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Dominion Printer.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

Volume 3.

MONTREAL, JANUARY, 1877.

No. 1.

Printed and Published by the
Dominion Type-Founding Company,
Nos. 13-17 Cheminville Street,
Montreal.

P. A. Crossly, Editor.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING CO., (LIMITED.)

Incorporated under the Joint Stock Companies' Letters
Patent Act, 1869.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

ALEX. MURRAY, President.

RICHARD WHITE, Vice-President.

HON. SENATOR RYAN, W. J. MACDONELL,

ALEX. BUNTIN, C. T. PALSGRAVE,

D. J. REES, JAMES SIMPSON.

JOHN WHYTE,

Managing Director.

OUR TORONTO BRANCH

Is at No. 54 Colborne Street, and is in charge of
Mr. Robert Hall and Mr. W. H. Lovell.

THE JOHNSON FOUNDRY.

It has been the boast of a rival house in Toronto for the past few years, that it had the sole agency of the Johnson Type Foundry. We have much pleasure in informing the trade throughout the Dominion that it can do so no longer: as the following letter will show:—

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27, 1876.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING Co.,
Montreal, Canada.

DEAR SIRS,—We have your favor of the 23rd ult. Our special arrangement with Miller & Richard has been annulled and we are prepared to fill your orders. Looking for a pleasant and mutually satisfactory intercourse,

We are,
Very truly yours,

MACKELLAR, SMITHS & JORDAN.

We keep a full line of the productions of this celebrated foundry on our shelves here and in Toronto. Promptness in filling orders, and complete satisfaction guaranteed.

OUR TYPE.

We have an aversion to revert to a subject often, which necessitates a reference to our productions in comparison with those of other manufacturers, but printers, at times, through not appreciating the subject sufficiently, are cajoled into a purchase of type by the euphonious title of *Extra Hard Metal*. A sketch of the manufacture of type metal will show that, in asserting the superiority of *extra toughness* over *extra hardness*, we have more than mere business

pulling on our side, and what we state is in accordance with both the laws of chemistry and common sense. Type metal, as manufactured by us, is an alloy composed of antimony, copper, tin, and lead, which elements, in certain combinations, proves the most durable metal made. As a metal in itself, antimony has but little resisting power, and as it exceeds its due proportion, as is the boast of English and Scotch foundries, the alloy is in the same degree brittle. Copper, the element of toughness, imparts that quality essential to the wear of the letter, and tin, acting as a flux, unites all in one grand amalgam. Our foundry has made great strides in progress since our company became proprietors, and no expense has been spared in sharing the advantages derived from the latest improvements in type machinery. The truth, squareness, and durability of our type is such that we have no hesitation in inviting comparison by printers when deciding on the relative values of our productions with other foundries. Type-founding demands care, attention and experience, and the number of offices fitted out of late with our type is a gratifying as well as practical proof of our success in this respect.

BANNER BORDER.

Messrs. James Connors' Sons, New York, have just produced something new and unique in the border line, viz: Banner Border. For a large variety of work it will prove especially useful, being always neat and generally appropriate. The characters are not very numerous, and the combinations comparatively simple, so that but little time is necessary to complete a design.

REDUCTION.

Manufacturers of printing material having reduced the price of their productions, we are prepared to furnish to our customers all articles at manufacturers' prices. In this issue of the *Printer* we publish a list of printing material, with reduced price-list.

LABOR-SAVING BRASS RULE.

With unsurpassed facilities at our command for the manufacture of brass rule and a regular standard to work from, we are enabled to furnish it in any design that will be of advantage to the printer who desires to produce good work. A font of our labor-saving brass rule is cut in pieces from one to thirty-six pica ems in length, with mitres sufficient for six pages. It will be found invaluable in job offices, and being a standard article, when extra rule is required, it can be furnished immediately, thereby saving the necessity of substituting different rule in case of hurried work.

JOHNSON'S INKS.

At the Centennial Exhibition, the well-known house of Chas. Fencu Johnson & Co., displayed specimens of ink of all colors in a very handsome and spacious case, accompanied with a plenteous proof of triumphant success in a multitude of beautiful illuminated cards blooming in gay and dainty tints, while the merit of the more sombre manufacture was shown in the handsome pages of the Illustrated Exhibition Catalogue. We are sole agents in the Dominion for Johnson.

OUR SUPPLEMENT.

Some very useful and attractive series are shown in the supplement which we enclose in this number of the *Printer*.

TO THE TRADE.

We would respectfully inform the craft that we are prepared to supply all and every article connected with the business from foundries and other manufactories besides our own, at makers' prices.

Parties desiring to purchase material will find it of advantage to order through us, thus saving time and trouble.

WESTERN PRINTERS

Will find it much more expeditious to order direct from our Western Branch, 54 Colborne Street, Toronto, where a complete stock, from a bodkin to a printing press, and printers' requisites generally, are constantly on hand.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTING.

We recently received some very beautiful specimens of printing from

Messrs. Louis Perrault & Co., Montreal, (awarded a first prize at the Centennial for fine printing); The *Times* Printing Co., Hamilton, (Geo. M. Bagwell, Superintendent); Ennis & Stirton, Book and Job Printers, Hamilton; and

J. B. Traves, proprietor of the *Port Hope Times*.

The Commercial card of Messrs. Perrault, New Year's Address of the *Times* Printing Co., Calendar (in five colors) of Messrs. Ennis & Stirton, and Business card of Mr. Traves, show ingenuity and finished workmanship. It is pleasing to note the perfection, as in the above cases, to which some of our printing houses in Canada are bringing the "Art Preservative." It is exceedingly creditable to them, and their example should be emulated by the craft in general. Printers who take pride in producing good work must prosper.

The Montreal *Star* appears in a new dress of Brevier and Agate, which we specially manufactured for it.

A LITTLE SONG.

BY EUGENE H. MUNDAY.

A little song for me!

Ah, lady I were my heart as light
As in youth's prime, and thou as bright
As now!
Doubt not I should essay
(But pathless now the way!)
A Springtide crown to bring,
And fittingly to sing
A song for thee,

A little song for me!

The fair soft hand that pressed
The stranger's fevered brow,
That held the draught to quivering lips,
Shall it crave favor now?
Nay! Then my pulses ring,
And all my nature sang—
As now—
A song for thee.

A little song for me!

Ah, naught to give or ask!
We walk a parted way—
Each has a separate task.
'Tis well, perchance. Yet—
That you are pleased I bring
My Autumn leaves,—and sing,
As best I may,
A little song for thee.

CHRISTMAS, 1876.

On Christmas eve the employees in our foundry were called together by Mr. John Whyte, Managing Director, and addressed as follows:

MR. SUPERINTENDENT AND EMPLOYEES

OF THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING CO.:

After the lapse of a year, we are again spared to meet at the return of this festive season, and exchange with one another the usual kind compliments of the New Year. What adds more especially to the pleasure and satisfaction on the present occasion, is the circumstance of our having braved an exceptional year of commercial depression, and that we once more assemble here in about equal numbers as in 1875. It is with no boasting on my part, (when I recall the absence of any practical preparation which I had for the office when the Managing Directorship of the Foundry was pressed on me,) that I now state, and you are judges of the fact, that I have succeeded in becoming well acquainted with the working of the various branches of the foundry, so much so, that, with your assistance, our united labours have been productive of credit and profit to the Company. I would also mention that in our business transactions, our financial losses during the past year were so trifling that it is useless to mention them—a very cheering state of affairs you will admit.

I am very sanguine, from the reports fyled with me, of the recent Eastern and Western trips of Mr. Crossby and Mr. Lovell, our two travellers, that our business will largely increase during the coming year, so much so as undoubtedly to employ us fully up to our present capacity of manufacturing. The prospect of such encouragement ought to influence each and all of us to strive to cultivate and secure the undivided favors of those who do now, and others who will in the future, patronize us, and by promptness and accuracy in filling orders, and sending out material in finish and quality equal with either English or American production, place our Foundry in a position second to none on the continent.

