considerable difficulty in finding a publisher willing to undertake any responsibility in connexion with the work. Sir Julius Vogel possesses one important qualification for this department of literature—a vivid imagination—as his fictitious statements sufficiently prove. If we may believe the preliminary notices, he has had the bad taste to introduce under this disguise, colonial politicians with whom he has been associated in his past career. This fact alone condemns his book as a literary work, and reduces it to the level of a political pamphlet—screwed, no doubt, but worthless.

We are glad to welcome a genuine colonial publication of a really high literary standard. From Mr. J. W. Craig, bookseller, Napier, we have received the first two numbers of the 'Centennial Magazine,' a shilling monthly, published in Sydney. The present number has a well-designed cover, and an original feature is the style of the advertising pages, which are printed as a whole, and connected with, and decorated with appropriate designs. The illustrations are exceptionally good, being from the leading artists in Australia, and the literary matter is higher in quality than in any preceding Australian magazine with which we are acquainted. The magazine is prominently and distinctly Australian, without a trace of the so-called nationalism— the anti-English movement which affects to call English literature 'foreign' and hose at the National Anthem as a 'party tune.' This party, noisy and mischievous as it is, represents a small and thoroughly discreditable minority, and it does not, and scarcely could be expected in any way to influence, a high-class periodical like the 'Centennial.' The first number opens with a 'Proem' in five stanzas, by Gilbert Parker. We quote the last stanza, the subject being Australia:

In the cells of a hundred years
Great-hearted deeds have chronicled her worth;
Glorious deeds; no pensive tear has been;
Her voice is known in councils of the earth;
And her name is given in a primal wood
With sound of chopper, the sweet song of birds.

So her strong life with confidence of good,
Forgets not how to utter Nature's words.

A capital and well-illustrated short story 'The Fox-Fallen.' Mr. G. G. McCarthy contributes an essay on 'Shakespeare and the Rabble,' in which he freely trans-lates Panem et circen-sones into 'Wittles and skittles!,' and a visit to King Island gives an interesting account of one of the off islands of Tasmania, and is illustrated with charming vignettes. Mr. G. W. Griffin contributes personal reminiscences of Miss Mary Anderson, whose classic face is represented in a good engraving. A painful interest attaches to 'Pensions,' a stray thought by the loyal and gifted W. B. Dalley—whose work in this world is now over. Mr. J. Bruntown Stephens has a characteristic contribution—'The Son of the Gentle Anarchist,' who would a-shoot a Cesar, or wreck a train, blow Parliament sky-high, but none can call me insane—I wouldn't hurt a fly, and the burden proceeds:

'I wouldn't hurt a fly, and why, indeed, should I?
It has neither hair nor pelt that I novel for myself—
The bee, for instance?'

Passing over some articles, we come to an elaborate and well-illustrated paper on the carved and painted rocks of Australia, and their significance, by A. Carroll, M.R.C.S. The engravings shew considerable power in some of the representations of beasts and fishes by the rude aboriginal artists. These inscriptions, according to the author, represented the sacred mysteries, and the prominent carved rocks marked the boundaries of the country. Before he could attain a full knowledge of the significance of the carvings, it was necessary for every young man to pass in the course of his initiation through six degrees of instruction. For example, although Blame, the god, was drawn in the figure of a man for the elucidation of those who had passed through their first three degrees, he was conventionally represented by a zigzag line indicating the spear or a boomerang, for those who had taken their fourth, fifth, or sixth degree. Mr. Francis King, of 'Adventures on the Yarra.' The judicious reader will skip this essay, to which we have referred more fully in another paragraph. A brief illustrated article on the Melbourne exhibition completes the number.

The September number contains the opening chapter of 'A Sydney-side Saxon' by Rolf Boldrewood. The story is powerfully written, and if circulated in English agricultural districts, would make a deep impression in favor of the colonies than a half-a-dozen emigration agents. One of the illustrations, by C. H. Hunt, represents an old couple on their way to the poorhouse, is full of true pathos. Mr. G. G. McNee contributes 'A Note on Paul and Virginia,' which will be interesting to every reader of St. Pierre's immortal idyl. The localities of the story are traced, and there is a little engraving of the rough cabin of stones overhanging with tropical growths, marking 'the tomb of Virginia.' Miss Essie Jenyns, is a biographical sketch of an Australian actress of real genius, and is illustrated with three portraits. 'In spite of her strong personal attractions,' says the writer (Mr. G. M. Thompson), 'Miss Jenyns is not engaged to be married.' This was published in September. Miss Jenyns has since married, and retired from the stage. We object to the funeral of M which the comp. has seen fit to preface to this biography. Several settees of the family appear in other articles, and they constitute the only typographic flaw we have noticed. The series was engraved in house for the memorial work in fashion in the Fatherland, and every letter is adorned with some grim emblem of the tomb. We need hardly say that those letters are perfectly out of place as ordinary decorations. 'The Yarra' is an interesting sketch, illustrated with pretty vignettes. 'Some Curious Eyes,' is an article on an obscure scientific subject. There is a good deal about 'the pineal eye'—a central eye possessed by certain extinct animals, and now existing in rudimentary form in living creatures. It is interesting to know that the 'tataura, or Hatteria' lizard of New Zealand, has this rudimentary organ. The best preserved. 'An Old Faith in a New Land' is an anonymous article, giving an enthusiastic account of the life and labors in the Australian colonies of the pioneer priests of the Church of Rome; from which it appears that that church was in receipt of handsome grants from the state in the early days. There is a study, with portrait, of Matthew Arnold, by Francis Anderson, who traces the poet through what he terms his first, or Greek period; his second, or Static period; and his third, or Christian period. The accuracy of the last definition is open to question, and the author himself acknowledges that Arnold parts company with the Christian conception as ordinarily understood. We have not space to notice several articles of minor importance. We hope that this attempt to produce a literary periodical, embodying in compact form the best results of Australian literature and art, will meet with the success it merits. The encyclopedia weekly papers—marvels as they are of energy and enterprise—are simply the tomb of literature.

The Melbourne 'boom' has brought a harvest to the press. As much as £5 an inch has been paid for advertisements in special weeklies, and the advertising income of the Argus at considerably over £6000 a week, and adds: 'And we have among us a gentleman, Mr. William Westgarth, who remembers when the late Mr. Edward Wilson, Mr. J. S. Wilson (who is still to the fore), and the late Mr. William Kerr, bought the Argus—stock, lock, and barrel—for £390! The job printers have profited also, and among the new buildings now being erected are the offices of Messrs. Pegu-son & Mitchell, fitted with every modern improvement, lighted with gas and electricity, and with a 24-h.p. steam engine to supply the motive power. The manager is Mr. C. Hart, well known to the trade as a skilled job printer.'

