

## COME TO STAY A YEAR.

THE PRINTERS' ART AS SHOWN IN CALENDARS.

The Work of Many Hands in "Progress" Collection—Bright Ideas in Colors and Design—The Individuality of English, American, and Canadian Work.

Every year the search for attractive and artistic designs for calendars and advertising novelties is carried on with greater vigor by the men and firms who take this method of keeping their business before the public. With the insurance companies calendars still hold first place and this year the number of pretty "daily reminders" has been larger than ever. The newspaper offices are always remembered by the firms who send them out, and this year *PROGRESS* has given them more attention than usual. One wall of the business department has been decorated with them, and visitors find it one of the attractions of the office. They do not object to "waiting awhile," although it is seldom necessary, for there is a great collection on the wall to look at and admire.

They see the work of printers, lithographers, and engravers in all parts of Canada, the United States and England, for many of the big English insurance companies send out their calendars from the head office.

In such a collection it would be impossible to make comparisons. What would strike one person as being the finest calendar in the lot would not find favor with another. They would differ on the colors, design, and a hundred other points, while one calendar might suit the fancy without their being able to give any reasons for it.

One of the most remarkable features of the collection is the easiness with which one can distinguish the English work from the American, and the Canadian from them both. The artists in each country seem to have ideas of their own as to color and design, and the difference is most pronounced.

The calendars of the English companies are, as a rule, printed in dull, heavy colors blended in an artistic manner, and appear as solid and matter-of-fact as the great monied institutions that send them out. As a rule they are not so handy for office purposes as those sent out by the American and Canadian concerns, the leaflets apparently being a minor consideration.

The calendars sent out by the American companies are as characteristic of the country as those of the English concerns. With them light, gaudy colors find most favor, bright red getting more or less prominence with them all. The Canadian work is also in this line, but has an individuality that a critical observer would notice at first sight.

Caleendars that depend upon the work of the printer for attention are not so numerous of late years, the lithographing companies now coming in for the major portion of this class of work. Nevertheless the printed calendar always finds hosts of admirers. Of all those in *PROGRESS*' collection, none receives more attention than the one sent out from the St. John *Globe* office. The coloring is both harmonious and attractive, while the design, in which a view of St. John is shown without being given a prominence that spoils the effect of the fine rule work, will compare with the best work of the lithographers.

McMillan's calendar has always been sought after by business houses and is never discarded till the year is out. The large, attractive leaflets make it invaluable in an office, while the card is always printed in light, rich colors that make it harmonize with the best fitted out business places in town. The design in McMillan's has not been changed this year. New colors have been introduced, but whether they are an improvement on those of last year is a question.

Manchester, Robertson & Allison sent out a large view of the city this year, the work of the Toronto lithograph company, but it can hardly be said that the workmen did justice to the enterprise of the firm, as the impression of the city one gets from it is not as favorable as that received by people who sail up the harbor for the first time.

W. C. Pitfield & Co. have taken the colored lithograph into their favor this year, and on each side of a pretty lake scene leaflets for the year make it useful as well as attractive.

Another attractive lithograph, a picture of domestic life that one can look at for some time and still find something new, was received from L. Higgins & Co., of Moncton, but the calendar part of it is almost too small to be serviceable.

It would be almost impossible to enumerate all the calendars in the collection, or speak of the many ideas that artists have sought with more or less success, to convey; but for all that, although one perhaps could not find as much to interest him as he might during a visit to the Owens' art gallery, he can spend some time in catching the ideas of clever artists. For instance in the commanding presence of the Marquis of Salisbury, as seen on a lithograph sent out by J. M. Humphrey & Co., one finds much to contemplate and admire, while a picture of a street Arab with a characteristic expression on his face, received from the same firm, reminds of another portion of humanity that is at all times interesting. Again we have the contribution of Daniel & Boyd, a street scene in Trafalgar square, in which a policeman, sandwich man and children of the streets are grouped together in a way that would perhaps be more familiar to Londoners, but nevertheless is full of interest to us.

Then again groups of merry little children look out from calendars and announcements on all sides, in a way that never fails to challenge attention; the dumb animals claim their share of attention; and again we are brought face to face with shields, crests and trade marks of the more matter-of-fact concerns. In this latter class one cannot fail to admire the originality of design and excellent execution of a calendar turned out by the Maritime lithograph company for Thos. A. Temple, in which the different lines of insurance he represents are brought out with good effect. It is simply a "black and white," but it compares favorably with any of the "foreign" work in the collection.