The only incident I regret to review in the past, is the melancholy bereavement our worthy President has recently suffered in the death of an affectionate wife. His kind and sensitive nature under such a blow has so prostrated him, that we have been deprived of his occasional visits to the foundry, and

of his counsel when required; but I trust he will soon again be restored to his usual health, when we will have the pleasure of his renewed visits, and the assistance of his valuable and practical experience. I feel sure he has the sympathy and good wishes of every one of you.

And now fellow-workers, as a slight reward and appreciation of your good and exemplary conduct during the year now drawing to a close, I present you with a Christmas cheer; that you may have the assurance that others are mindful of your little enjoyments and moderate comforts on merry Christmas and New Year's day. I now wish you all **MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE SEASON.**

Mr. Henry Deverill, Superintendent, on behalf of the workmen, and Mr. P. A. Crossby, on behalf of the officers, responded, assuring Mr. Whyte of the high esteem in which he was held by all under his charge, and remarking on the success which had attended the foundry since he undertook the management.

Each employee was then presented with a fine turkey and a sum of money, the girls receiving, in addition, a bag of sweetmeats. All afterwards retired to the eating room where a very pleasant afternoon was passed.

THE PAPER TRADE.

Addressing a crowded audience in the Corn Exchange, Maidstone, Eng., recently, on his experience as one of the judges representing Great Britain at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, Sir Sydney Waterlow said there were at the present time, in the United States, 812 paper mills, running 989 machines, manufacturing 350,000,000 lbs. of paper per annum. In the United Kingdom there were 274 mills, running 420 machines, and manufacturing 350,000,000 lbs. of paper per annum. That gave a larger proportionate production to England. But it was to be noted that while the imports of paper into America had been reduced almost to nothing, the exports from that country had greatly increased, and he had, since his return to England, seen a statement that the leading American manufacturers intended to combine and flood the English and European markets, even at unremunerative prices. The statement contained the names of the firms, and he had no doubt it was authentic. But he had not much fear for the English manufacture, as the best specimens of paper which he examined, as one of the judges at the Philadelphia Exhibition, were not equal to many of the specimens he had seen manufactured in the neighbourhood of Maidstone.

OLD TYPE.

Nearly every mail brings us one or more letters with the inquiry, "What do you pay for old type?" As we keep the price before the fraternity in every issue of THE PRINTER, the inquiry begins to sound a little like the old question to the ticket agent "When does this train go out?" But its all right brethren, so long as you send in the old type. It shows that there is a little disposition to trade or barter if times are fearfully dull. Throw off your old clothes and put on some new ones. There are plenty of old suits all over this country that won't stand patching much more, and we are ready to furnish the new suits and take the old for all they are worth.

TYPE-SETTING MACHINES.

One of the most interesting exhibits at the Centennial was the Westcott type casting and setting machine. This not only sets type, but casts it also; the type being called into existence and placed in its required position simply by depressing a key. There are ninety-six keys, arranged somewhat after the fashion of the keys of Hattersley's composing machine, but rather closer together. They form eight rows of twelve each, and labelled with the letters, points, or other sign they produce, when depressed. When the operator touches a key, little iron fingers seize the matrix to which it corresponds, and drag it up to the mould which is in connection with the melting-pot, whence, by means of the piston ordinarily used in type casting machines, a jet of molten metal is squirted into it. The matrix is then taken back again to its resting-place, and the type which has been formed is thrust into a die, where it attains a perfect shape, and is then deposited in the composing stick. When a line is completed all but three ems, a bell rings, and the compositor thus has time to adjust the remainder. The line has to be justified by hand, however, and the speed of the machine is not very great. No distribution is necessary, as the type is thrown into the melting-pot.

Mr. George Drummond, of Ottawa, exhibited a type composer, which was said to be capable of setting 12,000 to 15,000 per hour. He did not, however, show his machine in operation.

PAPER FEEDER.

Among the exhibits which we noticed at the Centennial, was Mr. Chas. Enoch Johnson's (the celebrated ink manufacturer) paper feeder, a very ingenious contrivance for laying on sheets. Its *modus operandi* is thus explained: Above the pile of papers intended to be impressed is a bar provided with a cutter which is so adjusted that it perforates the upper sheet only. The hole thus made is then entered by a needle, which lifts the sheet up a little way from the pile. A large rubber now descends and draws the sheet over the feed-board towards the grippers which in the same way as a human hand acts when spreading a pack of cards on a table. The sheet is then brought into side register by a comb faced with rubber, which gently draws it to a "stop." The sheet is then taken by the grippers and printed, making way for a second sheet, which immediately succeeds it.

THE "RELIANCE" CUTTER.

We have on hand a 32-inch "Reliance" Guillotine Cutting Machine, manufactured expressly for us by Messrs. Fieldhouse, Elliott & Co., Otley, England. It is a beauty. Complete with steam power. Price \$450.

The fact that every copy of Harpel's "Typograph" has been disposed of, should be convincing evidence to the author that his labors are appreciated. We are advised that Mr. H. will soon commence the preparation of another volume, entitled "The Complete Letter-Press Printer," adapted to the most modern phase of the art.

GOOD IMPRESSIONS.

THESE will always follow where there is a good press, good type, good ink, good paper, good rollers, and a good pressman. Fair impressions may be obtained where the press is ordinary, and the other necessary adjuncts above enumerated, are of corresponding inferiority. The point of excellence in press work is to have an impression that is neither too heavy nor too light. The reverse side of the sheet should not have the appearance of having been printed for the blind. Nor should the face of the sheet look as gray as a badger. The impression should be even. This important feature can only be obtained from an inferior press by the exercise of a great deal of patience and perseverance on the part of a good pressman. He is frequently compelled to over-lay, in order to obviate the unevenness of a poor blanket, or a sloping bed. The press, however, may be of the first quality, and still the impression be a poor one because the rollers are bad. This will never be the case, however, if the pressman is a good one in the broadest sense of the term,—if he not only has the *ability* but the *will* to do good work. And then, even with a good press, good rollers, and a good pressman, the impression may be spoiled by using ink that is unsuitable for the kind of work upon which it is used. The ink may be all right and still it will be very difficult to produce a first rate impression upon an inferior quality of paper, or even upon good paper with old, worn out and battered type. The *fact* of the matter is, that if the printer wishes to turn out good work, all these things must not be passably good, but as good as he can get them. To get material and implements of the best quality it will cost more money than to get those of a poorer quality, but it pays better in the long run. Better care will be taken of them, they will last longer, and do better work while they last. So that it is always advisable in purchasing printers' material and implements, or in employing hands, to get the best.

As incontrovertible as the above trite propositions seem to be, there are printers who make their purchases as though they doubted the truth of every one of them.—*Chicago Specimen.*

FAUST.

THE once popular delusion which identified Faust the magician, with Faust or Faustus, the inventor of the art of printing from movable types, is no longer entertained. It is just possible, however, that Faust the printer may have been the father of that Faust, professor of the black art, around whom have crystallized all the most remarkable stories that had previously been told of other magicians from Zoroaster to Simon Magus, from Theophilus of Syracuse to Robert of Normandy, and from Pope Sylvester to Cornelius Agrippa—who lived about the same time as the Faustus endeared to us by poetry, painting and music, and, like that personage, kept a black dog. There is nothing to show that Faust the printer had dealings with the devil; though he seems to have been suspected at one time of corrupt practices in that direction. The story runs that after perfecting his system of printing from independent characters, Faust went to Paris, where his invention was not yet known, and there sold as manuscript, and of course at a high price, copies of the Latin Bible procured by his new and comparatively inexpensive method. Faust intended to work printing as a secret process, and the sale of printed volumes at the prices usually charged for volumes copied out by hand would, no doubt, speedily have enriched him. His customers, however, compared what they had bought; and when it was seen that the words and letters in the pretended manuscripts were, letter by letter, absolutely identical in shape, it was difficult not to conclude that the copies had been multiplied by unlawful means. Thus John Faust, in the middle of the fifteenth century, by practising an imposition, acquired the character of a wizard. It is quite certain that John Faust, the printer, who, unable to patent his invention, had determined to make money out of it by applying it to his own private ends, was

not the Faust who, by solemn compact, and in return for certain immediate advantages, gave himself over to Satan. Faust the necromancer—calling himself, according to others John Faust—may all the same have been the printer's son. The period of the magician's activity dates from the end of the fifteenth century, and not later than the beginning of the sixteenth we find him installed in the chair of magic at the University at Cracow. "They are not great magicians now," says Haine of contemporary Poles, in some remarks on Twardowski, the so-called "Polish Faust," who was doubtless one and the same person as that German Faust who professed sorcery at Cracow. The Poles, however, must have been terribly addicted to magic in the early part of the sixteenth century, if, as appears to have been the case, it was thought worth while to maintain at their celebrated university a lecturer on the subject. One reason for supposing that Prof. Faust, of Cracow—"Faust, Junior," as he always styled himself—may have belonged to the family of John Faust, the printer of Mayence, is to be found in the lamentable but undeniable fact that he also was given to necromancing.