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The Paper and Printing Trades Journal is as original as ever. In the September issue the initial beginning each article is a lower-case five-line letter, in a brass-rule frame. It contains another of the clever optical illusions suitable for advertising purposes. (We have elecros of the former examples, but have not yet found space to show them in typo.) Here is a specimen of the notices to correspondents: "G.G., having failed from the county town of Newcastle-on-the-Jyne, is going to put in for a heavy local printing contract, and the estimato will take him he thinks about two days in calculating. As a subscriber to this journal, G.G. asks whether, when he has finished, we will put in a couple of days and verify his figures. - We will see G.G. considerably hanged first."

The Printers' Register takes up the subject of the attitude of the English typefounders towards trade journalism. The Associated Founders, it says, were pleased to quarrel with Mr Powell shortly before his death. Since then, they have studiously ignored not only this, but every other trade paper. What is the reason of this? Pages and false pride are no doubt at the bottom of it, but these alone, strong as they are, will hardly account for its continuance. "The Register is very severe upon them. "Rich and proud beyond measure, they are cursed with the shortsightedness, the want of enterprise, and the stupidity which riches and pride engender. Wealthy as they are, they have allowed all the best designers and punch-cutters to be ejected from the country by the service of those who now prove formidable rivals, and they have taken little pains to foster skill in others to replace them."

The Printing Times, under its new management, is fully as practical, while more readable, than of old. "Belonging to a red article in our columns, the editor predicts that unless English typefounders change some of their present methods, we shall hear a prolonged chorus of woe from these days as the Teuton and his Yankeo confère dance a pas de deux upon the ruins of our once flourishing foundrydoms!"

Caslon's Circular is a little disappointing. The entire space occupied by literary matter is taken up with the account of William Caslon, (to be continued), all of which we have already read in Reed's History. If the English founders thought a little more of present requirements and dwelt less on the glories of English type-making a century-and-a-half ago, it would be better for all concerned. What is wanted is a man of the original Caslon stamp in the industry now—he would revolutionize its methods. We are glad to see that the "Erchiori!" is to be had to the point system in all the eleven sizes.

The Superior Printer for August is as finely printed as usual. Its special feature is four pages of brass-rule borders and ornaments formed by the "wrinkler," a rule-laying machine invented by one of the proprietors.

No. 1 vol. ii of the American Art Printer (Jan., Feb., Sep.) reached us by last mail—a month after No. 2 came to hand. The color supplement is a portrait of a lady, worked in delicate tints by Haight and Dudley. The border is added by the publishers, and is one of those unaccountable mistakes sometimes to be found in art-printing. It is a discord of colours of principle, two inches wide, panelled off with blank lines. It is very like the repulsive pictures of the inflamed lining of the drinker's stomach, exhibited by temperance lecturers. It is needless to add that all the beautiful and well-judged arrangements of tints in the central vignette is marred by the overpowering effect of this unpleasant border. Everything else in the magazine is in exquisite taste, except that the color-scheme of the job on page 10 is somewhat "loud": but this defect is intentional, and is pointed out in the text. The "Science of Impression" is dealt with by N. I. Weistain, Paris, in an article translated from the original. This is the first attempt we have seen to reduce the science of impression to its mathematical principles. There is an interesting engraving of the gold medal presented to Isaac Pitman by his American admirers to celebrate the Jubilee of Phonography.

With the October number, the Inland Printer completes its fifth volume. No words of ours can do justice to this admirable periodical, which considers stands at the head not only of the journalism of the craft, but of the practical trade journalism of the world. Thoughtful intelligence and consummate technical skill are visible on every page. Every printer who wishes to keep pace with the progress of his art, and to realize its possibilities, should subscribe to the Inland Printer. The number before us contains & pages, large quarto pages, wrapper, and a very original and striking inset in three colors.

Paper and Press for October is as finely printed as ever, and as usual contains some exquisite specimens of engraving. The first article is a very interesting account of the Homer, Lee Bank-note Company's establishment.

The Paper World is as usual full of interesting and valuable trade and literary matter.

The National Printer and Publisher, Louisville, is chiefly occupied with the proceedings of the second annual meeting of the Type throes at New York. This paper is the organ of the master printers of the United States, and is well worth the annual dollar subscription.

Trade Catalogues.


We are in receipt of a parcel of samples printed from the Lion Brand American types (R. T. Marriott, London). The colors are pure and brilliant. Some of the advertisements accompanying the samples are fine specimens of English and Scottish printing.

We have to acknowledge receipt of another of Earl Kroner's "Catalogues of printers' and bookbinders' machinery, magnificently printed by C. Hesse, Leipzig."

The appointment to the Government of this colony of Mr. Bevan has been received us by last mail, and after a couple of days, may be taken as a gentle hint that the country has been trying to go ahead a little too fast.

Several items in type are crowded out.

The long-talked-of and much-vaunted Keeley motor has been examined by mechanical experts. It is found to be defective in a very important particular—it will not move!

The lady of Lyons is to be played in a South Island township, and as a "draw," the local paper inserts a column of "The excellence of this lady, in her dress, is not to be left unmentioned."

"Fomtco and death!" This is rather hard on the archdeacon.

The Queensland trouble is not yet over. Sir A. H. Blake's appointment has been cancelled, in unwise deference to the clamor of the Irish "national" party, and the home Government have had great difficulty in finding a gentleman willing to accept the position. It is now plainly asserted by the disaffected party that they demand complete emancipation from the foreign yoke of the British Government. This was too much for Mr Ilvraith, the Premier, and he has resigned. He probably does not wish to see the colony become a Chinese possession.

A fire broke out in Wangana on the night of 27th November, by which five buildings were destroyed, including the office of the Morning Chronicle, which was adjoined by the Chronicle office, but spread so rapidly that the workmen had just time to get down stairs, not even securing their coats. The whole of the plant and machinery was destroyed. The Herald, with the usual spirit displayed on such occasions, offered ready assistance, and temporary premises were secured, the issue of the paper was not long interrupted. Mr Carson, of the Chronicle, has general sympathy in his loss, which must have been very heavy, his insurance amounting only to £570.

A disastrous fire broke out in Sydney at 10 p.m. on Sunday, 24th November, in the large four-storey building in Market-street, usually occupied by the Evening News, Town and Country Journal, and Illustrated News. The fire spread with astonishing rapidity, reducing the fine building in a few minutes to a mass of glowing ruins. The brigade of course directed their efforts to the adjacent buildings, but it was fully 24 hours before the fire was subdued. The printing plant and machinery were entirely destroyed, but as the proprietors had taken the precaution to provide a duplicate plant in another part of the city, and the Herald and Telegraph made prompt and generous offers of assistance, no serious delay took place in the issue of the papers. The loss is estimated at £20,000; insurance, nearly £50,000.

