

Cowie's Printer's pocket-book and manual containing the compositor's and pressman's scale of prices, agreed upon in 1810 and modified in 1816 ; the newsmen's scale ... ; all the schemes of impositions ... ; the Hebrew, Greek and Saxon alphabets ... ; To which is added a table for giving out paper, and an useful abstract of the various acts of Parliament connected with the trade ; Also a list of master printers / [George Cowie].

Contributors

Cowie, G.

Publication/Creation

London : W. Strange, [between 1830 and 1839?]

Persistent URL

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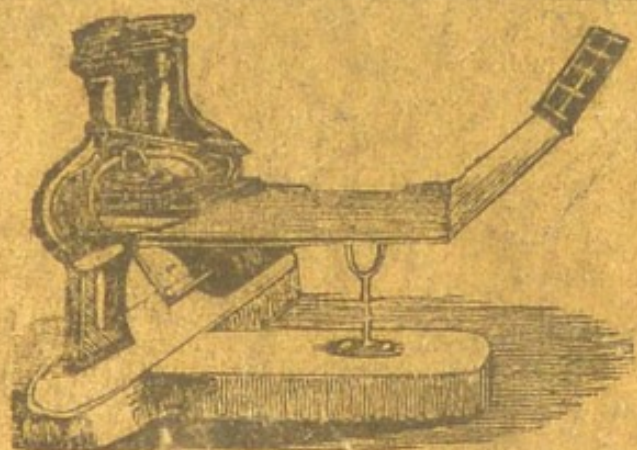
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COWIE'S
PRINTERS' POCKET-BOOK
AND
MANUAL.

Fourth Edition.

TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

18994/A

JOHN LOVETT
CHIEF OF DEPT.
CHILTERNHAM.

COWIE, G

Emmanuel - John

1872

55550

COWIE'S PRINTER'S POCKET-BOOK
AND MANUAL,

CONTAINING

THE COMPOSITORS' AND PRESSMEN'S SCALE OF
PRICES,

AGREED UPON IN 1810 AND MODIFIED IN 1816:

THE NEWSMEN'S SCALE,
NUMEROUS VALUABLE TABLES;

ALL THE SCHEMES OF IMPOSITIONS
FROM FOLIO TO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTS
INCLUSIVE;

THE HEBREW, GREEK, AND SAXON ALPHABETS;

WITH

PLANS OF THE RESPECTIVE CASES;
AN EXPLANATION OF MATHEMATICAL, ALGEBRAICAL,
PHYSICAL,
AND
ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A TABLE FOR GIVING OUT PAPER,
AND

AN USEFUL ABSTRACT OF THE VARIOUS ACTS OF PARLIA-
MENT CONNECTED WITH THE TRADE.

ALSO,

A LIST OF MASTER PRINTERS,
ARRANGED ON A NEW PLAN, AND CORRECTED TO THE
PRESENT TIME.

LONDON:

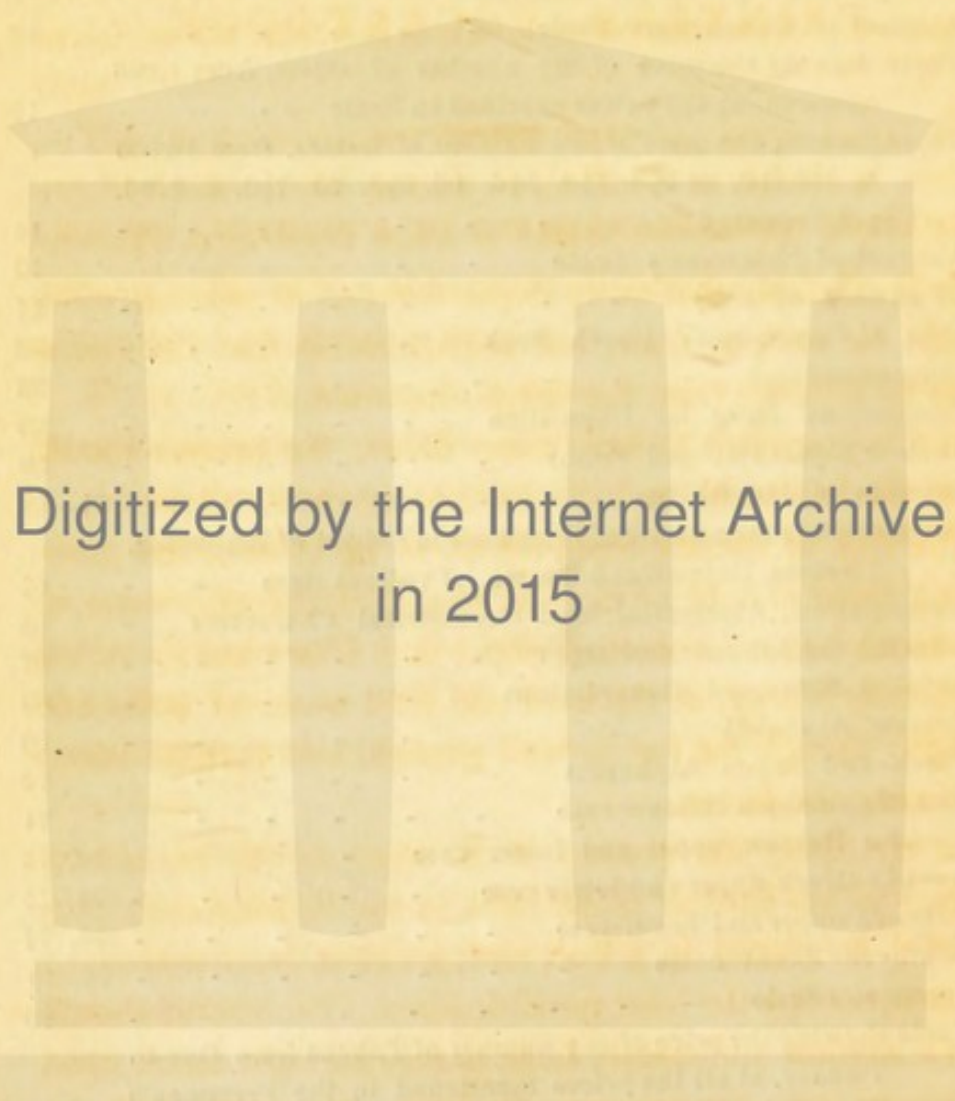
W. STRANGE, 21, PATERNOSTER ROW,

Price 2s 6d.



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COWIE'S

PRINTERS' POCKET-BOOK.

SITUATION AND ARRANGEMENT OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

It is desirable that every department of a printing office should be on one floor, but indispensable that the press-room be separate from the composing-room.

If it is necessary to have many floors, the presses should be on the basement, and the composing-rooms above.

The sink or wetting-room ought to be close to the press-room; there should be cisterns to collect the rain water, as it is much better for wetting paper than river water, which is commonly murky, or the hard and fetid water of wells and pumps; though the last is well enough, and perhaps better for rinsing the forms.

In arranging the presses it is requisite to economise space, and yet have as much light as can be obtained; they ought to be placed in a line, and, without inconveniencing the men, occupy the least possible room. Each press should have a window sufficiently large to cast the light direct upon the whole, viz., the tympan, the form, the paper, and the ink-table.

The floor of the press-room ought to be boarded, and not bricked or tiled, because the wear of bricks produces a subtile dust, which mixes with the ink and sticks to the paper, and soils every part of the machinery.

If the press-room be used as a drying-room, the polling ought to be raised sufficiently high to prevent the sheets

from obstructing the light, and the wind of the frisket from blowing them down.

The hanging-up, gathering, folding, &c. are generally carried on in upper rooms.

All the frames should be numbered* and placed in rows: each ought to be in a good light, coming from the west, thus avoiding the sunbeams, and securing the last of the evening light.

The imposing-stones cannot have too much light; there ought to be room enough to go freely round them, and to lift off a large form without interruption from the adjacent frames. In winter the composing-room should be well lighted and comfortably warmed.

There should always be a press kept exclusively to pull proofs: it is generally placed in the composing-room.

As to the readers, they ought to be in a quiet place, far from noise and every thing likely to distract their attention, in a room well lighted; in short, in a library, if that be possible. They ought to be furnished with all such books as they may stand in need of for reference and verification of quotations; and ought on no account to be troubled with intruders.

The overseer's room ought to be handy to the whole of the establishment, and in the centre of the building.

The hands should, if possible, have a separate entrance to the premises.

* In France, and in some houses in London, particularly THE TIMES newspaper office, the frames are numbered; the copy is registered in the overseer's book as composed by No. 10, No. 11, &c.: thus it is known at once who set any particular article, or piece of copy.

RULES AND REGULATIONS TO BE OBSERVED
IN A PRINTING OFFICE.*Compositors.*

1. Compositors to receive their cases from the overseer, or other person appointed by him, free from all pie, or other heterogeneous matter, with clean quadrat and space boxes to both Roman and Italic, which they are to return to him in the same state, or forfeit six-pence for each pair of cases.

2. When a compositor receives letter, furniture, &c. from the overseer, he is to return what he does not use, in the same state he received it, the same day, under the forfeiture of threepence.

3. Compositors to impose their matter when desired by the employer or overseer, or forfeit twopence for every hour's delay. The same for proofs that are desired to be corrected, unless in either case it shall appear that all the stones were engaged.

4. When the compositor imposes from furniture in chase, he is directly to tie up the pages of loose matter, or forfeit one penny for every neglected page, besides being obliged to clear away the pie thereby occasioned.