THE compositors in the establishment of Messrs. Wynnan & Sons, London, England, have adopted some "Chapel Rules" which it would be well for printers in this country to copy. Wynnan's is probably the oldest printing house in London, dating back more than a century, identified with the production of some of the most costly works printed in England, and where was executed for nearly a hundred years all the printing relating to the once famous East India Company. Among the thirty-eight rules agreed upon, are several of a general character, such as: The Chapel shall be formed of journeymen of fair character; every member must vote for or against any question arising—no "dodging;" a fine of 6d. for using insulting, abusive or obscene language, or swearing; any person striking another, to pay 5s.; for mixing founts or secreting sorts, to be fined 6d.; taking type, leads, &c., from another's frame, 1s.; leaving type, &c., on the imposing stone, 2d.; throwing type, &c., in the office, 3d.; leaving gas burning, 6d. It is a good omen when the workmen in an office come together to form rules for their own guidance, and an evidence of that harmony which should prevail among employers and their hands.

PRINTING has now been established in England four hundred years. It may not be quite four centuries since the first book was issued from the English press, but it is certain that at least that period of time has elapsed since William Caxton set up his press under the shadow of Westminster Abbey. How great has been the change in the circumstances under which printing has been carried on. It is now a recognized business; then it was one of the liberal arts. Now it employs several of the millions of persons who populate the British empire; then it was practised by but three or four persons. Now, several volumes issue from the press every day, and millions of newspapers diurnally find purchasers; then, the production of a single book was an event, to be recorded in a colophon, and hailed with interest by the whole of the literary and aristocratic classes. Nearly every mechanical appliance that we now use has been introduced within these four hundred years, except the hand press and the types, which are in principle almost identical with those invented by Gutenberg and used by Caxton. The yearly retrospect may occasionally appear barren of progress, and difficulty may be experienced sometimes in pointing out anything of real novelty that has been invented within that short space of time; but it is only necessary occasionally to revert to what has been done in the glorious years between 1476 and 1876, to show that printing is, if a preservative, also a progressive art, and that it will compare favourably with any other for the discoveries that are successively made, and the constant movement towards perfection that it displays.—*Printers' Register.*

MARVELOUS PRINTING INVENTION.—A wonderful invention has been patented by the Victoria Printing Machine Company, of London, Eng., in a machine which can turn out, ready for the reader, 4,000 copies of a work, containing twenty-four pages, bound together, without any manipulative aid. The machine has cost about £4,000, and requires no feeding, as it regulates its own supply, taking in a sheet at one end, and, in less than a second, ejecting it at the other, printed, and with the pages stitched together, and ready for the booksellers.

THE PRINTERS' CIRCULAR says in its December article on the Printers' exhibits at the Philadelphia Exhibition:—

"Our next neighbor, Canada, in its fine and extensive contribution of books, of course, bore in many respects a marked resemblance to the publications of the mother country, but invested them with a special interest by presenting a careful arrangement of educational works. A large case from Quebec attracted much interest, and the idea was still more completely presented by a free public school library from Ontario."

THE prizes of the Centennial Exhibition seem to have been scattered in the most lavish manner; few, however, have fallen to English manufacturers of products connected with the arts of printing, not because the exhibits were not generally worthy of them, but because they were so few in number. Of those who received medals are Mr. Walter, for the "Walter" Press; Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, of Leeds, for their "Sun" Treadle Platen Machine; Mr. Wm. Shaw, of London, for a Card Press; Messrs. Pirie and Marcus Ward, for Stationery; and the *Illustrated London News* and *Graphic* newspapers.

THE prospectus is issued of the sixteenth drawing for prizes in the Printers' Art Union, which is to take place on the 24th March next, in London, England. The prizes are to be six hundred in number, and are to exceed £1,300 in value.

WE commend THE PRINTERS' MISCELLANY, published at St. John, N.B., by Mr. Hugh Finlay, to the attention of the craft. It is one of the most valuable publications issued for their special benefit. Every number is rich with interesting matter. No printer should be without it. Only \$1 a year.

WE recently erected one of Campbell's celebrated Country Newspaper Presses in the office of the *Bruce Herald*, Walkerton, Ont., and have under construction an improved Double Royal Wharfedale for the St. John, N. B., *Daily News*.

MR. J. W. Mitchell, late partner with the Hon. David Laird, has opened a first class book and job printing establishment in Charlottetown, P. E. I.

THE proprietors of the St. John, N. B., *Globe*, Messrs. Ellis & Armstrong, finding the press they have inadequate to their wants are putting in a Payne two-feeder two-cylinder Wharfedale. Good.

COMPOSING CLEANLY AND QUICKLY.

At this time, when so many improvements are taking place, it is painful to observe that some compositors of the modern school are anything but good workmen, and not a few, even when fully employed on "piece-work," are unable to earn as much as comps. used to do thirty or forty years ago. Some men attain habits which are great drawbacks to their own financial interest, and which once acquired are not easily broken off, such as "playing a tune" on the setting rule, or flinging themselves about in divers attitudes; but all such false movements cause considerable fatigue, and if taken in time may be obviated by standing upright—not with one foot on the frame, as some of our juveniles are wont to do,—holding the composing-stick *easy* in the left hand, with the thumb on the rule, and following the right, which should always pick up the letter that presents itself to the eye with the face next the finger and the nicks upward, dropping it into the stick *at once* in the most easy manner, at the same time catching it with the left thumb. While the compositor is spacing out each line he should always run his eye along it, and correct the errors (if any) he may observe, as this may be done in a quarter of the time it takes to correct the matter when on galleys, or dropped on the imposing-surface. A line of the copy, or several words at least, should be observed at one view, as much time may be saved by referring to the copy as seldom as needful, or as the memory will allow.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF TYPE.

It is of very little importance whether type is cast in hard or soft metal if it is not properly used. The destruction of type by incompetent and careless workmen is a matter of serious importance to all purchasers of this necessary and expensive material. It is the general rule, before a font is half fairly worn out, for all the finer parts of the letters to be utterly destroyed by rough and careless usage. To begin with the laying, where the type receives its first injurious blow: it is a common practice with compositors, when laying new type, to empty a large paperful into their aprons, and then to toss it up and down like Jews sweating sovereigns, till all the fine corners are pretty well rounded off; and it is pitched head foremost—not slid gently feet foremost—into the cases, to be violently shaken about to rout it out of the corners whenever a case gets low. In the daily use of type by compositors there are many things which contribute to its rapid destruction, and the principal thing is the want of strict cleanliness towards the type after it is worked off, before distribution. Sometimes, through insufficient cleansing in the machine-room or press-room, the type may come to the compositor's hand far from clean; in this instance, before it is put into the case, it should be thoroughly washed with lye, or any other liquid used for that purpose, and afterwards well rinsed in clean water, and in addition to this, should always be well laid up and washed after being unlocked, either on the letter board or on the galley. Of planing down, a small volume might be written, but it may be safely asserted that more type is destroyed by the sledge-hammer process, than by any other means used in a printing office. More than this, the face of the planer is never kept clean; and by allowing it to be laid down anywhere, *face downwards*, dirt and small substances adhere to it, which is all rammed into the face of the type by the malleting process. The face of a planer, like all other faces, cannot be kept too clean, and the implement itself should be discarded as soon as its smooth surface begins to rough up. The harder the wood of which these things are made, the better; lignum vitae, or box, is much preferable to the soft