Christmas greetings reach us from the office of the Neper News; from the Electric Telegraph Department Napier, who send us an original postcard;—"Theatre of Life and Emotions," at the Drama of Health and Prosperity for the Season ending 31st December, 1889. (To be known in the morning at 11 a.m., terror of the night, and commonly used as equivalent to (devil) in English.) Also from the companionship of the Shagamook, whose card is a very pretty card in gold and geranium lake. And in response, we wish all our friends, the wide world over, A Happy New Year.
The British Printer
A Journal of the Graphic Arts
Conducted by Robert Hilton

Published Six Times a Year at 4s per annum
By Robert Hilton

Mr. Jolly, for nine years collector, canvasser, and book-keeper for the Rangitikei Advocate, has joined the Wanagani Herald in a similar capacity.

The Catholic Times (Wellington) gives the Queen’s letter of sympathy with the widowed Lady Mountmorres. It is characteristic of the party to attack women.

The Te Arata Gazette is discontinued, after a hard struggle of eight months’ duration. It is the old story repeated: two papers in a community which cannot properly support one.

Mr. David Carly, proprietor of the Hokitika Guardian, has been served with a writ at the suit of Messrs. Pollock & Co., for libel, for libel. The case is to come on at the Supreme Court before the Judge without a jury.

The Auckland Observer has fallen into the hands of the enemy, the whole concern having been bought by H. Bratt, who carries it on—for a time. The usual weekly paragraph or two about ‘Happy’ will no longer be a feature of this brilliant production. It will probably be discontinued at an early date, and the northern air will be all the worse.

The issue of the D’Alblessy libel case, referred to on pp. 28 and 34 of your last number, was again singular. Miss Brunt, who had been an invalid for years, died a few weeks ago, and among her effects was found a private letter of about £300. Mr. Brunt, who had been declared bankrupt, immediately on discovering the money, went to the Official Assignee and paid fine and costs in full, and the bankrupt has therefore been annulled.

The libel case against the Nelson Mail was heard in the Supreme Court at Blenheim on the 14th inst., before His Honor Mr. Justice Richmond and a special jury. The alleged libel was contained in the Mail’s report of a meeting of the Nelson Education Board on November 26th, when Messrs. Harkness and Hursthouse made certain remarks reflecting (it was supposed) on the supervisor who conducted the Nelson scholarship examinations in Blenheim. Mr. McNab appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Pfitz for defendants. His Honor summed up on considerable length, pointing out that though the remarks made by members of Education Boards were privileged, if not in the case, they did so under their own risk. The jury retired at 9.25, and at 11.10 returned with a verdict for plaintiff with $100 damages. His Honor certified for costs on the lowest scale.

The Inland Printer
A Technical Journal Devoted to the Art of Printing.

183-187 Monroe-street, Chicago, U.S.A.

Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, (of The Gates Ajar,) was married on the 20th October to the Rev. Herbert D. Ward, of the New York Independent.

The Dawn is the name of a new English penny serial, the organ of the emigrants against state recognition of vice. The Dawn is also the title of a London Swedish-borgian weekly. The short-lived Dawn in this colony was a spiritist organ; and the recently-established Sydney Dawn is a woman’s paper.

We are in receipt of No. 3 of El Sud Americano, a capital illustrated fortnightly in the Spanish language, published at Buenos Aires. On the first page is a reprint of the Act of Independence of Bolivia (9th August, 1820), followed by fac-similes of all the signatures. The most striking picture is a full-page engraving of the Don Pedro waterfall, one of the great falls of the Victoria, greatly resembling the Niagara fall.

It may not be generally known that the Jewish Bishop entirely loses his ecclesiastical character on the European continent. In Germany he becomes the Rabbi (suggestive of ‘boaster’) = Ranter, or Running-footman. In France he is the Fou = Fool or Buffoon. Until lately the typographical convention has been uniform, but the foreign houses are now supplying symbols in accord with the popular conception of the character.

To the kindness of Mr, Julius Elishash, Leipzig, we are indebted for the German figures annexed, and to M. Gustave Mayer, of Paris, for the unmistakable jester whose cap and bells have in France displaced the traditional mirth from the checker-board.

Referring to the fire at Wanagani, the Herald says that it was discovered in a most peculiar fashion. During the evening, a dog persisted in coming into the Chronicle office and making a noise. Two or three times this took place, till at length Mr. Carson called out to the reporter (Mr. Arne) to take that dog out for good’ sake’s sake, and it was only in taking the dog out that Mr. Arne discovered what was the matter. How great the danger was can be imagined from the fact that on rushing in at once, he called out ‘Fire,’ causing the compositors to run downstairs. When they opened the door on the top floor, they found the flames close on them—so close, that to return and get their costs was impossible. The watchman reports that he saw the fire leap out at once; not a glare through the window, but a direct volume of flame through the roof in the centre of the building. Having the alarm at once, he was astonished to find that almost before he could do so, the whole of the flat seemed in flames.

Published on the last Saturday in each Month.

TYPO
A Newspaper and Review

Subscription: 5/- per annum, in advance.
Beyond the colony, 6/-
Single copy, 6d.
Any person sending twelve prepaid subscriptions, will receive thirteen copies.
Advertisements, 3½ narrow columns, 5/-
Discount on standing rates.

R. COWPLAND HARRISON
Printer and Publisher, Napier.

The London and Provincial Ink Company issue two supplements with this number.

Obituary.

Mr. George Routledge, the well-known London publisher, died on the 14th December.

B Rufus Porter, the founder of the Scientific American, a most extraordinary and versatile juvenile genius, died recently at New Haven, Connecticut, at the advanced age of 63.

Mr. Joseph Exall, a well-known Canterbury and West Coast journalist, has died in Christchurch. Mr. Exall was 70 years of age, and had been bedridden for the last year or two.

Alexander Gordon Middleton, printer, poet, and journalist, died on the 14th October, at Ely, where he was born in 1830, aged 69 years, and leaving a widow and many friends to mourn his loss. Some biographical details will be found in another part of the present number.

M. Cotta, the head of probably the largest publishing house in America, died at New York on the 19th September. The establishment is also one of the oldest in that country, and it was the first to publish the works of Goethe and Schiller. Among its archives are numbers of letters which passed between those two great writers and the director of the business.

We have already commented on the great severity of the sentence—six months’ imprisonment—inflicted on Sir John Baldwin for libel. Representations having been made to the Government that his health had given way in prison, he was released after serving one-half of the term. He at once returned to his home at Gisborne, and almost immediately afterwards broke a bloodvessel. On Christmas Day, within a fortnight of his release, he died.