5. Forms, immediately after they are imposed, to be carried to the proof press, and the proofs when pulled to be given to the reader, or carried into the reading closet, with, if a first proof, the copy, and, if a second, the foul proof under the forfeiture of one penny for every quarter of an hour's delay.

6. Every compositor who shall leave a foul stone, either of letter, furniture, &c. shall forfeit one penny for every such offence.

7. Should a compositor detain an imposing-stone longer than the nature of the business may require, he is to be fined twopence for every hour's unnecessary delay.

8. When any cases are taken out of the racks, the com-

positor is to return them into their proper place immediately after he has done with the same, under the forfeiture of one penny for each case.

9. No cases to be placed over others, or under the frames, under the penalty of one penny for each case.

10. Gallies with head lines, or other useful materials during the course of a piece of work, to be cleared the day after the work is all completely at press, or the compositor to forfeit threepence for each day's neglect.

11. When a work is completely finished, the compositor or compositors concerned shall, before he or they begin another work, unless prevented by the employer or overseer, clear away the forms, taking from them the head lines, white lines, leads, and reglets; which, with the furniture of each sheet, and the matter properly tied up for papering, are to be given to the overseer, or any person he may appoint.

12. Sweepings of frames to be cleared away before ten o'clock every morning, under the forfeiture of twopence for each neglect. Matter broken by accident to be cleared away on the same day under the like penalty.

13. A compositor mixing any two separate founts, without an express order from the overseer, to be fined one shilling.

14. When a compositor carries his form down for press, he is not to put two forms together without a partition between, on forfeiture of twopence; and in case, through neglect of such partition, a form should be battered, the compositor guilty of such neglect shall forfeit sixpence.

15. The saw, saw-block, bowl, sponge, letter-brush, shears, bellows, &c. to be returned to their respective places as soon as done with, under a forfeiture of one penny.

16. Any person taking a candlestick, bodkin, snuffers, composing-stick, &c. not his own, without permission of the owner, shall be fined threepence.

17. Any person misplacing cases in the rack, or taking

an upper without the lower case, (*vice versá*,) shall be fined twopence.

18. That pie of any sort, on boards, windows, frames, &c. shall be cleared after five minutes' notice, under the penalty of sixpence.

19. That any person detected taking sorts from the frames or cases of another, without leave, be fined one shilling. Should any person be detected in hoarding useful sorts, not wanting or likely to want them, he shall be fined sixpence.

20. Any person in the house, (except the master or overseer,) who shall call off the errand boy while he is sweeping his rooms, to be fined threepence.

21. That the master, or overseer, forfeit one shilling, and compositor sixpence, for every candle left without proper charge:—The boundaries of the office to be considered the open air.

22. Jobs to be cleared away immediately after notice being given by the overseer, under the penalty of twopence for every hour's delay.

23. All fines to be paid on Monday, before 12 o'clock, under the penalty of sixpence. The overseer to make application for the fines before that time, or be fined sixpence.

24. These regulations, in cases of extreme hurry of business, may be suspended, by permission from the master, or overseer; but, when that has ceased, to be immediately resumed under the same forfeitures.

Pressmen.

1. All proofs to be pulled within five minutes after notice, or the pressmen who are in proofs to fine one penny for each form.

2. Immediately after pulling a proof, the pressmen to rub over the forms and chases with a lie-brush, and place them against the compositor's frame to whom they belong, where

they are to leave the proof, or forfeit one penny for every neglect.

3. As soon as a form is wrought off, the pressman to carry it to the lie-trough, and there completely rub it over with lie, rinse it with water, and then carry it to the wrought off place, or to the end of the compositor's frame it belongs to. Threepence for each neglected form.

4. Leaving the lie-jar uncovered, a fine of one penny.

COMPOSITORS' SCALE OF PRICES,

Agreed upon at a General Meeting of Master Printers, at Stationers' Hall, April 15, 1810.

ART. 1. All works in the English language, common matter, *with space lines*, including English and Brevier, to be cast up at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per 1000; if in Minion, 6d.; in Nonpareil, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. *Without space lines*, including English and Brevier, 6d. per 1000; in Minion, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; in Nonpareil, 7d.; in Pearl, *with or without space lines*, 8d.; heads and directions, or signature lines, included. A thick space to be considered as an en in the width, and an en to be reckoned an em in the length of the page; and where the number of letters amounts to 500—1000 to be charged; if under 500, not to be reckoned; and if the calculation at per thousand shall not amount to an odd threepence, the odd pence to be suppressed in the price of the work; but where it amounts to or exceeds threepence, there shall be sixpence charged. Em and en quadrats, or whatever is used at the beginning or end of lines, to be reckoned as an em in the width.

2. Works printed in Great Primer to be cast up as English; and all works in larger type than Great Primer, as half English and half Great Primer.

3. All works in foreign languages, though common type, *with space lines*, including English and Brevier, to be cast up at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per 1000; if in Minion, 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; Nonpareil, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.—

Without space lines, including English and Brevier, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; Minion, $7d.$; Nonpareil, $7\frac{3}{4}d.$; and Pearl, *with or without space lines*, $8\frac{3}{4}d.$

4. English Dictionaries of every size, *with space lines*, including English and Brevier, to be paid $6\frac{1}{4}d.$; *without space lines*, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$ [In this article are not included Gazetteers, Geographical Dictionaries, Dictionaries of Arts and Sciences, and works of a similar description, except those attended with extra trouble beyond usual descriptive matter.] Dictionaries of two or more languages, of every size, *with space lines*, including English and Brevier, to be paid $6\frac{1}{2}d.$; *without space lines*, $6\frac{3}{4}d.$; if smaller type than Brevier, to take the proportionate advance specified in Article 1.

5. English Grammars, Spelling Books, and works of those descriptions, in Brevier or larger type, *with space lines*, to be paid $6d.$ per 1000; *without space lines*, $6\frac{1}{4}d.$: if in two languages, or foreign language, *with space lines*, $6\frac{1}{4}d.$; *without space lines*, $6\frac{1}{2}d.$

6. Small-sized Folios, Quartos, Octavos, and works done in Great Primer or larger type, (English language,) which do not come to seven shillings when cast up at the usual rate, to be paid as follows: English, and larger type, not less than $7s.$; Pica, $8s. 6d.$: English 12mo. to be paid not less than $10s. 6d.$; and Pica not less than $11s. 6d.$ per sheet.

7. Reviews, Magazines, and works of a similar description, consisting of various sized letter, if cast up to the different bodies, to be paid $2s. 6d.$ per sheet extra.

8. Pamphlets of five sheets and under, and parts of works done in different houses, amounting to not more than five sheets, to be paid $1s.$ per sheet extra; but, as it frequently occurs that works exceeding a pamphlet are often nearly made up without a return of letter, all such works shall be considered as pamphlets, and paid for as such.

9. Works done in Sixteens, Eighteens, Twenty-fours, or

Thirty-twos, on Small Pica and upwards, to be paid 1s. 6d. per sheet extra. If on Long Primer, or smaller type, 1s. per sheet extra. Forty-eights to be paid 2s. per sheet extra, and Sixty-fours 2s. 6d. per sheet extra.

10. Works requiring an alteration or alterations of margin, to be paid, for each alteration, 1s. per sheet to the Pressmen, if altered by them, and 6d. to the Compositor, as a compensation for making up the furniture; if altered by the Compositor, then he is to be paid 1s. for the alteration, and the Pressmen 6d. for the delay.

This article to be determined on solely at the option of the employer.

11. Bottom Notes consisting of twenty lines (or two notes, though not amounting to twenty lines) and not exceeding four pages, in every ten sheets, in quarto or octavo:—one page (or two notes, though not amounting to one page) and not exceeding six pages, in twelves:—two pages (or two notes, though not amounting to two pages) and not exceeding eight, in eighteens or above, to be paid 1s. per sheet; but under the above proportion no charge to be made. Bottom Notes, consisting of ten lines (or two notes, though not amounting to ten lines) in a pamphlet of five sheets or under, and not exceeding two pages, to be paid 1s. per sheet extra. Quotations, Mottos, Contents to Chapters, &c., in smaller type than the body, to be considered as notes.—[Where the notes shall be in Nonpareil or Pearl, in twelves, the number of pages to be restricted to four; in eighteens to five pages.]

This article is intended only to fix what constitutes the charge of 1s. per sheet for Bottom Notes: all works requiring a higher charge than 1s. for Bottom Notes are to be paid for according to their value.

12. Side Notes to Folios and Quartos not exceeding a broad quotation, if only chap. or date, and not exceeding three explanatory lines on an average in each page, to be

paid 1s. per sheet; in Octavo, if only chap. or date, and not exceeding three explanatory lines on an average in each page, 1s. 6d. per sheet. Cut-in Notes, in smaller type than the body, to be paid for in a similar manner.

Side and Bottom Notes to many, particularly historical and law works, if attended with more than ordinary trouble, to be settled between the employer and journeyman.

13. Greek, Hebrew, Saxon, &c., or any of the dead characters, if one word and not exceeding three lines in any one sheet, to be paid for that sheet 1s. extra; all above to be paid according to their value.

14. Greek *with space lines*, and without accents, to be paid 8½d. per 1000; if with separate accents, 10d.; *without space lines*, and without accents, 8¾d.; with accents, 10¼d.: the asper not to be considered an accent. [If Dictionary matter, to take one halfpenny advance.]

15. Hebrew, Arabic, Syriac, &c., to be paid double; Hebrew with points to be cast up as half body and half points doubled.