pine or birch now used by many makers; and in using the planer care should be taken to hold it firmly with the hand, and strike it steadily with the mallet handle—not the head—in the centre. A slight tap with the mallet handle, *before the forme is locked up*, is all that is required to cause the types to settle down into their places; and all the Herculean efforts of mallet banging, *after the forme is tightly locked up*, are but dooming it to destruction. Imposing stones and surfaces should always be kept perfectly clean, and before the careful compositor thinks of laying down his matter on it for imposition, he will thoroughly remove all dirt and grit by wiping it well down with a rag. Small particles of dirt, when once they get firmly fixed under the feet of the type, are very difficult to remove, and by causing the type to stand higher than its neighbour are also the cause of the work looking bad when at press, unless the letters are removed and thrown away. In some offices the plan of chalking the face of type, for certain reasons, is adopted; this is also a very pernicious process, especially to small type, as the face of the type gets filled up by the chalk, and hardens into a substance when the ink adheres to it, which all the washing and scrubbing will never remove, and this causes permanent picks to appear. Therefore, by all means *forbid chalk* to be used on the face of your small type. Allowing type to be worked when off its feet is another most destructive process, because after it has been once so worked, it is never likely to be able to stand fairly upright again, and will also prevent its other more perfect neighbours from doing the same. This all arises from its being improperly locked up, which makes it almost imperative that no one but thoroughly competent persons ought to be allowed to do the stone-work, as type once injured in this way can never be repaired, but is only fit for the metal-pot, whatever its age may be. Office sweepings should never be allowed to be put into case until they are well washed; and it would pay in a large office to allow a superannuated workman a trifle a week to look after all the debris, and clear it away properly. All news-galleys ought to have bearers attached to them at each corner, which would thus obviate the necessity of placing a bearer on the galley when the matter to be pulled is only a short piece. The same with pulling news-pages at a press on a galley; bearers should be made of the same height as the type as it stands on the galley, and these bearers, about two feet long by three inches wide, should always be used when matter is to be "proved" on galleys; for as the platen is hung for pulling matter in a chase, the extra thickness of the galley makes a wonderful difference in the leverage, if not altered, and makes the strain upon the type all the more severe where no bearers are used. Very few compositors think anything about centralizing matter, either on the table or under the platen, but are satisfied with putting the galley on to the press, and then pulling away at the bar, like a lighterman at his long oar, till they can get it no nearer towards them. Juveniles, especially, want a sharp eye over them in these matters, for if they have never been brought up to be careful of their own property, they cannot be expected to display any vast amount of regard for that of any other people when they come to be connected with it.

The *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*, the plant of which was completely destroyed in the great fire of September, is again published by the St. Hyacinthe Printing Co., Mr. Camille Lussier, Manager. The office has been well supplied through us with all the latest styles of news and fancy type, and with a Campbell Country Press.

The Prescott *Telegraph* has changed hands. Mr. Isaac Watson, long connected with the Montreal Press, a practical printer and most able reporter, is now proprietor. We wish him every success.

The Journal is the name of a new paper published at Annapolis, N. S. W. H. Banks, proprietor.

We acknowledge receipt of the December issues of the following journals, devoted to the interests of the printing trade:—

Paper and Printing Trades Journal,	London.
Printers' Register,	"
L'Imprimerie,	Paris.
Typographic Advertiser,	Philadelphia.
Printers' Circular,	"
Proof Sheet,	"
Typographic Messenger,	New York.
Chicago Specimen,	Chicago.
Rounds Printers' Cabinet,	"
Electrotype Journal,	"
Electrotyper,	"
The Quadrant,	Pittsburgh.
Composing Stick,	Cleveland.
Pacific Specimen,	San Francisco.
Printers' Miscellany,	St. John, N.B.

SECOND-HAND PRESSES.

We offer for sale the following SECOND-HAND PRESSES, at the annexed prices, delivered on board of the cars in this city, well boxed:

One Dryden, Foord & Co., four-feeder Wharfedale, size Bed, 62 x 55; in good order . . .	\$2,000
One Payne two-feeder Wharfedale, size Bed, 37 x 52; guaranteed in good order . . .	1,750
One Hoe Bed and Platen Printing Machine (Adams Patent), six rollers; prints double royal; guaranteed in good order . . .	2,200
One Single Large Cylinder Hoe Press, size Bed, 36 x 44; good condition . . .	1,200
One Campbell Country Newspaper Press, prints double Royal, in good order . . .	900
One Demy Wharfedale, in first class order, will print Royal . . .	550
One Gordon Franklin Cylinder, 14 x 22 inside of chase; an excellent press . . .	400
One Chromatic Job Press; half-medium; size inside chase, 13 x 19½; with steam fixtures; now doing good work . . .	350
One No. 5 Washington Hand Press, in fair order . . .	250
One Hand Printing Press, Tuff's Patent, in first class order. Platen, 24 x 36; Bed, 27 x 39 . . .	250
One Hand Printing Press, Tuff's Patent, good order. Platen, 24 x 30; Bed, 27½ x 32½ . . .	200
One Champion Job Press, 8 x 12 inside chase . . .	150

Printers starting Country Newspapers can generally find a full line of second-hand Hand Presses at our Foundry, at greatly reduced prices, and practically as good as new.

Exchanges made on favorable terms.

All the most popular Cylinder and Job Presses furnished on order.

Dominion Type-Founding Co.,

MONTREAL & TORONTO.

OLD TYPE AND MATERIAL.

The prices now allowed by the Type Founders for worn out material, in exchange for new material, are as follows:—

Old Type,	8 cts. per lb.
" Stereotype Plates, 6 " " "	" " "
" Electrotype " 5 " " "	" " "
" Brass Rule,	10 " " "

In all Cases delivered at the Foundry.

Boxes should be marked plainly to our address, and should also have the name of the shipper marked thereon, and notification of shipment sent in advance.

Dominion Type-Founding Co.,

MONTREAL & TORONTO.

BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

FOR SALE.

NEW AND OF THE BEST MAKE.

Tungye Hydraulic Press; Platen, 22 x 32; tested to 30 tons	\$350
No. 5 Embossing Press; new series; Sanborn	350
Patent Backing Machines, do do	450
Steam Glue Heater and Kettles	70
Shears and Table for Millboard (Hoe)	70
Two Nipping Presses, each	25

For terms, &c., apply

The DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING Co.
MONTREAL.

THE PRINTER'S LIBRARY.

DeVenne's "Printer's Price List"	\$4.00	4.50
Harpel's "Typograph"	5.00	5.50
Ringwalt's "Encyclopedia of Printing"	10.00	10.75
Mackellar's "American Printer"	1.50	1.80
Lynch's "Printer's Manual"	1.50	1.80
Wilson's "Punctuation"	2.00	2.40

Dominion Type-Founding Co. Montreal.

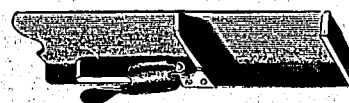
Morris' Patent Line Formers.

EVERY JOB PRINTER SHOULD USE THEM.

FOR SALE BY ALL TYPE FOUNDERS.

\$10.00 PER SET.

GROVER'S Patent Composing Sticks!



6 inch.....	\$1.50	12 inch.....	\$2.25	18 inch.....	\$3.00
8 ".....	1.75	14 ".....	2.50	20 ".....	3.25
10 ".....	2.00	16 ".....	2.75	Billhead.....	2.50

Dominion Type-Founding Company.