Professor Mainwaring Brown, who was exploring with two friends near Lake Manapouri, went for a stroll on Thursday the 3rd inst., and has not since been seen, though the most diligent search has been made. A sudden and severe change in the weather took place, snow falling heavily, and one theory is that he was buried in an avalanche. Mr. Brown, who was Professor of English Literature and Political Economy in the Otago University, was a young man of great ability, and was very popular.
PRESS OPINIONS
Re THE
London & Provincial Printing Ink Co.,
9 & 10, Water Lane, Ludgate Hill, LONDON, E.C.
MANCHESTER DEPOT —
Longton Buildings, 21, Cannon Street.
BIRMINGHAM DEPOT —
43, Moor Street.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLACK & COLORED LITHO. & LETTERPRESS INKS
Varnishes, Dry Colors, Roller Composition, &c., &c.

Printers' Register, of October 6th, 1887.

The London and Provincial Printing Ink Company has just moved into new premises, 9 and 10, Water Lane, near Printing House Square. The locality is very convenient and central. The building is remarkably well adapted to the uses to which it will now be appropriated. It is spacious and light, and of sufficient strength to sustain the many tons of material stored within. On the basement is the grinding-room, where there is a row of grinding-machines, driven by an Otto steam-engine by Ormsdorff, of Openhuyzen. Here also will be carried on the sieving and mixing of the various coloured printing inks — so that any required description can be produced as the shortest notice. This will be a distinct advantage to printers desirous of matching any particular shade. Above this is a spacious stock-room, with counters. Here most of the dry colours will be kept. One immense cabinet which is being fitted up contains upwards of 200 large drawers, each holding a separate kind of colour or other material used in ink-making. This may give an idea of the extent and variety of the stock which the Company holds. Upstairs there is a fine sampling-room, which has a splendid light, and it will be highly convenient when delicate colourings are being dealt with. Above this, again, are large apartments which may be used for warm-airing or manipulating inks and varnishes. As a City warehouse and show-room the new premises will almost be without rival in the ink trade — an evidence of the remarkable enterprise of the firm. Mr. GULBROSE, the general manager, has certainly been very successful in building up such a large business in such a short space of time. He has just issued a sheet containing specimens of the Company's coloured potter inks, all at 1s. 6d. per lb. Their qualities, considering the price, are really wonderful; indeed, they are quite suitable for the general run of a printer's work. It is not long since such inks would have been priced at twice or thrice as much.

This Inset is printed in our New FINE CUT BLACK Letterpress Ink
At 3/6 per lb.,
And is specially adapted to Mercantile, Cut, and Catalogue Work.

Salmon's Circular, September, 1887.

The London and Provincial Printing Ink Company is evidently making good headway under the energetic management of Mr. CULBROSE. Quite recently several new coloured inks have been brought out. They are of splendid brilliancy, and sold at remarkably low prices. Some of the best firms now use them, and great economy is attained to arise from their consumption. To start a new ink firm, and to carry it on with success in face of the excessive competition of the old firms, is an extremely difficult task, but one which Mr. CULBROSE bids fair to achieve. He has the advantage of managing a very enterprise firm, well able to meet the requirements of the printing trade.

Yearly Review, Printers' Register, January 6th, 1888.

The London and Provincial Printing Ink Company, under the energetic management of Mr. ALLAN CULBROSE, has made considerable progress, and printers are under no obligation to it for providing them with several new and beautiful colours.
THE LONDON & PROVINCIAL PRINTING INK COMP.
9 & 10 WATER LANE, LUDGATE, LONDON, E.C.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS, VARNISHES,
DRY COLORS &c &c
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "CULROSS LONDON"

SPECIMEN OF
LABEL VERMILION.
Litho. 2/6. L'press 2/- per lb.
STANDS VARNISHING.

MANCHESTER DEPÔT
21, CANNON STREET.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "CULROSS MANCHESTER"

BIRMINGHAM DEPÔT
43 MOOR STREET
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "CULROSS BIRMINGHAM"
INDEX TO VOLUME II.

1888.

A BUNDANT harvest, an, 89
Acreage, an ingenious, 16
Accident, a sad, 93
Accuracy, extraordinary, 77
Adams on Realism, 113

ADVERTISEMENTS—
Australian Journal, 98
Baker & Rawlings, 2
Bennett & Co., 50, 92, 96
Boynton, F. W., 6
British Printer, 101
Cathedral Christmas Card, 97
Challens's office registers, 32
Continental Export and Agency Co. 6
Cowans & Co., 2
Gould & Reeves, 107
Gree, P., 95
Hudson & Co., 6, 48
Harding's N.Z. Almanac, 1888, 7, 1889, 96
Imperial-Type Company, 48
Italian Printer, 116
Inventions and Designs, 61
Krause, Karl, 86
London and Provincial Ink Company (supplements), end of volume
Maxwell, S., 94
Old or scarce books, 62
Pacific Printer, 7
Schelter & Giesecke (supplement), facing 45
Seegner, Langruth, & Co., 6
Sell's Dictionary of the World's Press, 48
Technical Works on sale, 61
Tenax Roller-composition, 6
Trade publications, 32
Type novelties, 62
Ward, Lock, & Co., 23
Wilkins, A. D., Christmas cards, 64

Advertising axioms, 40, 62, 94
Advertising, improved method of, 15
Asp's frog, 40
A Glebe Folk, 56
Allogorical vignettes, 55
Ambrose's initials, Papplebaum's, 11
Ancient Egyptian printing, 89
Anti-Chinese agitation, the, 86
Antiquary, N.Z., 3
Antiquated apparatus, 81
Apologia, Newman's, 19
Art in advertising, 64
Astrological signs, extraordinary, 35
Austrian printing—a book full of errors, 2
Auto-stereotype process, a new, 27

BABYLONIAN catalogues, 59
Bad make-ups, a, 92
Baldwin, Mr. J., of Gisborne, committed to prison for six months for libel, 75; discontinuance of his paper, 84; released on account of ill-health, 116; his death, 116
Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, novelties, 19, 45, 57, 77, 97, 109
Bar-room influence, 72
Bartlett's Co., novelties, 94
·Beautifull bore,· 81

Belfast News-Letter—an old-established paper, 7
Bell, discontinuances of the, 37, 40
Bell-man again, the, 39
Berthold, H., novelties, 65
·Best Books,· the, 4
Bible, an expanded, 24
Bibliothèque, a, 101
Billion, a, 76
Bi-weekly, a missed term, 23
Binders, literary and typographical, 2, 7, 8
Bobbing public opinion, 27
Book-agents, a warning to, 103
Booksellers' catalogue, new style of, 95
Borrom Portraits, how to get, 12
Borderland of creeds, the, 87
Boston Typouny, novelties, 77
Brewer's organ, the, 77
Bright, a blow for Mr. 10
Bunyan and Thackeray, 49
Burnt printing machinery, 109
Button-hold border, the, 41