16. Music to be paid double the body of the sonnet type.

17. Index matter, though but one measure, to be paid 2s. per sheet extra.

18. Booksellers' Catalogues (in whatever language) to be cast up at 7d. per 1000, not including the numbering.

19. Night work to commence and be paid for, from ten o'clock till twelve, 1s.; all after to be paid 3d. per hour extra till six.—Morning work, commencing at four o'clock, to be paid 1s. extra.—Sunday work, if not exceeding six hours, to be paid for 1s.; if for a longer time, 2d. an hour.

20. Jobs of one sheet or under (except Auctioneers' Catalogues and Particulars) to be cast up at 7d. per 1000; if done in smaller type than Brevier, to take the proportionate advance specified in Article 1.; if in foreign language, of one sheet or under, (except Auctioneers' Catalogues,) to be

cast up at 8*d.* per 1000; if done in smaller type than Brevier, to take the proportionate advance specified in Art. 1.

21. Where two pages only are imposed, either opposite to or at the back of each other, they shall be paid for as two pages; but if with an indorse, or any other kind of matter constituting a third, then to be paid as a sheet if in Folio; a half-sheet if in Quarto, and so on.

22. Broadsides, such as Leases, Deeds, and Charter-parties, above the dimensions of crown, whether table or common matter, to be paid the double of common matter; on crown and under, to be paid one and one half common matter.—The indorse to be paid one fourth of the inside page, as common matter.

23. All Corrections to be paid 6*d.* per hour.

24. The Imprint to be considered as two lines in the square of the page.

25. Different volumes of the same work to be paid for distinctly, according to their value.

At a Meeting of Master Printers, held January 2, 1816, the following modifications were agreed to.

IN THE COMPOSITORS' SCALE.

All reprinted works to be paid three farthings per 1000 less than the Scale of 1810. All manuscript or original works shall continue to be paid for as at present.

IN THE PRESSMEN'S SCALE.

Every token above the first four tokens to be paid one halfpenny per hour less than the Scale of 1810.

Resolutions agreed to by the Delegates assembled to consider the state of Periodical Publications.

1. Publications, and parts of publications, when pulled in galleys or slips, to be made up at the expense of the employer.

2. That all publications containing two bodies (not being notes) be cast up to the respective founts, and charged the 2s. 6d. allowed by the Seventh Article of the Compositors' Scale.

3. All publications which appear weekly, or at shorter periods, whether stamped or unstamped, which contain general news, such as parliamentary reports, reports of police or law courts, foreign or provincial intelligence, reports of daily occurrences, or notices of bankrupts, to be paid according to the existing Scale for Newspapers; but all those which contain only reviews of books, notices of dramatic or musical performances, articles on the fine arts, accounts of the meetings and proceedings of religious, literary, or scientific societies, and advertisements, to be paid the same as monthly or quarterly publications.

4. That no companionship allow its work to be made up by an individual on the establishment, or in any other way effect a compromise with the employer, contrary to the usage of the Trade.

A TABLE shewing the price of any number of letters, from 16,000 to 101,000, at 5*d.* per thousand.

Th	s.	d.	Th	s.	d.	Th	s.	d.	Th	s.	d.	Th	s.	d.
17	7	1	34	14	2	51	21	3	68	28	4	85	35	5
18	7	6	35	14	7	52	21	8	69	28	9	86	35	10
19	7	11	36	15	0	53	22	1	70	29	2	87	36	3
20	8	4	37	15	5	54	22	6	71	29	7	88	36	8
21	8	9	38	15	10	55	22	11	72	30	0	89	37	1
22	9	2	39	16	3	56	23	4	73	30	5	90	37	6
23	9	7	40	16	8	57	23	9	74	30	10	91	37	11
24	10	0	41	17	1	58	24	2	75	31	3	92	38	4
25	10	5	42	17	6	59	24	7	76	31	8	93	38	9
26	10	10	43	17	11	60	25	0	77	32	1	94	39	2
27	11	3	44	18	4	61	25	5	78	32	6	95	39	7
28	11	8	45	18	9	62	25	10	79	32	11	96	40	0
29	12	1	46	19	2	63	26	3	80	33	4	97	40	5
30	12	6	47	19	7	64	26	8	81	33	9	98	40	10
31	12	11	48	20	0	65	27	1	82	34	2	99	41	3
32	13	4	49	20	5	66	27	6	83	34	7	100	41	8
33	13	9	50	20	10	67	27	11	84	35	0	101	42	1

ABSTRACT OF THE COMPOSITORS' SCALE.

	COMMON.	FOREIGN	DICTIONARIES.		GRAMMARS, ETC.		GREEK.	
			English.	2 Lang. or Foreign.	English.	2 Lang. or Foreign.	Without Accents.	With Accents.
ENGLISH to } { <i>lead</i> BREVIER ... } { <i>solid</i> .	<i>d.</i> 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ 6	<i>d.</i> 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>d.</i> 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>d.</i> 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>d.</i> 6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>d.</i> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	<i>d.</i> 10 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	
MINION } { <i>lead</i> <i>solid</i> .	6 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	7 7 $\frac{1}{4}$				
NONPAREIL ... } { <i>lead</i> <i>solid</i> .	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ 7	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{3}{4}$	7 $\frac{3}{4}$ 8				
PEARL ... } { <i>lead</i> or <i>solid</i> ... }	8	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	9				
NOTES constituting the Charge of One Shilling per Sheet.—See Article 11.								
Quarto and Octavo—20 Lines, or 2 Notes, though not amounting to 20 Lines—and not exceeding 4 Pages in 10 Sheets.								
Twelves—1 Page, or 2 Notes, though not amounting to 1 Page—and not exceeding 6 Pages in 10 Sheets.								
EighTEENS or above—2 Pages, or 2 Notes, though not amounting to 2 Pages—and not exceeding 8 Pages in 10 Sheets.								
Pamphlets—10 Lines, or 2 Notes, though not amounting to 10 Lines—and not exceeding 2 Pages in 5 Sheets.								

A TABLE

Shewing the price of any number of letters, from one thousand upwards, at the prices specified in the Scale for the different Works stated in the head of each column, from ENGLISH to BREVIER, inclusive.

Thous.	English, common matter.						Foreign, common mat. Grammars in two languages, or Foreign; and English Dictionaries.						Dictionaries in two languages or Foreign.		
	Leaded.			Solid.			Leaded.			Solid.			Solid.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 --	0	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	0	6	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	0	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
2 --	0	0	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	0	0	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	1	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 --	0	1	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	6	0	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
4 --	0	1	11	0	2	0	0	2	1	0	2	2	0	2	3
5 --	0	2	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	2	6	0	2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
6 --	0	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	0	0	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	3	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
7 --	0	3	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	3	6	0	3	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
8 --	0	3	10	0	4	0	0	4	2	0	4	4	0	4	6
9 --	0	4	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	4	6	0	4	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0	4	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0 $\frac{3}{4}$
10 --	0	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	0	0	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	5	5	0	5	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
20 --	0	9	7	0	10	0	0	10	5	0	10	10	0	11	3
30 --	0	14	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	15	0	0	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	16	3	0	16	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
40 --	0	19	2	1	0	0	1	0	10	1	1	8	1	2	6
50 --	1	3	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	5	0	1	6	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	7	1	1	8	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
60 --	1	8	9	1	10	0	1	11	3	1	12	6	1	13	9
70 --	1	13	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	15	0	1	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	17	11	1	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
80 --	1	18	4	2	0	0	2	1	8	2	3	4	2	5	0
90 --	2	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	5	0	2	6	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	8	9	2	10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
100 --	2	7	11	2	10	0	2	12	1	2	14	2	2	16	3

To find the price of a Work by the above Table, suppose a sheet of leaded common matter containing 75 thousand letters :—take from the first column 70 and 5, and the sums on a line with them in the second column, add them together, and you will have the price of that sheet by letters ; if solid, seek the sums in the third column ; if foreign, &c., in the fourth, and so on.

A TABLE

Showing the price of any number of letters, from 16,000 to 100,000, at $5\frac{1}{4}d.$ $5\frac{1}{2}d.$ $5\frac{3}{4}d.$ $6d.$ $6\frac{1}{4}d.$ $7d.$ $7\frac{1}{2}d.$ and $8d.$ per thousand.