Chas Eneu Johnson & Co's.
CELEBRATED INKS.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY,

AGENTS FOR FIRST-CLASS

CYLINDER, TREADLE, JOB and COUNTRY NEWSPAPER PRESSES,

Paper and Card Cutters, Imposing Stones, Proof Presses, Composing Sticks, Chases, Cabinets, Galleys, Stands, Cases. Wood Type,

BLACK and COLORED INKS, and EVERYTHING NECESSARY FOR A COMPLETE OUTFIT.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

GALLY'S "UNIVERSAL" PRINTING PRESSES.

Greatly Improved

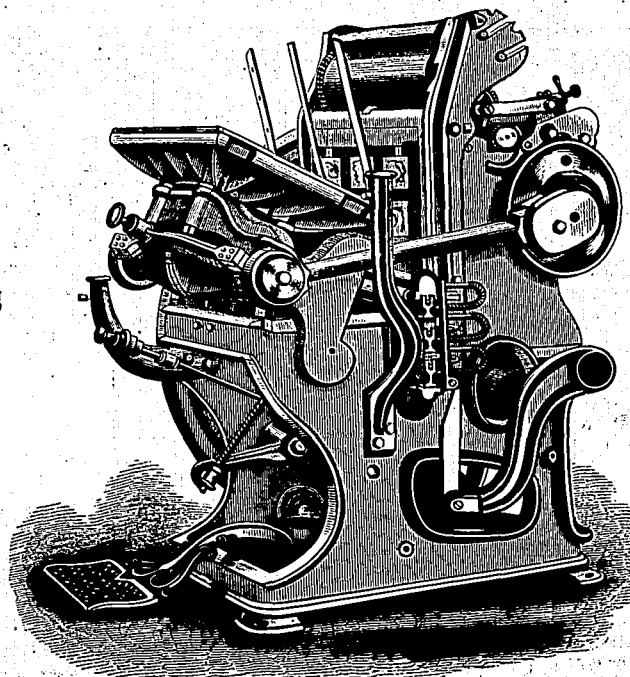
Steel-Adjuster Bar

Double Platen Springs

Steel Bridge Shaft

Improved Cams

Increased Speed



Simple, Compact,

Durable and Strong

Square Impression

Thorough Distribution

Impression Throw-off

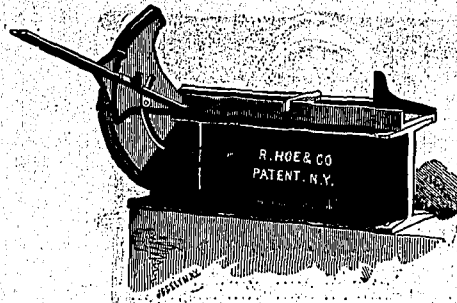
Superior Ink Fountain

These Presses are Manufactured by the Inventor and Patentee at COLT'S ARMORY, which is a sufficient claim to Superiority.

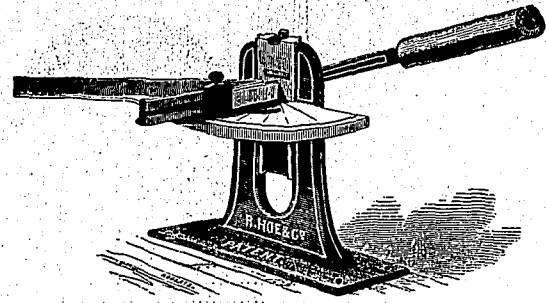
Address all communications to

MERRITT GALLY, 39 Park Row, N.Y.

Or, DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING CO, Montreal.

Patent Mitering Machine.

PRICE, \$15.

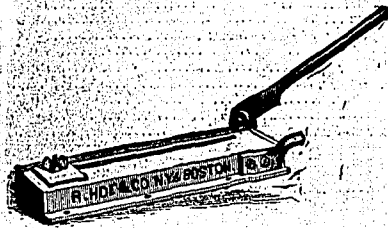
Patent Upright Mitering Machine.

PRICE, \$18.

THESE machines will mitre Brass or Metal Rule of any thickness to any desired angle. They are easily adjusted, and will do the work with facility and neatness. The mitre is made by a sharp knife, which leaves the cut edge smooth and accurate.

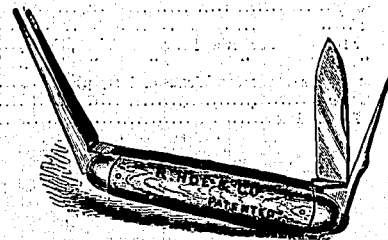
Lead and Rule Cutter.

By this combination of levers great power is secured, and the thickest Leads or Brass Rules are cut with little exertion.

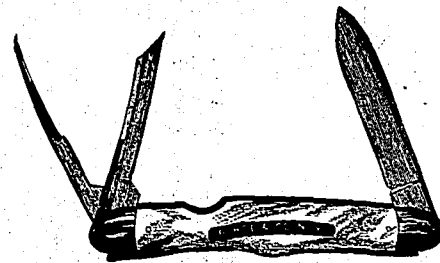


Size: Bed, 15 inches long; Shears, 3 inches.

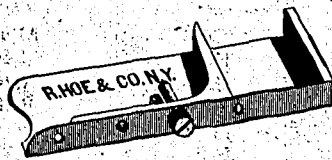
PRICE, \$6.

Printer's Knife.

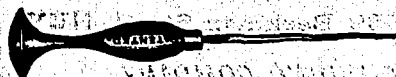
PRICE, \$2.

Patent Combined Knife, Bodkin, and Spring Bodkin.

PRICE, \$2.00.

Composing Stick.

PRICES: 6 inch, \$1.00; 8 inch, \$1.25; 10 inch, \$1.50;
12 inch, \$1.75; 14 inch, \$2.00; 16 inch, \$2.25;
18 inch, \$2.50; 20 inch, \$2.75.

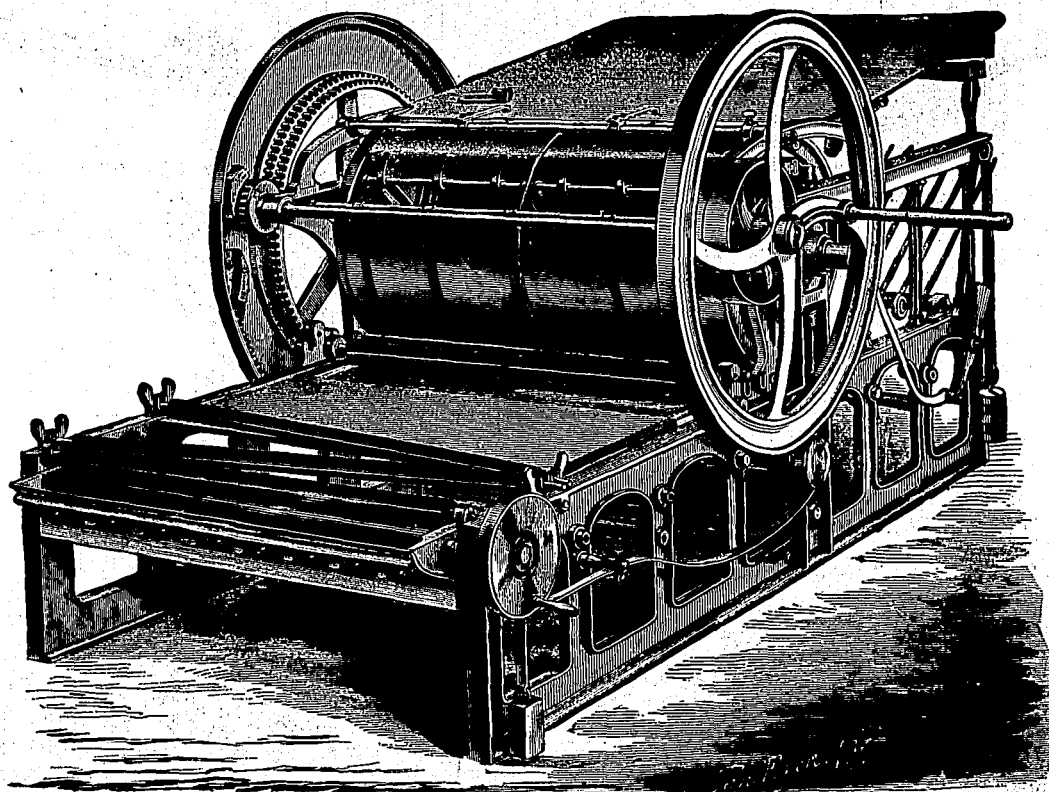
Bodkin.