CABLE, the first news by, 93
Canada, art printing in, 97
Cartoons, low order of, 108
Cathedral, novelties, 45, 77, 189
Catholic literature in New Zealand, 10, 27, 75, 88, 116
Calligraphy, printing on, 5
Centennial press festival in Sydney, 8, 10
Central Typouny, novelties, 34, 77
Chess— the Chancellor, 57; the Bishop, 34
Chinese work, a valuable, 103
Christmas cards, ten cents of, 43
Cincinnati Typouny, novelties, 84
Circular to master-printers, 29
Clarke, the late Mr. James, 37
Cleveland's free-trade message, 13
Coco-nut,· 97
Collector in trouble, the, 10
Colonial novelists, 114
Colonial separatists, 37, 115
Color-printing, specimen of, 51
Combination brass rules, 65, 91, 107, 108
Comma, importance of a, 73
Company newspapers—an instructive case, 75
Composers and lead-poisoning, 88
Composers and trade journals, 67
Composers' Sunday, the, 111
Confessions of an editor, 57
Congregational, a song, 24
Conner's Sons, novelties, 11, 34, 65, 97
Conversions, remarkable, 57
Conferences—
From Wellington, 36, 42, 54, 74, 106
From Napier, 42, 64
From Christchurch, 42
From Auckland, 64
From Gorge—Bankers & Press, 5
Crisis, interesting and amusing, 30, 61
Cryptogram, a, 66
Custos duties, now scheduled of, 57, 79

DESIGN IN TYPOGRAPHY—
Vugettes.—Sometimes inaccurately described as borders—Origin of the term vignette—Its present significance illustrated—Of late years series have been produced to definite standards, on a similar principle to corner-borders. Arbitrary names of these series—their general defect:—too large a proportion of corner-pieces, 1-9.

JAPANESE VIGNETTES.—The aesthetic revival—Broke in upon the monotony of type combinations in 1879; has left a permanent and beneficial influence on decorative art, affording scope for originality and individuality of design. Mac-Kellar's Japanese combinations. Impossible in typography to follow models originally intended for MS., or pottery decoration. Therefore in using these patterns symmetrical treatment is permissible—Illustrations of special features of the combination; some of its deficiencies, and common errors in composition, 9-10.

—Legitimate use of these designs to fill awkward blank spaces in ornamental display. Unsuitable for commercial work. Require to be supplemented by bramble or plain borders. May be effectively used in panels. Essentially a design for black-and-white, and generally a failure in color-work. 17.


EGYPTIAN VIGNETTES.—Mac-Kellar's series. Architectural in design. Unsatisfactory effect of architectural and landscape type combinations in general. (1) The proportion difficult to maintain; (2) true perspective impossible; (3) light-and-shade effects contradictory. Frequent incongruities in composition. Effectively used in melodrama, as central ornaments, corner vignettes, or panels. Wild effects of perspective, and inverted designs (from actual work) illustrated. Bruce's Egyptian series superior for decorative effects. No attempt at picture-building. Unfortunately cast to a standard which does not agree with that of any other maker. Bruce's Assyrian combination—a fine design, suffering from the same disadvantages. 35-34.

VIGNETTE COMBINATIONS.—Generally speaking there have been no general underlying ideas. Sometimes grotesque and ritualistic patterns in Mac-Kellar's Silhouette series, which,
however, contains a good border, and some pretty corner vignettes. The •Auxiliaries• of the Cleveland Foundry, Prentice & Credit, have been materially improved by continental founders. Illustrations include the button-hole border (illustrated)—perhaps the most ridiculous piece of rubbish in type design. A Finemere attempt—a degradation of the art. Dickinson Foundry’s ornaments and groundworks, •Elle• ornaments (Barnhart Bros. & Spender), and •Artistic• series. Modern strains after novelty—the •Ragged-edge• border and •ink-spot combinations• cited as decoration gone mad. 41

AEGEEGICAL VIGNETTES.—Distinguished from other series, as they are arranged upon some definite plan. Cartons and interesting old series, by Caslon. An old ecclesiastical series (illustrated), Schol- ter & Giesecke’s two series 5th and 56th, (illustrated). Devised to work with combination 59. Beautiful and effective. Caslon’s •Classic• corners (illustrated). 53.

HEAD AND TAIL PIECES.—A revival of a good old tradition. Kept in stock by founders, some of whom (named) make this line a specialty. Three leading styles—solid background, open backdrop, stippled background. Closely imitated in modern combinations by Continental houses. 63—66.

TRADE VIGNETTES.—Advertising now being a fine art, trade blocks require to be artistic. Vast improvement in late years. English blocks in illustrated catalogue style: American, fantastic and often irrelevant; German, artistic and heraldic. American houses produce these blocks in uniform series, running in one case to as many as 140 subjects. Illustrations of old styles and new, American and German. 73, 74.

RULES.—Metal or brass, their respective advantages, Brass-rule, Accuracy of cutting not guaranteed by English manufacturers. Remarkable accuracy of German rule. Rule in table-work. Tabular matter without rule—the most suitable style for newspaper work. Rules as decorative material. Fundamental differences between plain and ruled rules and running borders: the rule being a single unit, and the running border consisting of the repetition of units. Illustration of the repeated units in running borders. Variety of running borders—cylindrical and other forms represented by varying thickness of parallel lines. Rules in conjunction with running borders (illustrated). The ruled corner. Double minire. Scheme of justifiers and minire-end-pieces for rule-found. Metal rules with body-founts—the series as supplied very imperfect. These new sorts suggested. Rule-borders in bookwork; especially appropriate in poetry and other ornamental work. Involves extra trouble; but has advantages (1) in equalizing pressure, (3) in protecting exposed lines of type; (5) in affording a guide to the folder. Rule-curving, and pictures and diagrams in brass-rule. Rule-twisting as practised in America—not to be recommended. 85—86.