Th.	$5\frac{1}{4}d.$		$5\frac{1}{2}d.$		$5\frac{3}{4}d.$		$6d.$		$6\frac{1}{4}d.$		$7d.$		$7\frac{1}{2}d.$		$8d.$	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
17	7	$5\frac{1}{4}$	7	$9\frac{1}{2}$	8	$1\frac{3}{4}$	8	6	8	$10\frac{1}{4}$	9	11	10	$7\frac{1}{2}$	11	4
18	7	$10\frac{1}{4}$	8	3	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	0	9	$4\frac{1}{4}$	10	6	11	3	12	0
19	8	$3\frac{1}{4}$	8	$8\frac{1}{2}$	9	$1\frac{1}{4}$	9	6	9	$10\frac{1}{4}$	11	1	11	$10\frac{1}{2}$	12	8
20	8	9	9	2	9	7	10	0	10	5	11	8	12	6	13	4
21	9	$2\frac{1}{4}$	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	10	$0\frac{3}{4}$	10	6	10	$11\frac{1}{4}$	12	3	13	$1\frac{1}{2}$	14	0
22	9	$7\frac{1}{4}$	10	1	10	$6\frac{1}{4}$	11	0	11	$5\frac{1}{4}$	12	10	13	9	14	8
23	10	$0\frac{1}{4}$	10	$6\frac{1}{2}$	11	0	11	6	11	$11\frac{1}{4}$	13	5	14	$4\frac{1}{2}$	15	4
24	10	6	11	0	11	6	12	0	12	6	14	0	15	0	16	0
25	10	$11\frac{1}{4}$	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	11	$11\frac{3}{4}$	12	6	13	$0\frac{1}{4}$	14	7	15	$7\frac{1}{2}$	16	8
26	11	$4\frac{1}{4}$	11	11	12	5	13	0	13	$6\frac{1}{4}$	15	2	16	3	17	4
27	11	$9\frac{1}{4}$	12	$4\frac{1}{2}$	12	$11\frac{1}{4}$	13	6	14	$0\frac{1}{4}$	15	9	16	$10\frac{1}{2}$	18	0
28	12	3	12	10	13	5	14	0	14	7	16	4	17	6	18	8
29	12	$8\frac{1}{4}$	13	$3\frac{1}{2}$	13	$10\frac{3}{4}$	14	6	15	$1\frac{1}{4}$	16	11	18	$1\frac{1}{2}$	19	4
30	13	1	13	9	14	$4\frac{1}{4}$	15	0	15	$7\frac{1}{4}$	17	6	18	9	20	0
31	13	$6\frac{1}{4}$	14	$2\frac{1}{2}$	14	$10\frac{1}{4}$	15	6	16	$1\frac{1}{4}$	18	1	19	$4\frac{1}{2}$	20	8
32	14	0	14	8	15	4	16	0	16	8	18	8	20	0	21	4
33	14	$5\frac{1}{4}$	15	$1\frac{1}{2}$	15	$9\frac{3}{4}$	16	6	17	$2\frac{1}{4}$	19	3	20	$7\frac{1}{2}$	22	0
34	14	$10\frac{1}{4}$	15	7	16	$3\frac{1}{4}$	17	0	17	$8\frac{1}{4}$	19	10	21	3	22	8
35	15	$3\frac{1}{4}$	16	$0\frac{1}{2}$	16	$9\frac{1}{4}$	17	6	18	$2\frac{1}{4}$	20	5	21	$10\frac{1}{2}$	23	4
36	15	9	16	6	17	3	18	0	18	9	21	0	22	6	24	0
37	16	$2\frac{1}{4}$	16	$11\frac{1}{2}$	17	$8\frac{3}{4}$	18	6	19	$3\frac{1}{4}$	21	7	23	$1\frac{1}{2}$	24	8
38	16	$7\frac{1}{4}$	17	5	18	$2\frac{1}{2}$	19	0	19	$9\frac{1}{4}$	22	2	23	9	25	4
39	17	$0\frac{3}{4}$	17	$10\frac{1}{2}$	18	$8\frac{1}{4}$	19	6	20	$3\frac{1}{4}$	22	9	24	$4\frac{1}{2}$	26	0
40	17	6	18	4	19	2	20	0	20	10	23	4	25	0	26	8
41	17	$11\frac{1}{4}$	18	$9\frac{1}{2}$	19	$7\frac{3}{4}$	20	6	21	$4\frac{1}{4}$	23	11	25	$7\frac{1}{2}$	27	4
42	18	$4\frac{1}{4}$	19	3	20	$1\frac{1}{4}$	21	0	21	$10\frac{1}{4}$	24	6	26	3	28	0
43	18	$9\frac{1}{4}$	19	$8\frac{1}{2}$	20	$7\frac{1}{4}$	21	6	22	$4\frac{1}{4}$	25	1	26	$10\frac{1}{2}$	28	8
44	19	3	20	2	21	1	22	0	22	11	25	8	27	6	29	4
45	19	$8\frac{1}{4}$	20	$7\frac{1}{2}$	21	$6\frac{3}{4}$	22	6	23	$5\frac{1}{4}$	26	3	28	$1\frac{1}{2}$	30	0
46	20	$1\frac{1}{4}$	21	1	22	$0\frac{1}{2}$	23	0	23	$11\frac{1}{4}$	26	10	28	9	30	8
47	20	$6\frac{1}{4}$	21	$6\frac{1}{2}$	22	$6\frac{1}{4}$	23	6	24	$5\frac{1}{4}$	27	5	29	$4\frac{1}{2}$	31	4
48	21	0	22	0	23	0	24	0	25	0	28	0	30	0	32	0
49	21	$5\frac{1}{4}$	22	$5\frac{1}{2}$	23	$5\frac{3}{4}$	24	6	25	$6\frac{1}{4}$	28	7	30	$7\frac{1}{2}$	32	8
50	21	$10\frac{1}{4}$	22	11	23	$11\frac{1}{4}$	25	0	26	0	29	2	31	3	33	4
51	22	$3\frac{1}{4}$	23	$4\frac{1}{2}$	24	$5\frac{1}{4}$	25	6	26	$6\frac{1}{4}$	29	9	31	$10\frac{1}{2}$	34	0
52	22	9	23	10	24	11	26	0	27	1	30	4	32	6	34	8
53	23	$2\frac{1}{4}$	24	$3\frac{1}{2}$	25	$4\frac{3}{4}$	26	6	27	$7\frac{1}{4}$	30	11	33	$1\frac{1}{2}$	35	4
54	23	$7\frac{1}{4}$	24	9	25	$10\frac{1}{4}$	27	0	28	$1\frac{1}{4}$	31	6	33	9	36	0
55	24	$0\frac{1}{4}$	25	$2\frac{1}{2}$	26	$4\frac{1}{4}$	27	6	28	$7\frac{1}{4}$	32	1	34	$4\frac{1}{2}$	36	8

Th.	$5\frac{1}{4}d.$		$5\frac{1}{2}d.$		$5\frac{3}{4}d.$		6d.		$6\frac{1}{4}d.$		7d.		$7\frac{1}{2}d.$		8d.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
56	24	6	25	8	26	10	28	0	29	2	32	8	35	0	37	4
57	24	$11\frac{1}{2}$	26	$1\frac{1}{2}$	27	$3\frac{3}{4}$	28	6	29	$8\frac{1}{2}$	33	3	35	$7\frac{1}{2}$	38	0
58	25	$4\frac{1}{4}$	26	7	27	$9\frac{1}{4}$	29	0	30	2	33	10	36	3	38	8
59	25	$9\frac{1}{4}$	27	$0\frac{1}{2}$	28	$3\frac{1}{4}$	29	6	30	$8\frac{3}{4}$	34	5	36	$10\frac{1}{2}$	39	4
60	26	3	27	6	28	9	30	0	31	3	35	0	37	6	40	0
61	26	$8\frac{1}{2}$	27	$11\frac{1}{2}$	29	$2\frac{1}{2}$	30	6	31	$9\frac{1}{2}$	35	7	38	$1\frac{1}{2}$	40	8
62	27	$1\frac{1}{2}$	28	5	29	$8\frac{1}{2}$	31	0	32	$3\frac{1}{2}$	36	2	38	9	41	4
63	27	$6\frac{1}{4}$	28	$10\frac{1}{2}$	30	2	31	6	32	$9\frac{3}{4}$	36	9	39	$4\frac{1}{2}$	42	0
64	28	0	29	4	30	8	32	0	33	4	37	4	40	0	42	8
65	28	$5\frac{1}{2}$	29	$9\frac{1}{2}$	31	$1\frac{3}{4}$	32	6	33	$10\frac{1}{4}$	37	11	40	$7\frac{1}{2}$	43	4
66	28	$10\frac{1}{4}$	30	3	31	7	33	0	34	4	38	6	41	3	44	0
67	29	$3\frac{1}{4}$	30	$8\frac{1}{2}$	32	1	33	6	34	$10\frac{3}{4}$	39	1	41	$10\frac{1}{2}$	44	8
68	29	9	31	2	32	7	34	0	35	5	39	8	42	6	45	4
69	30	$2\frac{1}{2}$	31	$7\frac{1}{2}$	33	0	34	6	35	$11\frac{1}{2}$	40	3	43	$1\frac{1}{2}$	46	0
70	30	$7\frac{1}{2}$	32	1	33	6	35	0	36	5	40	10	43	9	46	8
71	31	$0\frac{1}{4}$	32	$6\frac{1}{2}$	34	0	35	6	36	$11\frac{3}{4}$	41	5	44	$4\frac{1}{2}$	47	4
72	31	6	33	0	34	6	36	0	37	6	42	0	45	0	48	0
73	31	$11\frac{1}{2}$	33	$5\frac{1}{2}$	34	$11\frac{3}{4}$	36	6	38	$0\frac{1}{2}$	42	7	45	$7\frac{1}{2}$	48	8
74	32	$4\frac{1}{4}$	33	11	35	5	37	0	38	6	43	2	46	3	49	4
75	32	$9\frac{1}{4}$	34	$4\frac{1}{2}$	35	11	37	6	39	0	43	9	46	$10\frac{1}{2}$	50	0
76	33	3	34	10	36	5	38	0	39	7	44	4	47	6	50	8
77	33	$8\frac{1}{2}$	35	$3\frac{1}{2}$	36	$10\frac{3}{4}$	38	6	40	$1\frac{1}{4}$	44	11	48	$1\frac{1}{2}$	51	4
78	34	1	35	9	37	4	39	0	40	$7\frac{1}{2}$	45	6	48	9	52	0
79	34	$6\frac{1}{4}$	36	$2\frac{1}{2}$	37	$10\frac{1}{4}$	39	6	41	$1\frac{3}{4}$	46	1	49	$4\frac{1}{2}$	52	8
80	35	0	36	8	38	4	40	0	41	8	46	8	50	0	53	4
81	35	$5\frac{1}{2}$	37	$1\frac{1}{2}$	38	$9\frac{3}{4}$	40	6	42	$2\frac{1}{4}$	47	3	50	$7\frac{1}{2}$	54	0
82	35	$10\frac{1}{2}$	37	7	39	3	41	0	42	$8\frac{3}{4}$	47	10	51	3	54	8
83	36	$3\frac{1}{4}$	38	$0\frac{1}{2}$	39	$9\frac{1}{4}$	41	6	43	$2\frac{3}{4}$	48	5	51	$10\frac{1}{2}$	55	4
84	36	9	38	6	40	3	42	0	43	9	49	0	52	6	56	0
85	37	$2\frac{1}{2}$	38	$11\frac{1}{2}$	40	$8\frac{3}{4}$	42	6	44	$3\frac{1}{4}$	49	7	53	$1\frac{1}{2}$	56	8
86	37	$7\frac{1}{4}$	39	5	41	2	43	0	44	9	50	2	53	9	57	4
87	38	0	39	$10\frac{1}{2}$	41	$8\frac{1}{4}$	43	6	45	$3\frac{3}{4}$	50	9	54	$4\frac{1}{2}$	58	0
88	38	6	40	4	42	2	44	0	45	10	51	4	55	0	58	8
89	38	$11\frac{1}{2}$	40	$9\frac{1}{2}$	42	$7\frac{3}{4}$	44	6	46	$4\frac{1}{4}$	51	11	55	$7\frac{1}{2}$	59	4
90	39	$4\frac{1}{4}$	41	3	43	1	45	0	46	$10\frac{3}{4}$	52	6	56	3	60	0
91	39	$9\frac{1}{4}$	41	$8\frac{1}{2}$	43	$7\frac{1}{4}$	45	6	47	$4\frac{3}{4}$	53	1	56	$10\frac{1}{2}$	60	8
92	40	3	42	2	44	1	46	0	47	11	53	8	57	6	61	4
93	40	$8\frac{1}{2}$	42	$7\frac{1}{2}$	44	$6\frac{3}{4}$	46	6	48	$5\frac{1}{4}$	54	3	58	$1\frac{1}{2}$	62	0
94	41	1	43	1	45	0	47	0	48	$11\frac{1}{2}$	54	10	58	9	62	8
95	41	$6\frac{1}{4}$	43	$6\frac{1}{2}$	45	$6\frac{1}{4}$	47	6	49	$5\frac{3}{4}$	55	5	59	$4\frac{1}{2}$	63	4
96	42	0	44	0	46	0	48	0	50	0	56	0	60	0	64	0
97	42	$5\frac{1}{2}$	44	$5\frac{1}{2}$	46	$5\frac{3}{4}$	48	6	50	$6\frac{1}{4}$	56	7	60	$7\frac{1}{2}$	64	8
98	42	$10\frac{1}{2}$	44	11	46	11	49	0	51	0	57	2	61	3	65	4
99	43	$3\frac{1}{4}$	45	$4\frac{1}{2}$	47	$5\frac{1}{4}$	49	6	51	$6\frac{3}{4}$	57	9	61	$10\frac{1}{2}$	66	0
100	43	9	45	10	47	11	50	0	52	1	58	4	62	6	66	8

