288

Pica of

THE PRINTER'S MISCELLANY.

results can	be best	shown	by another compari-
Present	t Scale.	,	Protosed Scale

equals two line	s Pica equals two lines
Nonpareil.	of Nonpareil, three
	lines of Excelsior,
·	Brevier and Dia-
	mond, Bourgeois and
	Excelsior.

Small Pica equals two	Small Pica equals two
lines of Agate.	lines of Pearl.

Long Primer equals two lines of Pearl. Long Primer equals two lines of Brilliant.

Bourgeois equals two lines of Diamond. Bourgeois equals two lines of Excelsior.

Three lines of Brevier equal two lines of Pica, of Pica.

Minion and Brilliant cannot be combined so as to form other bodies. difference of the bodies. difference of the bodies.

I venture the remark, that there are not a dozen offices in America supplied with roman faces in all the bodies of the present scale, nor is there any probability that the rule would not hold good if type were cast according to the proposed scale, but the advantage in the latter would be a selection of such bodies as would admit of easier combinations than are now possible.

In the existing scale, as before remarked, the point at which all bodies unite is too remote for practical utility, nor can another body be formed by doubling or combining Minion and Brilliant. So, in the proposed scale, the latter objection applies to Minion, Agate, and Ruby, but they have the redeeming feature of uniting at 6 ems Pica.

Aside from this, the proposed scale would render comparatively easy complicated calculations, such as determining the number of pages a work in pica, with 4-to-pica leads, octavo, will make in brevier, with 6-to-pica leads, duodecimo, etc.

Leaving the proposed scale to the consideration of those most interested, I return to things as they exist, and present

Showing the relations of depths of bodies,									es.
1	S. P.	1. Pr.	Bour.	Brev.	Mh.	Nonp.	Agnto	Pearl.	Dla.
=	130	178	112	11	178	2	2105	228	23
	1=	1 71 8 20	1,30	111	1700	127	2	2715	2123
		l=	1-1-3-7	133	1 207	183	1798	2	2707
	·		1=	177	138	177	134	1438	2
				1=	14	13	144	173	18
					1=	143	1 1 17	1484	138
]=	150	138	14
							1=	1520	14
								1=	1 43

TABLE I.

The arrangement in the above table is so simple and easy of solution that it is not considered necessary to enter into a detailed explanation of its workings. Suffice to say, that I em pica equals, etc.

TABLE L,

Showing the relations of widths of faces.

			_						
Pica.	s. P.	L. P.	Bour.	Brev.	Min	Nonp.	Agrato	Pearl	DIA
1=	1,1,3	17	17	17	111	11	2	21	3
	1=	1 ₁₂	175	138	1103	1-3	1}}	123	243
		1=	138	17	135	$1\frac{2}{7}$	14	123	2‡
			1=	13	133	1}	13	135	21
				l =	177	170	13	139	2]
					1=	1 1/2	13	1 1 2 8	212
						1=	11	14	2
]==	110	13
								1=	1

This table, as will be seen at the first glance, determines the number of lines or fractional part thereof, a given type will make in another size, thus: The space required for I line of pica will admit, etc.

Numerous experiments have been suggested by my investigations of this subject, and among them, that of measuring by square inches. While this method would prove rather cumbross to the printer in the mere ascertainment of the