CORNERS AND CENTRES.—Simplest corners—the square and Oxford (illustrated). In case of square corner, rule does not necessarily start from centre. The Oxford corner in favor for ecclesiastical


Daily paper, a cheap, 104
Daily paper, expenses, of a, 98
Daily papers, twenty-eight and thirty pages, 16, 94

DAMAGES assessed by lot, 89
Day & Collins, novelties, 11, 46
Delinquent subscribers, a priest on, 18
DeVine, Mr. Thos., 4, 20
Dickinson Foundry, novelties, 11, 34, 97
Ditloxy reviewers, 103
Dougall, contributors of, 28
Dog-latin inscription, 24
Dull times, 19

EASTERLY training, 23
Economic •crank•, an, 113
Edinburgh observatory, the, 89, 93
Editor, a wild, 10
Electric light as H. B. Herald office, 26;
discontinued, 94
Electrotype matrices, 21, 22, 26, 43, 76
Embroidered bookbindings, 97
Employment of Females Act, Bich of, 104
ENEMIES OF BOOKS, The, 46

FANCY statistics, 99
Farmer, Little, & Co., novelties, 3, 54
Festina lente, 115
Figgins, novelties, 19
Flaxen Lucina—the plague of quack advertisers, 4
Financial Crisis again, the, 13
•Figaro•, the, 13
First newspaper (New Zealand Gazette, 18 April, 1840), 55

FRANZ.,
Coramandol News office, 32
Sydney News office, 115
Wanganui Chronicle office, 109, 115, 116
Fisher’s mistake, 56
Finch, novelties, 65, 99
Flying visitor, a, 99
Franklin Typefoundry, novelties, 11
Free railway passes, 27
French column in London Echo, 3
Fulton, Rev. Juxas, onmetrical callicity, 24, 49

GLADSTONE’s objects in life, 109
Golding & Co., novelties, 77
Gose, the late Mr. P. H., 96
Gould & Reeves, novelties, 11, 108
Government printing office, the, 74
Greeley, Horace, a libel on, 106
Green paper, printing on, 29
Greenman, F. (Bom Foundary, novelties, 11
Gutenberg dethroned, 106

HANDBOOK to the Colony, a new, 25
Hand on the Archesden, 116
Harvard’s Alumni, notices of, 9, 16, 34
Harker vs. Ives, 7
Harland, Mr. J. W., useful work by, 83
Haverfield, Mr. presentation to, 16, 23
Hearty support, 35
Hellenic blackfellow, the, 59
Herseyes of Freemasonry, 55
Hire to subscribers, 6, 50
Historical Printing Types, 2, 40
Hoaxes and fabricsations, 3, 7, 38
Holmes, Wendell, a libel on, 10
Honest journalist, 9
Hyphen, that, 98

ILLINOIS Type founding Company, novelties, 5, 34
Immature dogmatism, 10
Import returns, 37
Impress, printer fined $25 for inadvertent omission of, 2; one-half of fine remitted, 24; printer fined $20 for omitting, 47,
Improvement in punch-cutting, 76
Initial, an ingenious quadruple, 113
Initiats, a rule concerning, 16
Ink-spot ornaments, 41
Inspectors and their ways, 52
Inventions and designs, 61
Ives vs. Harker, 7

INVENTIONS—
Automatic mailing, 30
Backing electro shells, 30
Brass hair-spaces, 30
Brass-topped posters, 3
Card-punch, 43
Collapsible tubes for inks, 30
Flyer attachment to treadle machines, 43
Galvanized wooden types, 45
Groove page furniture, 43
Illuminant for photography, 43
Improvement in new machinery, 43
Logotypes, 21, 30
Multiple printing and binding, 30
New spring-binding, 2
Paper-jigger, 33
Rapid letter-copying, 43
Safety chase, 3
Stamp-out-wooden types, 43
Stereo furniture, 43
Stitching machine, the, the, 39
Stone types, 43
Water-dining, 43
Waterproof packing-paper, 3

JOB-BOUNTC scheme, new uniform, 29
Jo. John Jones, 51
Johnson Foundry, novelties, 57
John Sotheby, J., novelties, 57
Journalistic amusements, 79, 111
Jubilee gift, a, 22
Jubilee verse by Browning, 24

K EELY motor, the, 27, 115
Knights of Laziness, 29, 40

LEGAL DECISIONS—
(1) Report of proceedings in coroner’s court privileged; (2) fair comment on such proceedings privileged; (3) function of jury and not of judge to decide whether or not an action is libellous (Mr. Justice Richmond, Martia v. Evening Post, June, 1888), 47
When an alleged libel is contained in a written document, the whole document must be produced, that it may be seen whether the words complained of are qualified or explained (Mr. Justice Gille, Auckland, July, 1888), 54
Publishing a newspaper on Sunday an illegal act—accounts therefore not recoverable (Chief Justice of N.S.W. in Murray v. Sydney Newspaper Company, August, 1888), 75
Liber-day parade in Chicago, 24
Lady journalists, 61
Large newspapers, 16, 94
Leading articles abandoned—a decided improvement, 24
Leagues, an impudent, 21
Lespinasse & Ollivier, novelties, 77
Libel law, an unsatisfactory state of, 71, 163,
Liberal press, does not meet with liberal support, 2

29 December, 1888.
TYPO.

NEWSPAPERS DISCONTINUED— 119
Advocate and Freeman's Journal, 26
Ant-Clippings, 22
Bell, Auckland, 37, 40
Duns, 16
Echo, Parramatta, 10
Hastings, 106
Le Compositor, 84
Mail, Taranga, 32
Northern Wairoa Gazette, 8
N.Z. Tribune, 84
N.Z. Punch, 59
Te Aroha Gazette, 116

LUCM ACTIONS (successful; unsuccessful):

* Bourke v. Baldwin (criminal), 73, 75, 74, 83
* Butcher v. Wairarapa Standard (£100—$25), 72
* D'Alleyhyll v. Brunton (£200), 26, 34, 116
* Dibbs v. Sydney Telegraph (£100—$100), 7, 84
* Finnegan v. Detroit Free Press (£100), 44
* Kelly v. Sydney Telegraph (£100—$23), 62
* Lamarch v. Auckland Herald (£200), 67
* Law v. Auckland Herald (£100), 23
* Martin v. Evening Post (£47), second action (£100), 94
* O'Connell v. The Times (£500, 00), 55
* Palmer v. Lord Stanley (£200), 92, 72
* Peters v. Bradlaugh (£200), 26
* Pope Hennessy v. The Times (£200), 101, 103
* Price v. Sydney Telegraph (£200), 58, 62
* Richardson v. Melbourne Herald (£200), 94
* Robinson v. Nelson Mail (£100—$100), 103, 116
* Sydney Evening News v. Bulletin (£100, 00), 72
* Townsend v. Dublin Freeman's Journal (£500), 72

Lindsay Typefoundry, novelties, 109
Literature, 31, 39, 40, 50, 9, 38, 103, 114
Lithograph, a fine, 11
Lithographers' union, a, 13
Logotype printing, 21
Lougman, Mr. on the Press, 113
Lowest death of periodical literature, 54
Ludwig & Meyer, novelties, 11

MANHATTAN Foundry, novelties, 3
M. A. Advocate Examiner, 61
Marler, Luse & Co., novelties, 9, 57, 77
Margarine labels, 106
Matrimonial agent, a, 44
Mayoress, Gustave, novelties, 45, 108
MCMXXVIII, 104
Meeting, a, bogus, a, 13
Melbourne boom, the, 96, 113, 114
Metroo, a remarkable, 38
Middleton, the late Mr A. G., 109
Miller, Robert, novelties, 97
Minimum fonts, English and American, 89
Missoula, 15
Morton G., new specimen-book, 97, advt., 99
Mulcare & Holman, novelties, 57, 97

