



Printshop of the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa.

An Indian Printshop

Probably no printing concern in the country has encountered greater obstacles and accomplished better results than the Indian Industrial School printshop at Carlisle, Pa. The industrial school was established in 1879 for the purpose of civilizing the Indians. The printshop was started at the same time as one of many departments, but it was on a most insignificant scale, the entire equipment consisting of a small hand press and few fonts of type.

Progress of any kind was painfully slow at the beginning, for the inmates had to be taught not only typesetting, but the duties of civilization as well. Today the printshop is comparatively well equipped with two job presses, one cylinder, paper cutter, etc., and a fair assortment of type. The work turned out is entirely for the use of the school and consists principally of programs of different events, report cards and stationery for the various departments. The weekly newspaper, *The Red Man and Helper*, is printed here and shows care in composition and press work.

The printshop is under the guidance of Miss M. Burgess, who has been there since the beginning. It is safe to say that no printer in the country has overcome greater difficulties. Not only has there always been a lack of equipment to work with, but Miss Burgess has been obliged to teach her employees correct spelling and punctuation, as well as the first principles of printing.

She has encountered a curious drawback not found elsewhere. All her workmen are apprentices and her force practically remains so all the time, for students are dropping out after graduating from the school and new pupils are constantly arriving. It is said that one beginner soon makes a junkshop of a printing office, and the printer can readily understand what it means to have a lot of apprentices in a place.

It must be said, however, that the Indian readily becomes a good workman; he is anxious to better himself and quick to learn. After a period of from three months to two years under the instructions of Miss Burgess, the Indian boys became fairly skilful in setting type, and it is on record that one of her pupils is employed in a neighboring city at a good salary and another is foreman of a first-class shop in a large town.

The Indian Industrial School is maintained by congressional appropriation and by friends of the Red Men. The printing department has been obliged to depend mainly on contributions; a plea is extended to master printers throughout the country to send their discarded type, mitering machines, lead cutters, etc., to Miss Burgess, who will make excellent use of all material sent to her. At Carlisle, Pa., a great work is going on—the

Indian is educated and taught to be a useful citizen of the world. The school should furnish a supply of good apprentices for printers everywhere.



A Readable Circular

The illustration shown herewith is from a circular recently sent out by the Unitype Company, makers of the Simplex Typesetting Machine. The title is "A Friendly Visit on Publication Day," and the merits of the Simplex are convincingly set forth in its pages.

General Manager Herbert L. Baker, of the Unitype Company, reports that the business of the company has



never been so prosperous as it is at present, the increase during the past year being especially marked. The company has concentrated its factories in Manchester, Conn., New Bedford, Mass., and New York City, in a building at 148 to 156 Sands Street, Brooklyn, near the Brooklyn end of the Bridge. The new building contains about sixty thousand square feet of floor space, and will give room for facilities to fill orders for the Simplex more promptly. With its enlarged facilities the company hopes to be in a position to handle its increased business more satisfactorily.