PRICE, \$0.20.

Spring Bodkin.

PRICE, \$0.50.

COUNTRY PRESS.



THE above Cut represents our well known COUNTRY PRESS, which has been in use the past ten years, giving satisfaction in each and every case. They are built to standard gauges, making them very desirable on account of repairs, when needed.

With each Press is furnished Blanket, Roller Moulds, extra Roller Stocks, Wrench, Screw Driver, &c.,—all complete to run.

SIZES AND PRICES :

No.	SIZE OF BED.	SIZE OF FORM.	ROLLERS.	SPEED PER HOUR.	PRICE.
0	36×52	32 ×47	2	700	\$1,900
1	32×50	28½×46	2	750	1,400
2	32×48	28½×44	2	750	1,300
3	31×46	27½×42	2	800	1,200
4					
5	25×31	21 ×27	4	1,000	1,200
6	23×28	18½×24	2	1,400	1,000
7	20×25	16 ×21	3	1,400	900

Composition Rollers, \$15 extra. | Boxing and Cartage, \$40 extra.

LESS 20 PER CENT.

Address—

CAMPBELL PRINTING PRESS MANUFACTURING CO.

39 Beekman Street, NEW YORK.

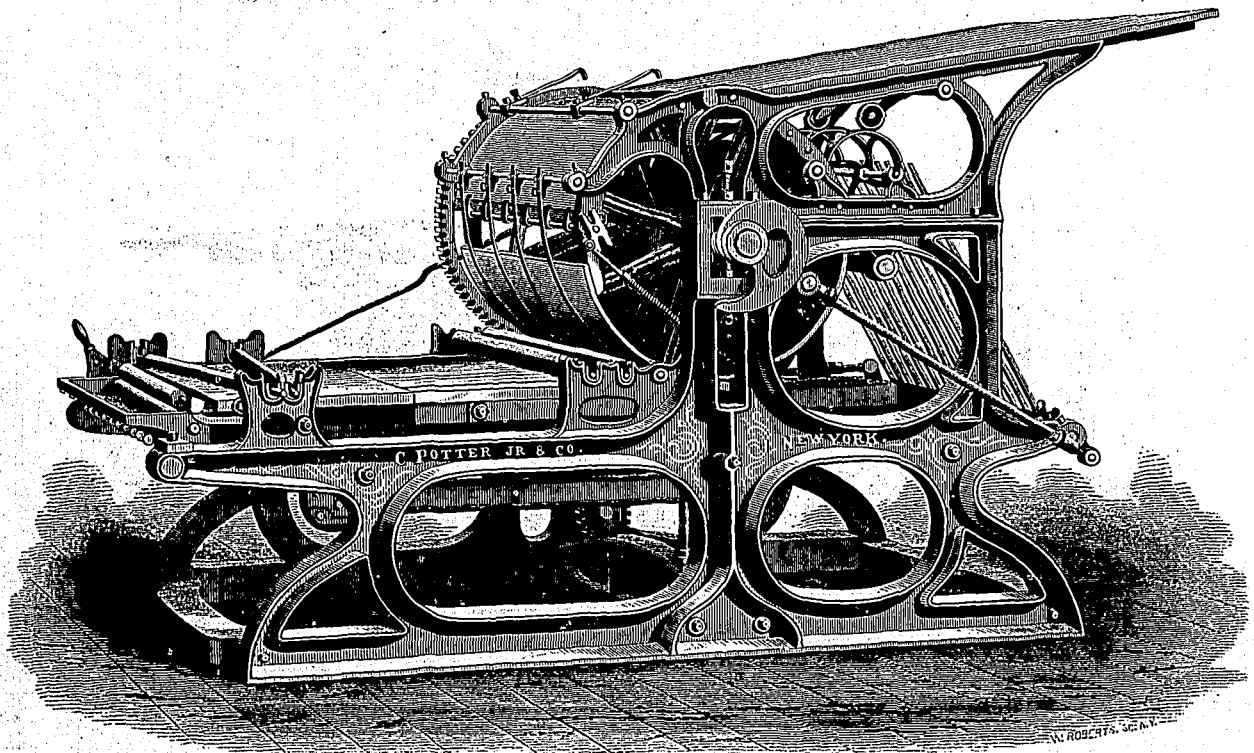
Or,

THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY,

Cheneyville Street, MONTREAL, P.Q.

C. POTTER, Jr., & CO'S
COUNTRY PRESS.

HAND POWER.



No. 2, 31 x 46. PRINTS 28 x 44 SHEET.

PRICE, Boxed and Shipped, - - - \$1,150.

Has Steel Tracks, Cut Gears, all Wearing Parts Strong and Durable,
 AND IS THE NEATEST, BEST AND
MOST COMPLETE PRINTING PRESS, FOR THE MONEY, IN THE WORLD!

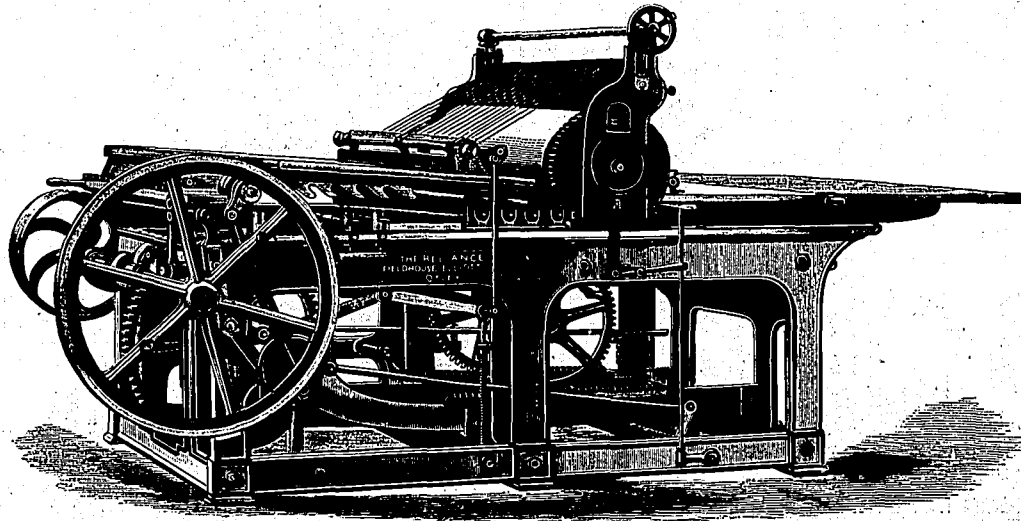
C. POTTER, Jr.
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C. POTTER, Jr., & Co., No. 12 & 14 Spruce St., New York.

DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Agents for Canada.

THE
“RELIANCE” WHARFEDALE

Newspaper, Book and Job Printing Machine.



WITH SELF DELIVERY.

NO TAPES AROUND THE CYLINDER.

THE “RELIANCE” PRINTING PRESS

IS offered to the notice of Letter-press Printers, as calculated to produce the best qualities of work in BROADSIDES, JOBBING, BOOK and COLOUR PRINTING, at a speed of from ONE to TWO THOUSAND per hour; and the great satisfaction the Machines already sent out have given, is the best proof that they will endure the test of comparison with any Machine in the trade; and the Makers feel confident that their increasing business is the best proof of the merits of their manufactures.

