The largest and oldest-established firm in Dublin is that of Messrs. Galwey & Co., trading as Galwey & Co., whose works are in Eustace-street.

This large business concern was founded in 1796 by Mr. Edward Galwey, a native of Mitchelstown, county Cork, in Fishamble-street, within a few yards of the concert hall where Handel gave his first performance of the Messiah, now converted into a luxuriously furnished and commodious theatre. In those days, Fishamble-street was one of the principal business streets of the city, and the place where the most eminent silk mercers of the city carried on their trade. Arthur Francis Galwey, the present senior partner, was born in Fishamble-street on April 28th, 1828, and was the youngest of a family of ten.

On the death of the father, the business was carried on for some years by his son Robert, in Capel-street and Strand-street, until, owing to the large increase of trade, it was removed some fifty years ago to No. 22 Eustace-street, when Arthur Francis Galwey was brought into it, and eventually assumed the control. Under his skilful direction of affairs, a further increase of accommodation became necessary, and additional buildings were erected in the rear. These not being found large enough, after some time a vacant building was found in the same street, formerly a church belonging to the Unitarian community, but afterwards let as stores to a wine and spirit merchant; this was taken on a long lease, and after about £1,000 had been spent in improvements and alterations, and modern machinery laid down, this building was occupied and now forms the large binding department.
It consists of three floors, each having an area of 3,850 square feet, with large avenues of vaults beneath the ground for stores. Most of the modern machinery for bookbinding purposes may be found in these spacious premises, which are lighted by ninety-four incandescent electric lamps, supplied by a "Scott" dynamo constructed by a Norwich firm, which is driven by a fifteen horse-power gas engine.

Mr. Galwey, senior, although now in his sixty-fifth year, still actively superintends the execution of all orders, even to the most minute details, assisted by his son Arthur Edward, a young man of twenty-five years, who has been a member of the firm for the last four years, and an efficient staff.

from one fact alone. The flour-milling trade has been almost ruined by American competition; Mr. Galwey can remember when almost every village in Ireland had its own mill in operation—often more than one—grinding the local farmers' corn, but most of these mills are now in a ruined and derelict state. This in itself would naturally have impeded the development of many home industries, but to it must be added many other contributory causes for the stagnation of trade that has been apparent for a long time past. Fortunately, however, according to Mr. Galwey's experience, bookbinding has held its own better than might have been expected. Trade unionism is a strong element in Ireland, and particularly in Dublin,

The work is mostly letterpress publishers' bindings, from the plainest educational series to better-class books in morocco extra, calf, Russia, and other superior styles, and includes large shipping orders for the colonies. Besides these, large numbers of fancy and extra presentation address cases and albums are turned out, of which we have selected two for reproduction, illustrating the character of the work in this large Irish factory.

Mr. Galwey's views upon the condition of Irish trade are that Ireland is holding her own in manufactures in many departments—bookbinding for instance—fairly well, taking into consideration the distance from England and Scotland, and the general depressed state of the country. How far the present condition of affairs must affect internal trade may be judged and has been very successful in preventing the introduction of female labour to the displacement of men, perhaps more successful there than in any other place, except London.

We are pleased to congratulate Messrs. Galwey upon their fine workshops, and upon their staff of workpeople, averaging about 155, and hope that this old establishment may have many more years of life and prosperity before it.

The Parisian publishers have come to an arrangement with the retail publishers to put an end to the system of discount on the retail sale of books, except in the case of publishers of military works, where they ignore the trade retailer altogether and sell direct to the officers in the army.