daily London newspapers as at present; but their average size was much smaller than those now published. The number of each paper printed was less than at present; and the later news was much more incompletely given. The mechanical difficulties of printing a large number within a limited time required to be overcome by arrangements which involved considerable expense; and thus less capital was left to be expended upon that branch of the outlay by which the excellence of a newspaper is mainly determined—namely, the novelty, the completeness, and the accuracy of its intelligence. Let us take, for example, the *Times* newspaper for some years prior to 1814, when it began to be printed by machinery. When that paper was originally established, somewhere about forty years ago, the present system of reporting speeches in Parliament on the same night that they were spoken was scarcely ever attempted. A few lines mentioning the subject of the debate, and the names of the principal speakers were sometimes given: but anything like a sketch of the general debate, or a report of any remarkable speech, was deferred to a future day, if it were published at all. Mr. Woodfall afterwards introduced an improved system of reporting; but the sale of the newspapers must have been necessarily limited by the mechanical difficulties of their production. A newspaper, being made up of many distinct articles, does not require, as a book does, that the whole of the types of which it is composed should be set up before one side of it is printed off. The outer side of a daily paper, which ordinarily consists of advertisements, communications, and paragraphs of a minor importance, may be printed off some hours before the inner side, which contains the later news, is ready to be printed. Such an arrangement of course would prevent the whole paper being filled with the latest news, as is now frequently the case; and thus all the papers printed before the invention of the machine will be found to be constructed with reference to this principle of having one half printed long before the other half was ready to be printed. But let us see how that half, which contained the last intelligence, was brought out previously to 1814. If we refer to such

a paper containing a report of any great parliamentary debate, we shall find the speeches generally given of a length not proportioned to their importance, but to the time of the evening in which they were delivered. Those reporters to whose share the earliest speeches fell, gave them fully, because there was time for printing them; and this fulness left little space for the more important speeches which at that period generally closed the debate. The quality of reporting was therefore injured by the brevity required for all speeches delivered after midnight. Without this sacrifice the paper could not have been published at all on the day whose date it bore, and even with this sacrifice, the difficulty of meeting the demand was excessive. The only mode in which it could be met, was by setting up a portion of the paper in duplicate — that is, setting up two sets of types, so that the two presses might be engaged in printing it off at the same time. Sometimes in large papers such as the *Times*, a page only was worked at one press, to enable the pressman to proceed with great speed. If the House of Commons now sits until four o'clock, and the *Times* or the other dailies

TYPE CASTING.

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