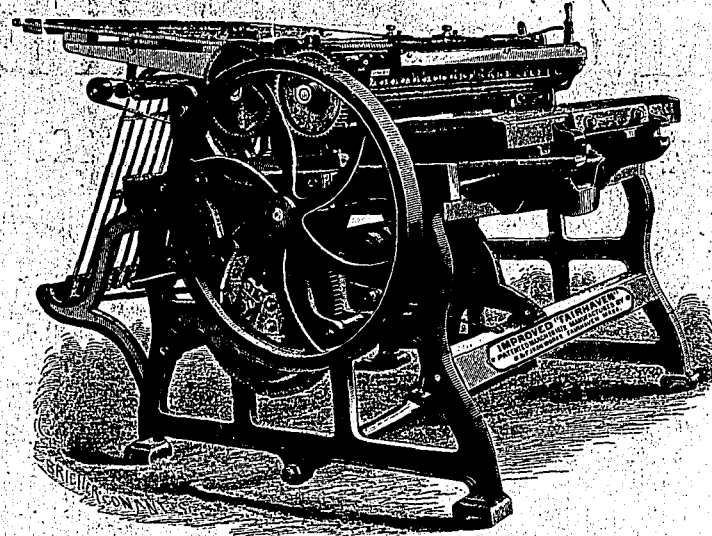
	SIZE		SIZE.	DOUBLE FEEDER.	SIZE.
Crown.....	21 × 16	Double Demy.....	36 × 24	No. 1.....	36 × 24
Demy.....	24 × 18	Double Royal..	42 × 29	No. 2.....	44 × 32
Royal.....	26 × 20	News.....	48 × 36	No. 3.....	50 × 37
Double Crown.....	30 × 20	Large News.....	50 × 39	No. 4.....	54 × 42

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE DOMINION OF CANADA :

THE DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING COMPANY, Montreal.

Terms and Prices on Application.

"FAIRHAVEN" COUNTRY NEWSPAPER & JOB PRESS.



THIS PRESS is designed for Newspaper, Book and Job Work, and runs either by hand or steam power, with great ease, giving by hand 800 to 900 impressions per hour.

Numerous Testimonials from all parts of the United States and Canada confirms us in our claims that the "FAIRHAVEN" runs

<p>WITH VERY GREAT EASE AND ECONOMY, WITH GOOD INK DISTRIBUTION & REGISTER, WITH GREAT CONVENIENCE IN CHANGING FORMS, WITH FREEDOM FROM JAR OR NOISE.</p>	<p>SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, NOT EASILY PUT OUT OF ORDER, EASILY MANAGED, AND MAKES A VERY HANDSOME APPEARANCE.</p>
--	--

There is also furnished with each Press BLANKET, ROLLER MOULD, EXTRA CORES, WRENCHES, GAUGES, TABLE to receive Papers from Fly, and everything complete to run.

SIZES AND PRICES.

Bed, 31 x 46	\$1,000	Boxing.....	\$25
Bed, 28 x 40	900	Do.	25

Steam Fixtures Extra, \$25.

FULL AND COMPLETE INSTRUCTIONS FURNISHED FOR SETTING UP.

ALSO, MANUFACTURERS OF

AMERICAN PAPER CUTTER.



This CUTTER is constructed to perform the usual work required of a Paper Cutter, and is giving excellent satisfaction. Knife raises 10 inches. Length of Knife, 28 inches. Weight (boxed), 550 pounds.

PRICE, . . . \$125. Boxing. . . . \$5.

For full particulars and Testimonials of Presses and Cutters, address

JOB C. TRIPP, Treasurer,

BOSTON AND FAIRHAVEN IRON WORKS,

FAIRHAVEN, MASS.

Or
 DOMINION TYPE-FOUNDING CO., MONTREAL, CANADA.

Dominion Type-Founding Co'y.



REVISED

— AND —

REDUCED PRICE LIST!

JANUARY, 1877.

MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

REVISED AND REDUCED PRICE LIST.

FIRST CLASS.

Roman, Italic, Old Style, and German.

Fonts of 50 lbs. and over.

Diamond	.....	\$ 1.62
Pearl	.....	1.20
Acate	.....	0.75
Nonpareil	.....	0.58
Minion	.....	0.48
Brevier	.....	0.44
Bourgeois	.....	0.40
Long Primer	.....	0.30
Small Pica	.....	0.24
Pica	.....	0.22
English	.....	0.32
Columbian	.....	0.32
Great Primer	.....	0.32
Paragon	.....	0.32
Double Small Pica	.....	0.32
Double Pica	.....	0.32
Double English	.....	0.32
Double Columbian	.....	0.32
Double Great Primer	.....	0.32
Double Paragon	.....	0.32
Canon	.....	0.32
Four-line Pica	.....	0.32

SECOND CLASS:

Accents, Antiques, Bold Face, Condensed Titles, Clarendons, Darts, French Clarendon and Extended, Full Faces, Gothic, German Titles, and Condensed Titles, Initials, Low and Circular Initials, Light Face, Old Style, Roman, Extended, Title Expanded, and Two-Line Letters.

Diamond	.....	\$ 2.80
Pearl	.....	2.00
Acate	.....	1.20
Nonpareil	.....	1.28
Minion	.....	1.12
Brevier	.....	1.60
Bourgeois	.....	0.90
Two-line Diamond	.....	0.90
Long Primer	.....	0.82
Two-line Pearl	.....	0.82
Small Pica	.....	0.78
Pica	.....	0.74
Two-line Acate	.....	0.74
Two-line Nonpareil	.....	0.74
English	.....	0.70
Two-line Minion	.....	0.70
Columbian	.....	0.66
Two-line Brevier	.....	0.66
Great Primer	.....	0.66
Two-line Bourgeois	.....	0.66
Paragon	.....	0.66
Two-line Long Primer	.....	0.66
Two-line Small Pica	.....	0.64
Two-line Pica	.....	0.64
Two-line English	.....	0.64
Two-line Columbian	.....	0.62
Two-line Great Primer	.....	0.62
Two-line Paragon	.....	0.60
Canon	.....	0.60
Four-line Small Pica	.....	0.60
Four-line Pica	.....	0.60
Five-line Pica	.....	0.58
Six-line Pica	.....	0.58
Seven-line Pica	.....	0.54
Eight-line Pica	.....	0.54
Nine and Ten-line Pica	.....	0.52

THIRD CLASS.

Blacks, Extra Condensed, Monastic and Condensed, all Ornamental and Shaded Styles, Scripts, Superiors, etc., etc.

Diamond	.....	\$ 3.20
Pearl	.....	2.80
Acate	.....	2.40
Nonpareil	.....	2.00
Minion	.....	1.80
Brevier	.....	1.60
Bourgeois	.....	1.44
Two-line Diamond	.....	1.44
Long Primer	.....	1.30
Two-line Pearl	.....	1.28
Small Pica	.....	1.22
Two-line Acate	.....	1.22
Pica	.....	1.16
Two-line Nonpareil	.....	1.16
English	.....	1.12
Two-line Minion	.....	1.12
Columbian	.....	1.06
Two-line Brevier	.....	1.06
Great Primer	.....	1.00
Two-line Bourgeois	.....	1.00
Paragon	.....	0.94
Two-line Long Primer	.....	0.94
Two-line Small Pica	.....	0.90
Two-line Pica	.....	0.90
Two-line English	.....	0.86
Two-line Columbian	.....	0.82
Two-line Great Primer	.....	0.82
Two-line Paragon	.....	0.78
Canon	.....	0.78
Four-line Small Pica	.....	0.78
Four-line Pica	.....	0.72
Five-line Pica	.....	0.64

Six-line Pica	.....	0.64
Seven-line Pica	.....	0.60
Eight-line Pica	.....	0.60
Nine and Ten-line Pica	.....	0.58

Advertising Rules.

Cut for newspaper columns, each... \$0.05

Bellows.

Extra made \$1.25

Bodkins.

Common Wood Handle	.....	\$0.20
Patent Closing Spring	.....	0.75
Spring	.....	0.50

Bodkin and Knife.

Price	.....	\$2.00
Printer's Knife	.....	1.75

Brass Leads.

Six and eight to Pica	.....	\$0.65
Ten and twelve to Pica	.....	0.90

Brass Leaders.

Nonpareil	.....	\$2.00
Brevier	.....	1.90
Long Primer	.....	1.30
Pica	.....	1.16

Brass Rule, Labor Saving.