ABSTRACT OF THE NEWSMEN'S SCALE,
Extracted from the "Report," read July 20th, 1820.

	Per week.	Per galley.	Per hour.
Morning Papers	£2 8s. 0d.	3s. 10d.	11½d.
Evening Papers	£2 3s. 6d.	3s. 7d.	10½d.

Assistants on other Journals are paid the same as Evening Papers; the Sunday Papers, having their galleys of various lengths, are paid at the rate of 8½d. per thousand, or 10d. per hour.

Long Primer and Minion galleys, cast as nigh 5,000 letters as possible (at present varying from that number to 5,200, partly arising from a variation in the founders' standards) are, per thousand, on

	Morning.	Evening.
Long Primer and Minion	9d.	8½d.
Nonpareil	10d.	9½d.
Pearl	11d.	10½d.

Or a reduction, in proportion to value, on the galley quantity.

The galley on Morning Papers consists of 120 lines Long Primer, and 40 *after lines*—Minion 88, and 30 *after lines*, on Papers 22 ems Long Primer wide; other widths in proportion; and a *finish* of five hours. Another *mode* is, one galley, and a *finish* of six hours. Twelve hours on and twelve off (including refreshment time), was the original agreement.

The time of beginning to be the same uniformly as agreed upon by the Printer and Companionship—*i. e.* either a two, three, or four o'clock Paper—and at whatever hour the Journal goes to press one morning, regulates the hour of commencing work for the next day's publication, provided it should be over the hour originally agreed upon—if under, the time is in the Compositors' favour. The hour of commencing work on Sunday is regulated by the time of finishing on Saturday morning.

Ten hours' composition is the specified time for Evening

Papers.—All composition to cease when the day's publication goes to press; any work required afterwards to be paid for extra, or deducted from the first work of the next publication.—This does not apply to Second Editions; they being connected solely with the antecedent Paper, must be paid for extra.

Newspapers in a foreign language take, of course, the same advance as is allowed on Book-work.

A system termed *Finishing* having been formerly introduced, it is necessary to state, that no mode of working can be considered fair (except as before stated) otherwise than by the galley or hour.

No Apprentices to be employed on Daily Papers.

OF CASTING OFF COPY.

To cast off manuscript with accuracy and precision, is an essential object, but a very unpleasant and troublesome task, requiring great attention and mature deliberation. Much difficulty and trouble are occasioned with copy irregularly written, containing interlineations, erasures, and variations in the size of the paper; to these irregularities the attention must be closely directed, but they will too frequently baffle the best endeavours at calculation. Such a slovenly mode of sending works to press cannot be too much deprecated.

The first thing necessary is to take a comprehensive view of the copy, and to notice whether it is written even, whether it has many interlineations, &c. the number of break lines, and whether divided into chapters and sub-heads, so that allowances may be made in the calculation, that the plan of the work may not afterwards be infringed on. These observations should be entered as a memorandum on a separate piece of paper, to assist the memory and save the trouble of re-examining the manuscript.

This preparation being made, we take that part of the copy for calculation nearest the general tendency of the writing, and reckon the number of words contained in one line, previously counting a number of separate lines, so that the one we adopt may be a fair average; we then take the number of lines in a page, and multiply the one by the other, which we again multiply by the quantity of folios the manuscript copy may contain, and thus we are put in possession of the amount of the words contained in the work, with as little loss of time and as much accuracy as circumstances will admit; the necessary allowances should then be made for break lines, chapters, insertions, &c. according to the observations previously made on the memorandum.

If the information has been furnished, what sized letter the work is to be done in, and what the width of the page, we make our measure accordingly, and after composing a few lines of the manuscript copy, are enabled to form an opinion what number of words come into each printed line; we then take the length of our page, generally to double the number of ems contained in a single line, and multiply the one by the other, which produces the information we had previously gained from the adoption of the same mode on the manuscript page; we compare their results, and if the manuscript drives out, we multiply the print by a larger number than the last folio of the writing, and so, *vice versá*; if the print drives out, we multiply it by a less, until we bring the number of words to agree; the multiplier on the printed calculation will shew what will be the last folio of the printed volume, which we divide into sheets according to the given size of the work, and we are then in full possession, whether it will bear to be leaded, or the chapters begin pages, &c. or whether it must be made up close, the measure widened, the page lengthened, or the size of the letter reduced.

Should the size of the page and letter be left to the opinion of the printer, with no other order than the number of sheets

the work is intended to make, from following the above mode he will be enabled pretty accurately to give his directions;—but as it is necessary on a subject like the present to be as clear in our observations as possible, we will exemplify what has been laid down. We are supposed to have made our remarks upon the manner of the writing as directed, and we take the number of words in a line of manuscript at 20, the lines in a page at 50; we multiply 50 by 20, which will produce 1000 words in a page; we then multiply 1000 by 422, which are supposed to be the number of folios in the manuscript, and we shall find it contain 422,000 words. The work being printed in pica 8vo, 20 ems measure, and each line containing 10 words, each page 40 lines—the case will stand thus:—

MANUSCRIPT.		PRINTED.
50		40
20		10
<hr/>		<hr/>
1000		400 } 1055
422		400
<hr/>		<hr/>
2000		422000 words.
2000		
4000		
<hr/>		
422000 words in MS.		Divide
		16 1055 65 sheets,
		15 pages.

Having ascertained the number of sheets the work will make, and that number being sufficient for two volumes, they are divided accordingly. But should the author wish to have his work comprised in one volume, it is requisite to be prepared with the sized type and measure which may accord with his inclination.

As there are two methods of casting off copy, we shall conclude this article with the one laid down in former grammars:—

“ After having made the measure for the work, we set a

line for the letter that is designed for it, and take notice how much copy will come into the line in the stick, whether less or more than a line of manuscript. And as it is seldom that neither one nor the other happens, we make a mark in the copy where the line in the stick ends, and number the words that it contains. But as this is not the safest way for casting off close, we count not only the syllables but even the letters that are in a line in the stick, of which we make a memorandum, and proceed to set off a second, third, or fourth line, till a line of copy falls even with a line in the stick. And as we did to the first line in the stick, so we do to the other, marking on the manuscript the end of each line in the stick, and telling the letters in each, to see how they balance against each other. This being carefully done, we begin counting off, each time, as many lines of copy as we know will make even lines in the stick: For example, if two lines of copy make three lines in print, then four make six, six make nine, eight make twelve, and so on, calling every two lines of copy three lines in print.