Politicians, statesmen and the imposing homes of wealthy companies all find a place among the calendars and announcements, some of them the work of artists. All go to make up a collection that has been worth the time spent in finding them a place on the wall.

Caleendars received: From Manchester, Robertson & Allison, W. C. Pitfield & Co., Union Assurance Society, per J. E. E. Dickson; Caligraph, per A. P. Tippet; North American Marine and Quebec per Thos. A. Temple; Queen and North American Fire, per C. E. L. Jarvis; Eastern of Canada, per J. M. Robinson; J. & A. McMillan, Daniel & Boyd; Phoenix of London, per Hall & Fairweather; Guardian, per Weldon & McLean; Commercial Union, per A. C. Fairweather; O. H. Warwick; P. S. McNutt & Co., Provident Savings, per A. McBeth; London & Lancashire, per Geo. E. Fairweather; Lancashire and Scottish Union and National, per J. M. & C. W. H. Grant; J. M. Humphrey & Co.; North, British & Mercantile, per D. R. Jack; Imperial, per E. L. Whitaker; L. Higgins & Co., Moncton; Malto Perfectionist Porter; Phoenix of Hartford, per Knowlton & Gilchrist; St. John *Globe*; Travelers, per T. B. Robinson; Western, R. W. W. Frink; Jena, Geo. E. Fairweather; Marigold Printing Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Carter's Ink, per J. & A. McMillan; Welsh, Hunter & Hamilton, Geo. H. McKay.

## ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Don't Worry—Do Things Systematically—Rest Frequently.

Do not, while sitting or lying, allow your mind to plan what work you will do next, how you will do it, how soon you will be sufficiently rested to get up, but simply rest and grow heavy. Let your imagination help, and "play," like a child, that you are a mountain or something else which occurs to you.

The greatest rest comes from freedom of mind. We can keep our minds free if we will but learn how. Let them take up one thing at a time, and be content.

Nothing is more sure to be slow poison to the system of American women, with their consciences and their nerves, than the game of "laps and slams." When you stir cake, do nothing else: when you bake it, rest if you need it. Do not stand around wasting good muscle and nerve "waiting."

Plan your work in your brain; then let your brain rest, and it will be again ready for work when your body is tired and its work is done.

Cultivated women do not work with the same good results physically as peasant women, for the latter work with their minds free from all thoughts but of their work, while the former work wishing often they were anywhere but where they are: or if not this, still their minds are working in many different lines of thought.

When you find you are not taking things one at a time and simply, and therefore there is confusion and fatigue, stop short! Take ten minutes' rest, lie down with thought of your weight only and you will be astonished at the results. Everything will clear and you will start fresh as if after a good sleep. The day that is most full of pressing care is the day when you cannot afford not to take at least one such rest.

To prevent this confusion, cut off each duty from its successor; begin anew with each task and get in a deep, slow breath before each change of work.

These are the surest prolong the lives of all our faithful housekeepers, and a set of fresher faced old ladies will grandmother the next generation.—*Philadelphia Times*.

## Naming the Baby.

A Hindoo baby is named when it is twelve days old, and usually by the mother. Sometimes the father wishes for another name than that chosen by the mother. In that case the names are written on separate slips of paper and a lamp placed over each. The name over which the lamp burns brightest is given to the child. Egyptian parents choose a name for their baby by lighting three wax candles; to each of these they give a name, one of the three always belonging to some dignified personage. The candle that burns the longest bestows the name upon the baby.

The Mohammedans write desirable names on slips of paper and place them in the Koran. The name upon the slip first drawn out is given to the child.

The Chinese give their boy babies a name in addition to their surname, and they must call themselves by these names until they are 20 years old. At that age the father gives his son a new name, usually characteristic. They care so little for girl babies that they do not give them a name, but just call them No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, according to their birth. Boys are thought so much more of than girls that if you ask a Chinese father who has both a boy and a girl how many children he has, he will always reply, "only one child and a girl."

German parents sometimes change the name of their baby if it is ill, and the Japanese are said to change the name of a child four times.