NAMES, Converging, 79
Notable advances, improvements in, 23
Never too late to mend, 15
New anti-satire processes, 27
New industry, a, roller skates, 56
News in advance, 18

NEW PAPERS— 40
Boohermag, 104
Catholic Times, 8, 10
Chronicle, (Normanton, Q.), 82
Colonial Brass and Military Bands Journal, 22
Dunve (London); Dawn (Sydney), 116
Echo, Parramatta, 7
El Sud-American (Buenos Aires), 116
Family Friend, 40
Fencherster Chronicle, 74
Hastings, 106
Watchman, 9, 10
Trade Protection Gazette, a, 21
Loud and Sea, 40
Little Moa Bulletin, 52
Monthly Review, 106
More Light, 103
N.Z. Musical Monthly, 8, 10, 32, 61
Phonic Gazette, 92
Reefton Guardian, 84
Woodend Star (Victoria), 84

OBITUARY—

Colossal.

Ansell, Harry, 63
Baldwin, J., 116
Bown, Mrs. R., 62
Brown, Professor M., 116
Cooke, W. L., 62
Dalley, Hon. W. B., 104
Dalton, Police-Sergt., 104
Down, L., 104
Easton, W. S., 107
Eckel, J., 116
Gelly, John, 104
Hockings, T. A., 106
Johnson, H. D. P., 105
Johnson, Mr. Justice, 53
Mackinnon, Laucan, 24, 26
Middleton, A. G., 116
Musgrave, Sir Anthony, 94
Nias, G., 106
Nicholls, Rev. Ch. H. S., 8
Payne, W., 62
Plante, E. D., 74
Potts, T. H., 62
Ramsay, A. S., 93
Reeves, R., 52
Savage, B. M., 72
Small, G., 104
Steinchen, John, 32
Tahourdin, % 8
Williams, T. S., 8

Inglis, R., 24
Inglis, W., 24
Johnston, Sir W., 26
Jolly, Pattison, 52
Lawson, Levy, 94
Levi, Professor Leon, 40
Littleton, H., 62
Magnay, F. A., 32
Nelson, W., 8
Pettey, G. W., 94
Pinotti, Ciro, 32
Pletsch, Oscar, 40
Porter, R., 116
Procter, Mrs. 52
Proctor, Professor B.A., 79, 84
Raees, Bishop A., 16
Rayner, G., 62
Ree, Rev. L. P., 62, 79
Rounds, Hon. S. P., 16
Rouleigle, G., 116
Scheyer, Rev. J. M., 104
Spicer, James, 24
Stevenson, H., 104
Toummin, G., 40
Voller, H., 32
Warren, S. D., 62
Zachert, Dr. J. H., 72

Obstere, the supply of, 55
Obstructing the (liquor) traffic, 55
Old Fern-leaves, 24
Old-time journalism, 56
Only strangers, 51
Open confessions, 21, 87
Our Exchanges, 7, 15, 16, 38, 37, 38, 61, 71
Our title-page, 113

PATRONISING Punch, 40
Patrician schoolsbooks, 105
Pen, an old Roman, 97
Petition, an extraordinary, 91, 103
Pictureque atlases, 29
Pleading for assistance, 99
Poeary—
Constant Reader, a, 6
Apology, an, 69
Printers' Lot, a, 69
Our real Fees, 73
Charm of Life, the, 94
They be Seven, 104
Poets, local, 21, 38
Poppelmam, H., novelties, 3, 11, 57, 63
Postage-stamps, new N.S.W. issue, 88
Prang, Mr. Louis, 91, on protection, 61
Press changes, discontinuances, appointments, 3, 15, 16, 23, 24, 25, 27, 28, 40, 45, 52, 53, 61, 71, 72, 74, 84, 91, 101
104, 116, 16
PRESS, the, IDEAL and REAL, 66
Pressing need, 23
Press-men's holidays, 29

POLITICAL NOTES—

Sparrow Cawd, the, 47, 57, 69
New Zealanders (?) in Sydney, 5, 13
Protection—poetical measles, 4
Quarrel Fish, 9, 9
Session, the, 79
Priest, a, on defaulting subscribers, 13
Princely gift, a, 71
Printer-foe, a, 69
Printing in state schools, 5
Printing, works on the history of, 11
Price-fights and the press, 29, 40, 51
Proctor, the late Professor, 79
Progressive Inventions in printing, 47
Prospectus note case, a, 15
Prophecy, an old, 104
Proprietor in trouble, a, 28, 38
Proposed long ears, 38
Protectionist caucus, a, 29, 51
Protectionist literature, poverty of, 35
Protection of local novels, 73
Protective duties, 4, 27, 63, 80, 99

TYPO.

29 December, 1886.

QUACK advertising nuisances, 55, 111
Queenland, disaffected party in, 90, 115
Quotations—A harmless accident—La dernie-
Jeneve—The unkindest cut—No news—Shark marked—Physiological fact
—The editor’s regret, 8
His thirteenth labor—The applé—No geo-
graphy—A circular letter—Making use of it—June and Jumto, 16
Not for reading—Crouded out—A director
—Sermons in season, 62

RECENT Specimens, 3, 11, 19, 34, 45, 57,
65, 77, 87, 97, 105 Recollections, 76
Read, novels, 57, 77
Refinements and Scarlet Plumes, 88
Reminiscences, journalistic, 85
Reporter’s experience, a, 16
Representative journalist, a, 10
Representative man, a, 3
Resources of New Zealand, 89
Letters superseded, 27
Richardson, Dr., libels on, 83, 89, 113
Rinks and reading-rooms, 47
Rose, E. P., new story by, 24; obituary notice
of, 79, 96