“ In like manner we say, if four lines make five, then eight make ten, and so on, comparing every four lines of copy to five lines in print.

“ And in this manner we carry our calculation on as far as we have occasion, either for pages, forms, or sheets.

“ The foregoing calculations are intended to serve where a line of print takes in less than a line of copy, and therefore where a line of print takes in more than a line of copy, the problem is reversed, and instead of saying, if two lines make three, we say, in this case, if three lines of copy make two lines in print, then six lines make four, nine make six, twelve make eight, and so on, counting three lines of copy to make two lines in print. In this manner we may carry our calculation to what number of pages, forms, or sheets we will, remembering always to count off as many lines of copy at once, as we have found they will make even lines in

the stick. Thus, for example, if five lines make seven, the progression of five is ten, fifteen, twenty, &c. and the progression of seven will be fourteen, twenty-one, twenty-eight, &c.

“ In counting off copy after this manner, we take notice of the breaks; and where we judge that one will drive out, we intimate it by a mark of this \angle or this [shape; and again, where we find that a break will get in, we invert the mark ∇ or thus]. And to render these marks conspicuous to the compositor, we write them in the margin, that he may take timely notice of, and keep his matter accordingly.

“ We also take care to make proper allowance for heads to chapters, sections, paragraphs, &c. and mention in the margin what depth of lines is left for each, in case their matter varies in quantity.

“ In examining the state of the copy, we must observe whether it has abbreviations, that we may guard against them in casting off, and allow for them according to the extent of the respective words, when written out at length.”

The following is a plan for calculating the amount of the composition of a sheet in twelves. The page must be measured from the head-line to the signature inclusive; the width measured, and invariably doubled.

55	lines long				
60	ens wide				
<hr/>					
3300					
24					
<hr/>					
13200					
6600					
<hr/>					
79200	at $5\frac{1}{4}$ d. per thousand	-	-	1	14 6
Notes (if any)	per sheet	-	-	0	1 0
<hr/>					
				1	15 6

PLAN OF A COMPOSITOR'S CHECK-BOOK.

Sig.	Set.	Imposed.	Charged.		Sig.	Set.	Imposed.
A					A		
B					B		
C					C		
D					D		
E					E		
F			Set in all.		F		
G					G		
H					H		
I					I		
K			Sheets,	Pages.	K		
L					L		
M					M		
N					N		
O					O		
P					P		
Q					Q		
R					R		
S					S		
T					T		
U					U		
X					X		
Y					Y		
Z					Z		

RULES TO BE OBSERVED IN COMPANIONSHIPS.

The disputes which frequently arise in printing-offices upon trifling, as well as intricate, points, can only be settled by a reference to the general custom and usage of the trade. These misunderstandings, which annoy and retard business, often take place in companionships consisting of three or four compositors; it is therefore highly desirable that the generally received rules and regulations on this subject should be explicitly and clearly laid down for the future comfort of the compositor.

Taking Copy.

If printed copy, and the compositor is desired to follow page for page, each sheet, as it is given out, should be divided into as many parts as the companionship may consist of, and the choice of each part, if it materially varies, should be thrown for. During the absence of either of the companionship, if he be likely soon to return, some one should throw for him, on condition that he will be able to get through this fresh taking, with what remains of the last, so as not to impede the imposition of the sheet.

Another method may be adopted, viz. for each person to agree to receive regularly of the different takings a certain number of pages; but if this plan be followed, the bulk of the copy must not be subject to the inspection of the companionship, but kept by the overseer, and dealt out by him as it is wanted, or it will inevitably cause contention; for the compositor likely to be first out of copy, if he has free access to that which remains unfinished, will observe whether the next taking be *fat* or *lean*—if the latter, he will hold back and loiter away his time, in order to avoid it, and thus materially delay the work. On the other hand, if this taking appear to be advantageous, and there should happen to be two or three of the companionship out of copy at the

same time, a sort of scramble will take place who shall have it, which will end in dispute and confusion;—on no account, therefore, should the copy be open to examination, unless for the purpose of ascertaining the charge per sheet.

With manuscript copy it will be better to take one from the other in such a manner as not in the smallest degree to delay the imposition, or block up the letter; that is, that no compositor may retain the making up too long, by holding too large a taking of copy. Compositors are apt to grasp at a large portion of copy, with the view of advantage in the making up, though nine times in ten it will, as before observed, operate as a loss to them, by their eventually standing still for want of letter. If by mistake too much copy has been taken, the compositor should hand a part of it to the person next in the making up, to set up to himself.

If parts of the copy should be particularly advantageous or otherwise, each of the companionship should throw for the chance of it: the person to whom it may fall, if he have copy in hand, must turn that copy over to him who is about to receive more copy; but for trifling variations from the general state of the copy, it cannot be worth the loss of time necessary to contest it; though it frequently happens that a litigious man will argue half an hour on a point that would not have made five minutes' difference to him in the course of his day's work.

If one of the companionship absent himself from business, and thereby delay the making up, and there is the smallest probability of standing still for letter, the person who has the last taking must go on with this man's copy, whether it be good or bad.

Making up of Letter.

The number of the companionship, if possible, should always be determined at the commencement of the work, that they may all proceed upon an equal footing. It should

be well ascertained that the letter appropriated for the work will be adequate to keep the persons on it fully employed.

If any part of the matter for distribution, whether in chase or in paper, be desirable or otherwise, for the sorts it may contain, it should be divided equally, or the choice of it thrown for.

When a new companion is put on the work after the respective shares of letter are made up, and if there be not a sufficiency to carry on all the companionship without making up more, he must make up an additional quantity before he can be allowed to partake of any part of that which comes from the press.

Making up Furniture.

Two of the companionship who may have the greatest proportion of the first sheet, should make up the furniture for that sheet; and though it may be thought that a disadvantage will be felt in making up the first sheet, they having to ascertain the right margin, yet, properly considered, this disadvantage is sufficiently balanced by their not being likely to meet with a scarcity of furniture, which will frequently occur after several sheets are made up. The other companions in rotation, as their matter is made up, will take an equal share of the furniture. Should an odd sheet be wanted, it will be better to throw for the chance of making it up.

By observing a proper method in cutting up new furniture, the same will be serviceable for other works, as well as the one for which it is intended, even though the size of the page may differ, provided it agrees with the margin of the paper. The gutters should be cut two or three lines longer than the page; the head-bolts wider; the back furniture may run down to the rim of the chase, but must be level with the top of the page, which will admit of the inner head-

bolt running in ; the difference of the outer head-bolt may go over the side-stick, and the gutter will then run up between them. The footstick only need be cut exact, and the furniture will completely justify.

Imposing and distributing Letter.

The person to whose turn it falls to impose, must lay up the form for distribution ; but as continual disputes arise on this subject, and as it can only be ascertained by comparing the number of pages composed, with the number put in chase by each person, we therefore recommend their keeping an exact account of these pages, which had better be done agreeable to the following plan :—

COMPOSITORS' SCALE FOR IMPOSITION.

Signatures.	Compositors' Names.							By whom imposed.
B								
C								
D								
E								
F								
G								
H								

This scale should always be kept by the compositor in the making up ; who, when he gives it away to the person that follows him, marks down the number of pages he has made up opposite to the proper signature, and under his

own name : also when he imposes, he inserts his name in the column appropriated for that purpose. By following strictly this mode, every sort of dispute will be prevented : and though a private account may be necessary for individual satisfaction, yet it will not avail in settling a general misunderstanding, as the various private accounts may differ, and the charge of inaccuracy may be alleged with as much reason against one as the other ; but in this general scale a mistake can be immediately detected. It also operates as a check on those who may be inclined to write out of their proper signature, or to charge more pages than they have imposed.

In making up his matter, a compositor should be particularly careful ; as, if the work he is on be very open, with whites, &c., he must see that the depth of the page corresponds with the regular body of the type which the work is done in ; for, unless care is taken in this particular, the register of the work must be incomplete. The pressman cannot make the lines back, if accuracy is not observed in making up the matter ; and it would often prevent many quarrels and inconveniences, if the compositor was more attentive to this important branch of his duty.

As the letter is laid up it should be divided in equal proportions ; and, if it can be so managed, each person had better distribute the matter originally composed by him ; for, by this means, the sorts which made his case uneven will again return to him.

It may happen, from one of the companionship absenting himself, that his former share of letter remains undistributed at a time a second division is taking place ; under these circumstances, he must not be included in this division. In the event of a scarcity of letter, if any man absent himself beyond a reasonable time, his undistributed matter should be divided equally among his companions, and when he returns, he may then have his share of the next division.

Correcting.

The compositor, whose matter is in the first part of the proof, lays up the forms on the imposing stone, and corrects. He then hands the proof to the person who has the following matter. The compositor who corrects the last part of the sheet locks up the forms.

The compositor having matter in the first and last part, but not the middle of the sheet, only lays up the form and corrects his matter; the locking up is left to the person who corrects last in the sheet.

A compositor having the first page only of the sheet, is required to lay up one form; also to lock up one form if he has only the last page.

If from carelessness in locking up the form—viz. the furniture binding, the quoins badly fitted, &c.—any letters, or even a page, should fall out, the person who has thus locked up the form must immediately repair the damage. But if from bad justification, or in leaded matter, the letters *ride* upon the ends of the leads, the loss attending any accident from this circumstance must fall upon the person to whom the matter belongs.