## Origin of Tariff.

At the southern point of Spain, and running out into the Strait of Gibraltar is a promontory which, from its position, is remarkably adapted for commanding the entrance to the Mediterranean and watching the entrance and exit of all ships. A fortress stands upon the promontory, called now, as it was also called in the Moorish domination, "Tarifa." It was the custom of the Moors to watch all merchant ships going into or coming out of the midland sea, and issue from this stronghold to levy duties, according to a fixed scale, on all merchandise passing in and out. This was called, from the place where it was levied, "tariff." Tariff is a list or table of duties to be paid on goods exported or imported, whether such duties are imposed by the government of a country, or agreed on by the princes or governments of two countries holding commerce with each other.

## The Pope's Beverages.

The Pope's health is reported to be much improved since he has commenced to drink goat's milk—a him for the weak as well as for faithful. The animal is chained on a plot of grass in the garden of the Vatican. In addition to this milk His Holiness drinks much beef tea. This is the only beverage served to the Cardinals who may be working with him. At dinner two glasses of claret, the produce of a little vineyard attached to the convent of St. Ann, in the Medoc, whose barrel of wine is annually forwarded to the Vatican—not that the cellars of the latter are empty. They are filled with presents of the choicest wines from all parts of the world, and, so deeply are the hogsheads and bottles cobwebbed that it would require an archaeologist to discover their age.—*Pittsburg Press*.

## WOLFF'S FIRST ARTICLE.

How the Great Parisian Critic Cajoled the "Figaro."

The story of the late M. Albert Wolff's first contribution to the Paris *Figaro* would form an interesting addition to any new collection of "The Struggles of Authors." The article was in unsolicited and Wolff, who was horribly poor, watched hungrily for its appearance.

At length it was published and the gratified journalist walked down to the office to claim the \$20 (100 francs) which he had been told was the regular remuneration for articles of the description he had written. To his dismay the clerk handed him \$7.56 (37f. 80c.). Wolff expostulated with the cashier and then lost his temper. Forgetting his empty pockets, he declared that he would rather make Villermessant—the famous editor of the *Figaro*—a present of his article than to accept so paltry a sum. On returning to his lodgings, however, he thought better of his resolution.

He had nothing to eat, no money and little credit, and it was obviously to his advantage to put his pride in his pocket. Accordingly he sat down and wrote as follows to the publisher of the *Figaro*:

SIR—I have just been informed that an impostor has presented himself at your office and applied for the money due to me for my article (37f. 80c.). Of course he thought the remuneration would be 100f. I do not care myself how large or small the honorarium is, for I lay greater stress upon the fact that my article was considered worthy of publication in your journal. That knowledge is more precious to me than all the treasure of the world.

A few days later he received a check for a hundred francs, accompanied by a letter from the great Villermessant himself, stating that 37f. 80c. were in payment for the literary contribution, while the balance was for the ingenious letter he had written. This story has the merit of being authentic, for M. Wolff himself tells it.

## Catholic Church Statistics.

There are at present 59 cardinals of the Catholic church, including 6 cardinal bishops, 47 priests, and 7 deacons, all of whom, except 3 cardinal priests and 7 deacons are patriarchs, archbishops or bishops.

Of these 59 cardinals 34 are Italians, 7 Austrian, German or Polish, 5 French, 4 British subjects, 4 Spanish, 2 Portuguese, 1 of the United States, 1 Belgian and 1 Swiss.

The four British subjects in the Sacred College are Edward Howard, Cardinal Bishop of Frascati, and Henry Edward Manning (Archbishop of Westminster), Patrick Francis Moran (Archbishop of Sydney), and Elzear Alexander Taschereau (Archbishop of Quebec), who are cardinal priests.

In the Catholic church there are 10 patriarchates, with 13 patriarchal sees, 8 of the Latin rite and 5 of the Oriental rite; 184 archiepiscopal sees, 167 Latin and 17 Oriental; 700 episcopal sees, 705 Latin and 55 Oriental.

Besides these 957 residential sees there are others called titular, for the most part assigned to archbishops and bishops governing apostolic delegations, vicariates or prefectures or to the office of coadjutor, auxiliary or administrator.

There are 7 delegations, 117 vicariates and 41 prefectures apostolic.

The total of patriarchs, archbishops and bishops on January 1, 1891, was 1,222.—*St. James' Gazette*.