REVIEWS AND NOVELTIES—
American Art Painter, 15, 30, 101, 115
American Lithographer and Printer, 7, 15,
51, 61
American Magazine, 7, 15, 31
Australian books and editions, 31
Australian Journal, 39
Australasian Typographical Journal, 7
Baltimore Morning, 16
Bennett, J., 29, 63
B. and C. Printer and Stationer, 23
British Printer, 26
Burns, a minor poet, 39
Cheltenham Circular, 13, 115
Cassell’s Pictorial Atlas of Australasia, 5
Centennial Magazine, 114
Characters of the Goldfields, 31
Crown of Flowers, 31
Denominationalists, Mr Scotland on, 12, 39
Early History of New Zealand (Seifert), 89
Effective Advertiser, 101, 115
Employer Printer, 83
Emblems of Books, the, 46
Export Journal, 28, 31
First Aid in Accidents, 31
Gazetteers and Gazettes, 38
Great Pyramid Measures, 30
Hastings Gazette-Journal, 39
History of Printing Types, 30
History of the Old English Letter Found-
ries, 20
Indian Printer, 7, 15, 23, 39, 71, 88, 101,
115
International Good Templar, 31
International Specimen Exchange, 83
‘Jubilee Paper,’ Mr Colenso’s, 39, 69
Kinney’s Lyrics, 49
Knowledge on the Moors, 39
Law affecting Printers, 13
L’Impression, 7
L’Intermédiaire, 39, 61
Literary News, 15
Lithographers’ and Photographers’ Direc-
tory, 39
Maternal System, the, 39
Mr Macalister’s grievance, 88
National Printer and Publisher, 39, 115
New Zealand Musical Monthly, 5, 10, 32, 61, 101
Nick, 39, 71
Our Occasional, 39
Paper Pages, 39
Paper World, 15, 31, 115
Paper and Printing Trades Journal, 31, 51,
115
Paper and Press, 7, 15, 31, 39, 71, 83, 101,
115
Pictorial Atlas of Australasia, 47, 93
Press and Types, 39
Printers’ Register, 23, 51, 83, 115
Printers’ Register (St. Louis), 83
Printing Times, 23, 51, 83, 115
Religion and Science, the, 39, 49, 59
Religious Tract Society’s publications, 40
Report of Ballarat School of Mines, 39
Report on Dairy Factories, 89
Revista Tipográfica, 15, 31
Roundabout Papers, 33, 51, 88
Round’s Printer’s Cabinet, 71
Rusden’s Grooms, 49
Superior Printer, 15, 115
Solemn’s Circular, 15
Soltis’s Dictionary of the World’s Press, 43
Southern Cross Readers, 49, 81
Southern Printer’s Journal, 79
Stationery, 31, 101
Stone’s Orang and Southland Directory, 23
Story of a Star, 30
Sturla’s Almanac, 18
Talbingo for Botanists and Farmers, 31
Typographia Americana, 32, 51
Tregar’s Southern Parables, 49; Tregar
on ‘Polynesian Alphabet,’ 69
Transactions of N. Z. Institute, 39
Typographic Index, 61
Typographic Messenger, 15, 71
Typographie de Litho. Modèlées, 83
Waldenham & Toms, fine job-shop, 71
White Wings Waifs, 49
Why Priests should Wed, 21, 49
Wilson’s views of N. Z. cities, 47; colored
letterpress work, 52; Christmas cards,
71
Price-Lists and Catalogues
American Exporters, 51
Australian and South American, 51
Bailey Press Company, 108
Chaff, J., directory of booksellers, 51
Cranseil & Co., envelopes, 39
Cooke & Co., printers’ furnishers, 51, 103
Cuming A. J., roller composition, 93
Durable Printers Roller Co., 92
Frankel, H., Clarendon press publications, 81
Garland, W., electrotypes, 61
Gazette-pressed Company, stationery, 10
Goodall, C., & Sons, stationery, 31
Gordon & Getch, printers’ supplies, 93
Grew, E., programme cards, 51; borders
and blanks, 103
Helbing, Hugo, art works, 89
Indian and Eastern Importers Guide, 83
Krause, K., Leipzig, machinery, 38, 115
Levey F. H., printing inks, 61
Lott, Abbott, & Co., wire binders, 51
Marier, E. T., printing inks, 115
Mitchell G., printers’ broken, 31
Mrs. F. C. Sons, almanacs, etc., 103
Ruddiman, Johnston, & Co., school requi-
tities, 3
Randers, S. J. & Co., stationery, 31, 51
Schneck, W., 103
Shaldon’s Trade Journal, 83
Shattuck & Co., inks, 39
Waldenham & Co., stationery, 61; indexed
diaries, 115
Wong & Co., printers’ supplies, 61
Wise, B., type-casting machines, 61

Satan, voting for, 37
Sankey, A., novelties, 11, 97
Scheler & Giesecke, novelties, 34, 45, 77;
supplement showing new designs, to face
p. 72
Scraps and receipts, 18, 40
Scripture and old paper, 81; popular issue of
in Italy, 101

Second Milordship, The, 119
Shakespearean play, a newly-discovered, 102
Signs wanted, 112
Sixpence-halfpenny a thousand, 44
Statutes—suggested method of revision, 15
Stevenson, Blake & Co., novelties, 108
Strike, results of a, 78
Subsidy to law reports, 71
Successful journal, a, 36
Suggestions, 57, 78, 78
Supplements, our, 41, 116
Supply houses, organs of, 29
Swearing system in New Zealand, 89
Sydney airliner, a, 89
Systematic nick—the Millian nicking ma-
chine, 4

Tariff, the new, 47, 99
Telegram muddle, a serious, 104
Tendering, abuse of, 57
Tenders and deposits, 21
The Times and Parnell, 67, 89
Thistle, attracted by, 15
‘Totalizator,’ the, 89
Trade or professions? 77
Trade, state of, 26, 42, 54, 64, 74, 106
Trade unions and rats offices, 26

Trades Warnings—
A good dryer, 44
An improved graph, 44
Engraving with mercerised salts, 44
Liquefiable sealing-wax, 2
Moisture-proof gins, 44
Oil of olives to preserve paste, 2
Preserving printers’ inks, 2
Red copying ink, 14
Reproduction of designs, 43
To attach labels to metal, 44
To clean rubber blankets, 44
To transfer prints to glass, 44
Transferring engravings, 2
Transfers for zinc-etching, 47
Violet copying ink, 14
Washable paper, 2
Two strange decisions, 75
Two strings to the bow, 87
Typographers and Trade Journals, 36
Typefoundry, projected in England, 2
Types and their History, 50
Types, reduction in prices of, 4
Typographical Association items, 22, 24, 67;
—expenditure, 22, 112
Typo, press notices of, 15, 34, 46, 86, 97
Tyrolean lobster, variety of, 37

Unauthorized expenditure, 72
Union Typefoundry, novelties, 77, 97

Volapük, 27; death of the inventor of, 104
Vowel-sounds, mental effects of, 67
War-scarfs, foolish and costly, 48
Watchful newspaper, a, 23
Hydrography, etymology of, 97
Whitehead, J. H., a brave printers’ boy, 17
Whitman, a sonnet by, 7
Wire-binding, evils of, 99
Wisdom and Woe, 10
Wood, novelties, 6
Working under cost, 79, 86, 91
Wood or paper?—Louis Prang, 91

Zeese & Co., novelties, 100

Supplements.—Scheler & Giesecke’s large
ingold supplement faces p. 45. London and
Provincial Ink Company’s, end of volume.

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