It is the business of the person who locks up the form, to ascertain whether all the pages are of an equal length; and though a defect in this respect is highly reprehensible in the person to whom it attaches, (whose duty it is to rectify it), yet if not previously discovered by the locker-up, and an accident happen, he must make good the defect.

The compositor who imposes a sheet must correct the chargeable proof of that sheet, which is also generally at the same time corrected for press, and take it to the ready place. He must also rectify any defect in the register, arising from the want of accuracy in the furniture.

Forms will sometimes remain a considerable length of time before they are put to press. When this happens, and

particularly in the summer, the furniture is liable to shrink, and the pages will, in consequence, if care be not taken, fall out; it is therefore the business of the person who has locked up the form, to attend to it in this respect, or he will be subject to make good any accident which his neglect may occasion.

When forms are wrought off, and ordered to be kept standing, they are then considered under the care of the overseer. When they are desired to be cleared away, it is done in equal proportions by the companionship. During the time any forms may have remained under the care of the overseer, should there have been any alteration as to former substance, such alterations not having been made by the original compositors, they are not subject to clear away those parts of the form that were altered.

If the pressmen unlock a form on the press, and from carelessness in the locking up any part of it fall out, they are subject to the loss that may happen in consequence.

The compositor who locks up a sheet takes it to the proof press, and the pressman, after he has pulled the proof, puts by the forms in the place appointed for that purpose.

Transposition of Pages.

Each person in the companionship must lay down his pages properly on the stone for imposition. The compositor, whose turn it is to impose, looks them over to see if they are rightly placed; should they, after this examination, lay improperly, and be thus imposed, it will be his business to transpose them; but should the folios be wrong, and the mistake arise from this inaccuracy, it must be rectified by the person to whom the matter belongs. Pages being laid down for imposition, without folios or head lines, must be rectified by the person who has been slovenly enough to adopt this plan.

A TABLE OF SIGNATURES AND FOLIOS.

FOLIO.							QUARTO.						OCTAVO.				TWELVES.				Eighteens.			
Sig.	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	In Sheets.	In Half-Sheets.	Sig			
A	0	89	181	273	365	457	0	177	361	545	729	913	0	353	721	1089	0	529	1	0	265	A	B	
B	1	93	185	277	369	461	1	185	369	553	737	921	1	369	737	1105	1	553	1	1	277	B	E	
C	5	97	189	281	373	465	9	193	377	561	745	929	17	385	753	1121	17	577	25	13	289	C	H	
D	9	101	193	285	377	469	17	201	385	569	753	937	33	401	769	1137	33	601	49	25	301	D	L	
E	13	105	197	289	381	473	25	209	393	577	761	945	49	417	785	1153	49	625	73	37	313	E	O	
F	17	109	201	293	385	477	33	217	401	585	769	953	65	433	801	1169	65	649	97	49	325	F	R	
G	21	113	205	297	389	481	41	225	409	593	777	961	81	449	817	1185	81	721	121	61	337	G	U	
H	25	117	209	301	393	485	49	233	417	601	785	969	97	465	833	1201	97	697	145	73	349	H	Z	
I	29	121	213	305	397	489	57	241	425	609	793	977	113	481	849	1217	113	721	169	85	361	I	2	
K	33	125	217	309	401	493	65	249	433	617	801	985	129	497	865	1233	129	745	193	97	373	K	C	
L	37	129	221	313	405	497	73	257	441	625	809	993	145	513	881	1249	145	769	217	109	385	L	F	
M	41	133	225	317	409	501	81	265	449	633	817	1001	161	529	897	1265	161	793	241	121	397	M	I	
N	45	137	229	321	413	505	89	273	457	641	825	1009	177	545	913	1281	177	817	265	133	409	N	P	
O	49	141	233	325	417	509	97	281	465	649	833	1017	193	561	929	1297	193	841	289	145	421	O	S	
P	53	145	237	329	421	513	105	289	473	657	841	1025	209	577	945	1313	209	865	313	157	433	P	X	
Q	57	149	241	333	425	517	113	297	481	665	849	1033	225	593	961	1329	225	889	337	169	445	Q	3	
R	61	153	245	337	429	521	121	305	489	673	857	1041	241	609	977	1345	241	913	361	181	457	R	A	
S	65	157	249	341	433	525	129	313	497	681	865	1049	257	625	993	1361	257	937	385	193	469	S	D	
T	69	161	253	345	437	529	137	321	505	689	873	1057	273	641	1009	1377	273	961	409	205	481	T	G	
U	73	165	257	349	441	533	145	329	513	697	881	1065	289	657	1025	1393	289	985	433	217	493	U	K	
X	77	169	261	353	445	537	153	337	521	705	889	1073	305	673	1041	1409	305	1009	457	229	505	X	N	
Y	81	173	265	357	449	541	161	345	529	713	897	1081	321	689	1057	1425	321	1033	481	241	517	Y	Q	
Z	85	177	269	361	453	545	169	353	537	721	905	1089	337	705	1073	1441	337	1057	505	253	529	Z	T	
																							Y	793

OF IMPOSING.

Imposing comprehends not only the knowledge of placing the pages that they may, after they are printed off, follow each other regularly, but also the manner of dressing the furniture, and making the proper margin.

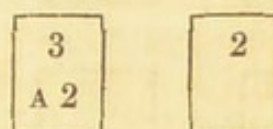
Having composed as many pages as make a whole sheet, half sheet, or less part of a sheet, of whatever size, they are taken from under the frame, and carried to the imposing stone; taking care to put the first page in its right position, with the signature to the left hand, facing us, according to the following schemes:—

A Sheet in Folio.

Outer Form.



Inner Form.

*Two Sheets in Folio, Quired,* or lying one in another.*

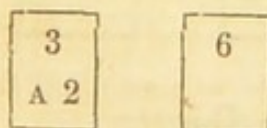
Outer Form of the Outer Sheet.



Inner Form of the Outer Sheet,



Outer Form of the Inner Sheet.



Inner Form of the Inner Sheet.



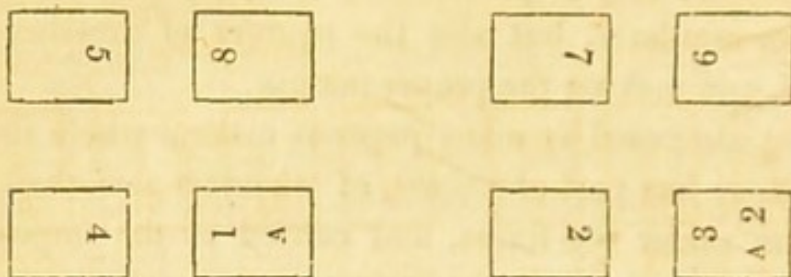
* Imposing in quires may be carried to any extent, by observing the following rule:—suppose the work to consist of 32 pages, or 8 sheets, then any two pages whose united numbers make 33, are to be imposed together; as, 1, 32—19, 14—12, 21, &c.

There must be less furniture in the backs of the inner sheet than the outer, to allow for stitching.

A Sheet of Common Quarto.

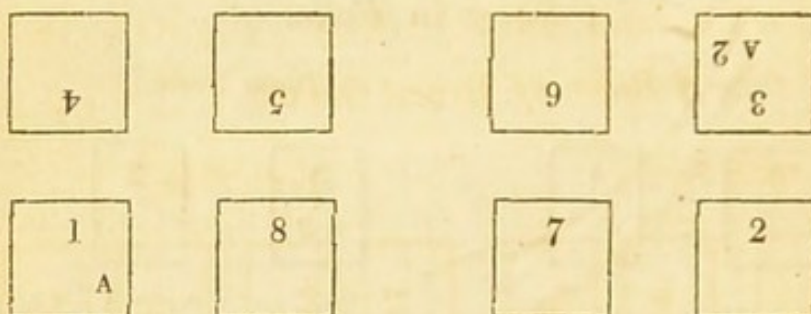
Outer Form,

Inner Form,

*A Sheet in Broad Quarto.*

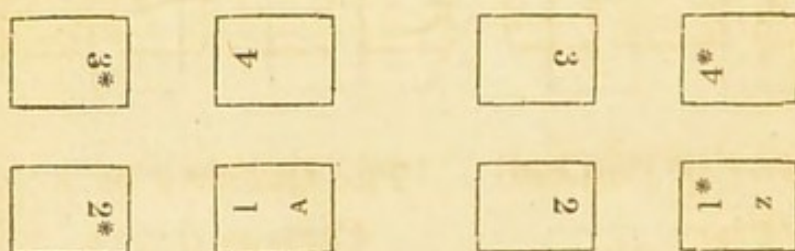
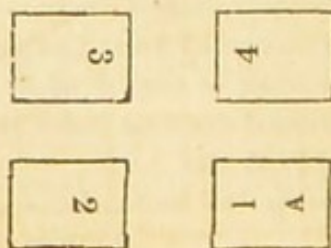
Outer Form.

Inner Form.

*Two Half Sheets in Quarto, worked together.*

Outer Form.

Inner Form.

*Half a Sheet of Common Quarto.*

A Sheet of Common Octavo.

Outer Form.				Inner Form.			
8	6	21	8 ^v 5	9	11	10	7
1 A	16	13	4	3 A 2	14	15	2

A Sheet of Broad Octavo.

Outer Form.				Inner Form.			
13	12	9	16	15	10	11	14
4	5 ^v 3	8	1 ^v 1	2	7 ^v 4	6	3 ^v 2

Half a Sheet of Common Octavo.

4	5	6	3 ^v A 2
1 A	8	7	2

Two Quarters of a Common Octavo.