8-to-Pica Thickness.		
3 lb Fonts	.....	\$6.00
5 " "	.....	10.00
10 " "	.....	20.00

6-to-Pica Thickness.

3 lb Fonts	.....	6.00
5 " "	.....	10.00
10 " "	.....	20.00

4-to-Small Pica Thickness.

3 lb Fonts	.....	4.50
5 " "	.....	8.00
10 " "	.....	16.00

4-to-Pica Thickness.

3 lb Fonts	.....	4.80
5 " "	.....	8.40
10 " "	.....	16.00

3-to-Pica Thickness.

3 lb Fonts	.....	4.50
5 " "	.....	7.50
10 " "	.....	15.00

Agate, Nonpareil, Minion and Brevier Thickness.

3 lb Fonts	.....	4.50
5 " "	.....	7.50
10 " "	.....	15.00

Bourgeois, Long Primer, Small Pica and Pica Thickness.

5 lb Fonts	.....	7.00
10 " "	.....	14.00
15 " "	.....	21.00

Books for Printers.

The American Printer	.....	\$1.50
Printer's Price List	.....	4.00
Harnel's Typograph	.....	5.00
Ringwalt's Encyclopedia of Printing	.....	10.00

Bronzes.

No. 1 Rich and Pale Gold	.....	\$0.25
" 2 " " " "	.....	0.30
" 3 " " " "	.....	0.35
" 4 " " " "	.....	0.40
" 5 " " " "	.....	0.45
" 6 " " " "	.....	0.50
Crimson, Flesh, Green, Lemon, Orange, and Red	.....	0.50
Silver Composition, No. 4	.....	0.40
" " " " " "	.....	0.45
" " " " " "	.....	0.60

Brass Curves and Clamps.

Morris' Curvatures, set of 80 pieces... 10.00

Cherry Cabinets.

20 Job Cases, full size	.....	\$25.00
15 " " " "	.....	24.00
16 " " " "	.....	20.00

Cases.

Upper and Lower, (news), pair	.....	\$2.00
Italic, or Job	.....	1.50
Triple	.....	1.50
Labor-Saving Rule	.....	1.50
Music	.....	1.75

Case Stands.

Single Stand, Racks for 8 full cases	.....	\$8.00
Double " " " "	.....	9.00

Card Cutters.

Ruggles' Rotary Cutter, 25 inch	.....	\$30.00
" " " " " "	.....	35.00
Boxing	.....	\$1.50.

Card Shears.

Hoo's Shear Card Cutter, cuts 6 inch..... \$15.00

Chases.

Wrought Iron.		
Outside Measure.		
News, No. 1, 14 x 2 1/2	.....	pair \$10.00
" " 2, 16 x 2 1/2	.....	12.00
" " 3, 19 x 2 1/2	.....	13.00
" " 4, 20 1/2 x 2 1/2	.....	14.00
" " 5, 21 x 2 1/2	.....	15.00
" " 6, 22 1/2 x 2 1/2	.....	16.00
" " 7, 23 1/2 x 2 1/2	.....	17.00
" " 8, 23 1/2 x 3 1/2	.....	18.00
Other sizes made to order.		

Quarto.		
Outside Measure.		
No. 1 - for 3 columns, 35 x 2 1/4	.....	pair \$16.00
" 2 " " " "	.....	18.00
" 3 " " " "	.....	20.00
" 4 " " " "	.....	22.00
Other sizes made to order.		

WITH SHIFTING BARS.

17 x 21 in	.....	8.00
20 x 25 " "	.....	8.50
21 x 30 " "	.....	9.00
25 x 35 " "	.....	9.50
28 x 42 " "	.....	10.00
32 x 46 in	.....	11.00
34 x 50 " "	.....	12.00
36 x 52 " "	.....	13.00
40 x 54 " "	.....	14.00
40 x 60 " "	.....	15.00
Other sizes made to order.		

POSTER CHASES.

Each	Outside Measure.	Each
17 x 21 in	.....	5.00
20 x 25 " "	.....	5.50
21 x 30 " "	.....	6.00
25 x 35 " "	.....	6.50
28 x 42 " "	.....	7.50
32 x 46 in	.....	8.00
34 x 50 " "	.....	9.00
36 x 52 " "	.....	10.00
40 x 54 " "	.....	11.00
40 x 60 " "	.....	12.00
Other sizes made to order.		

RED AND PLATES JOB PRESS CHASES.

Eight Medium	.....	each 1.00
Quarto	.....	1.50
Half	.....	2.00

CAST IRON CHASES - FINISHED INSIDE.

Size.	Price	Size.	Price
4 x 6	.....	10 x 14	1.70
5 x 14	.....	12 x 15	1.60
6 x 9	.....	12 x 38	2.90
6 x 25	.....	14 x 17	1.80
7 1/2 x 25 1/2	.....	15 x 19	1.80
8 x 24	.....	16 x 20	1.95
9 x 11	.....	18 x 24	3.00
9 x 12	.....	19 x 25	2.60
9 x 14	.....		1.45
Other sizes made to order at 12c. per lb.			

HEADING CHASE WITH CROSS-BAR.

6 x 17 inches, inside, Flat Cap	.....	5.50
8 x 21 " " " " " "	.....	6.00
8 x 28 " " " " " "	.....	8.50
These Chases are also made up with short cross-bars upon special order.		

Circular Quads.

Per set of 168 pieces..... \$15.00

Column Rules.

CUT FROM NONPAREIL RULE.

12 inches and under	.....	\$0.25
15 " " " "	.....	0.35
18 " " " "	.....	0.45
24 " " " "	.....	0.50
Each additional inch, 2 cents.		

CUT FROM MINION RULE.

12 inches and under	.....	0.35
16 " " " "	.....	0.45
18 " " " "	.....	0.55
24 " " " "	.....	0.65
Each additional inch, 3 cents.		

CUT FROM BREVIER RULE.

12 inches and under	.....	0.35
16 " " " "	.....	0.50
18 " " " "	.....	0.60
21 " " " "	.....	0.70
Each additional inch, 4 cents.		

CUT FROM LONG PRIMER RULE.

12 inches and under	.....	0.40
15 " " " "	.....	0.55
18 " " " "	.....	0.70
24 " " " "	.....	0.80
Each additional inch, 5 cents.		

CUT FROM SMALL PICA RULE.

12 inches and under	.....	0.45
15 " " " "	.....	0.70
18 " " " "	.....	0.75
24 " " " "	.....	0.90
Each additional inch, 6 cents.		

Composing Rules.

15 ems Pica and under..... each \$0.25
Five ems extra from 15 to 20 ems, and
10 cents extra from 20 to 25 ems.

Composing Sticks.

GROVER'S.		
6 inch	.....	1 20 14 inch..... 2.00
8 " "	.....	1 40 16 " "..... 2.20
10 " "	.....	1 60 18 " "..... 2.40
12 " "	.....	1 80 20 " "..... 2.60

HOR'S.

6 inch	.....	1.00
8 " "	.....	1.10
10 " "	.....	1.25
12 " "	.....	1.35
14 " "	.....	1.50
16 " "	.....	1.60
18 " "	.....	1.75
20 " "	.....	2.00

MAHOGANY JOB STICKS.

16 inch	.....	1 30 30 inch..... 1.75
18 " "	.....	1 35 32 " "..... 1.80
20 " "	.....	1 40 34 " "..... 1.85
22 " "	.....	1 45 36 " "..... 1.90
24 " "	.....	1 50 38 " "..... 1.95
26 " "	.....	1 60 40 " "..... 2.00
28 " "	.....	1 65 " "..... 2.25

Corners.

See our Specimen Book.

Cross Rules.

Cut for newspaper columns..... each \$0.06

Cuts.

See Specimen Books.

Dash Rules.

Single, Parallel, and Double, each \$0.08
These Rules are cut with face 3/4, 1 inch, or 1/2 inches long.

Electrotyping.

Prices for Plates for Book Work, &c., prepared for drawing on black.

Under 50 Plates..... 2c. per square inch.
50 Plates and over..... 1 1/2