## Melissa Garments for Ladies.

The Melissa Manufacturing Co. have received many letters from all parts of the Dominion, asking if they intend manufacturing MELISSA CLOAKS for LADIES, or if Melissa Cloth can be procured for that purpose.

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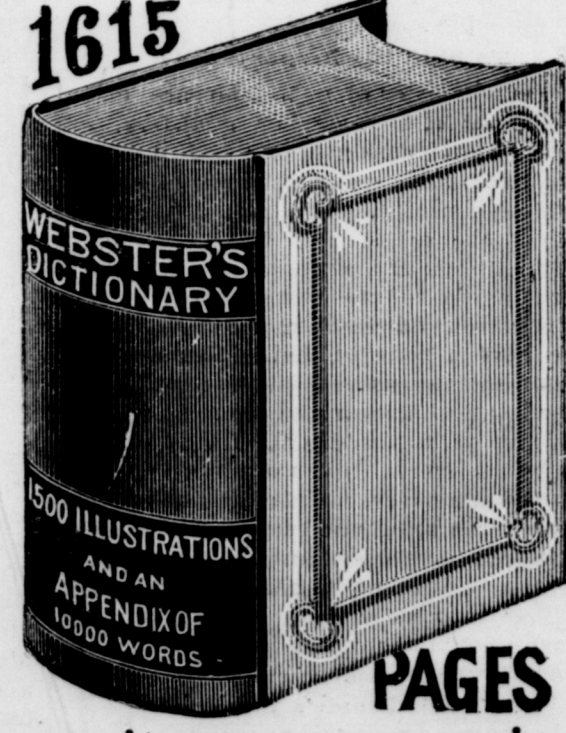
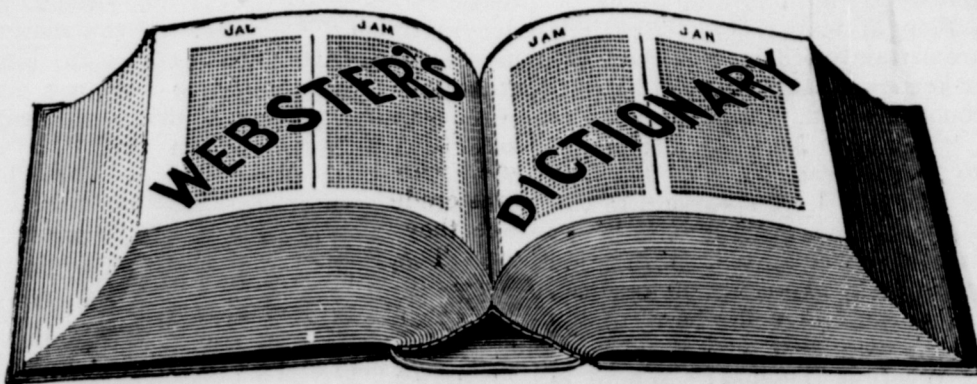
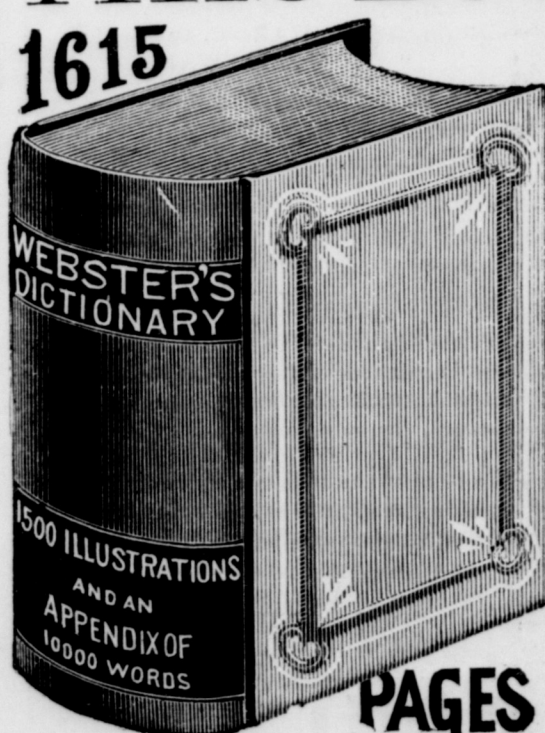
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