2	3	4	1 B
1 A	4	3	2

Two Half Sheets of Common Octavo, worked together.

Outer Form.

4	5	8	8 1
1 A	8	5	4

Inner Form.

2	7	9	2 3
3 B 2	6	7	2

Sheet of Octavo with Two Signatures—12 concluding pages of a work, and four of other matter.

Outer Form.

2	8	8	8 5
1 A	12	9	4

Inner Form.

9	7	4	2 1
3 A 2	10	11	2

A Sheet in Octavo, of Hebrew Work.

Outer Form.

5	21	6	8
4	13	16	1

Inner Form.

7	10	11	9
2	15	14	3

A Sheet of Twelves.

Outer Form.				Inner Form.			
21	13	91	5 6	01	15	14	11
8	17	02	5	9	61	18	7
1 A	24	21	4	3 A 2	22	23	2

A Sheet of Twelves without cutting.

Outer Form.				Inner Form.			
5 A 3	20	17	8	7	18	19	6
4	21	16	9	10	15	22	3 A 2
1 A	24	13	12	11	14	23	2

A Sheet of long Twelves.

Outer Form.

1 A	4
16	13
9	12
8	5 3 A
17	20
24	12

Inner Form.

3 A 2	2
14	15
11	10
6	7 4 A
19	18
22	23

*Half Sheet of Twelves
without Cutting.*

5	8	7	6
4	9	10	3
1 A	12	11	2

*A Common Half Sheet
of Twelves.*

6	7	8	5 A 3
4	9	10	3 A 2
1 A	12	11	2

Half Sheet of Twelves with Two Signatures—being 8 concluding pages of a work, and 4 of other matter.

2	3	4	z 1
4	5	9	z v 3
1 A	8	7	2

One-third, or 8 pages of a Sheet of Twelves.

To be imposed in the Off-cross.

Outer Form.

Inner Form.

1 A	8	5	4	3 A 2	6	7	2
--------	---	---	---	----------	---	---	---

A Sheet in Twelves, with two Signatures.

Outer Form.

Inner Form.

20	21	24	B 17	18	23	22	B 2 19
8	9	12	A 4 5	6	11	10	A 4 7
1 A	16	13	4	3 A 2	14	15	2

Two Half-sheets of Twelves worked together.

Outer Form.

Inner Form.

9	L	9	L	8	8 Z 5	8	2 V 5
4	6	4	6	10	2 Z 3	10	2 V 3
1 A	12	1 z	12	11	2	11	2

A Sheet in Sixteens, with One Signature.*

Outer Form.

Inner Form.

4	29	28	5	6	27	30	2 V 3
13	20	21	12	11	22	19	14
16	17	24	9	10	23	18	15
1 A	32	25	8	7	26	31	2

* A sheet in sixteens, with two signatures, is imposed as two sheets of common octavo, putting the first signature for the one half sheet where A stands above, and the first page of the other half sheet in the place where the fifth page is.

A Half Sheet in Sixteens.

1 A	8	7	2
16	9	10	15
13	12	11	14
4	5	6	3 A 2

A Sheet of Eighteens, with One Signature.

Outer Form.

Inner Form.

1 A	8	10	13 A 7	16	18
36	29	27	24	21	61
33	32	26	3 A 2	9	12
4	5 A 3	11 A 9	34	13	25
23	22	20	35	30	28
14	15 A 8	17 A 6	2	7 A 4	5 A 6

A Sheet of Eighteens, with Two Signatures.

Outer Form.

1 A	8	8
24	41	5 B 3
21	02	4
4	3 V 5	6 B 5
13	91	21
12	5 V 6	1 B

Inner Form.

11	01	2
14	51	11
3 A 2	9	01
22	61	2 B 3
23	81	9
2	4 V 7	4 B 7

A Sheet of Eighteens, with Three Signatures.

Outer Form.

1 A	1 B	1 C
12	12	12
9	9	9
4	4	4
5 A 3	5 B 3	5 C 3
8	8	8

Inner Form.

7 A 4	7 B 4	7 C 4
6	6	6
3 A 2	3 B 2	3 C 2
10	10	10
11	11	11
2	2	2

A Sheet of Eighteens, to be folded up together.

Outer Form.			Inner Form.		
1 A	4	5 A 3	23	22	19
36	33	32	14	51	18
25	28	29	11 A 7	01	7 A 4
12	5 A 6	8	26	27	30
13	91	17	35	34	31
24	12	20	2	2 A 3	6

A Half Sheet of Eighteens.

14	5 A 3	10	9 A 5	6	13
4	15	12	7 A 4	16	3 A 2
1 A	18	11	8	17	2

Note.—The white paper of this form being worked off, the four lowermost pages in the middle must be transposed; viz. pages 8, 11, in the room of 7, 12, and pages 7, 12, in the room of 8, 11.

A Half Sheet of Eighteens, without transposing the pages.

9	7	18	17 16	8	5 4 3 2 1 A
4	6	91	15	10	3
1 A	12	13 B	14	11	2

Sixteen Pages to a Half Sheet of Eighteens.

12	5 4 3 2 1 A			6	11
4	13	8	9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 A	14	3 2 1 A
1 A	16	7 A 4	10	15	2

Note—The white paper of this half sheet being worked off, the middle-most pages must be transposed; viz. pages 7, 10, in the room of 8, 9, and pages 8, 9, in the room of 7, 10.

A Sheet of Twenties.

Outer Form.

Inner Form

02	12	22	17	18	23	22	61
5 A 3	36	33	8	7 A 4	34	35	9
16	25	28	13 A 7	14	27	26	15 A 8
9 A 5	32	29	12	11 A 6	30	13	10
1 A	40	37	4	3 A 2	38	39	2

A common Half Sheet of Twenty-fours.

12	13	16	9 A 5	10	15	14	11 A 6
8	17	20	5 A 3	6	19	18	7 A 4
1 A	24	12	4	3 A 2	22	23	2

A Half Sheet of Twenty-fours, the Sixteen-way.

2 A	23	22	3 A 2	16	5 A 6
7 A 4	18	19	9	13	12
8	17	20	5 A 3	14	11 A 6
1 A	24	21	4	15	10

A Half Sheet of Twenty-fours, with Two Signatures

18	23	22	19 B 2	20	21 B 3	24	17 B
8	9 A 5	12	5 A 3	6	11	10	7 A 4
1 A	16	13	4	3 A 2	14	15	2

A Half Sheet of Twenty-fours, without Cutting.

5 A 3	20	17	8	7 A 4	18	19	6
4	21	16	5 A 5	10	15	22	3 A 2
1 A	24	13	12	11 A 6	14	23	2

A Half Sheet of Long Twenty-fours.

2	15	10	7 A 4	18	23
3 A 2	14	11	9	19	22
4	13	12	5 A 3	20	21
1 A	16	9 A 5	8	17	24

A Sheet of Twenty-fours, with Two Signatures.

Outer Form.

21	13	16	9 A 5	36	37	40	33 B 5
8	17	20	5 A 3	32	41	44	29 B 3
1 A	24	12	4	25 B	48	45	28

Inner Form.

34	39	38	35	10	15	14	11 6 A
30	43	42	31 B 4	6	19	18	7 A 4
27 B 2	46	47	26	3 A 2	22	23	2

A Sheet of Thirty-twos.

Outer Form.

4	19	36	62	82	23	09	8 V 5
13 A 7	52	45	20	21	44	53	12
16	49	48	6 A 9 17	24	41	56	5 V 6
1 A	64	33	32	25	40	57	8

Inner Form.

9	69	38	27	30	35	62	2 V 3
11 A 6	54	43	22	19	46	51	14
10	55	42	23	18	47	50	8 A 15
7 A 4	58	39	26	31	34	63	2

A Sheet of Thirty-twos, with Four Signatures.

Outer Form.

50	33	29	51 D 2	36	45	48	33 C
55 D 4	58	59	54	37 C 3	44	41	40
8	9	12	5 A 3	22	27	26	23 B 4
1 A	16	13	4	19 B 2	30	31	18

Inner Form.

34	47	46	35 C 2	52	61	64	49 D
39 C 4	42	43	38	53 D 3	60	57	56
24	25	28	21 B 3	6	11	10	7 A 4
17 B	32	29	20	3 A 2	14	15	2

A Half Sheet of Thirty-twos, with Two Signatures.

81	18	08	2 ^a 61	07	67	78	8 71
23 B 4	26	27	22	21 B 3	28	25	24
8	6	12	3 ^a 5	9	11	10	4 ^a 7
1 A	16	13	4	3 A 2	14	15	2

A Common Half Sheet of Thirty-twos.

4	29	28	3 ^a 5	9	27	30	2 ^a 3
13 A 7	20	21	12	11 A 6	22	19	14
91	71	24	5 ^a 6	10	23	18	8 ^a 15
1 A	32	25	8	7 A 4	26	31	2

COWIE'S PRINTERS' POCKET-BOOK.

A Half Sheet of 'Thirty-twos.

8I	18	08	6I	07	67	28	17
23	26	27	22	21	28	25	24
8	5 A 6	12	3 A 5	6	9 A 11	10	4 A 7
1 A	16	13 A 7	4	3 A 2	14	15 A 8	2

A Half Sheet of Long Thirty-Sixes.

1 A	8	10	9 A 5	7 A 4	2
36	29	27	28	30	35
33	32	26	25	31	34
4	5 A 3	11 A 6	12	6	3 A 2
23	22	20	19	21	24
14	15 A 8	17 A 9	18	16	13 A 7

Half Sheet of Thirty-sixes, with Two Signatures.

1 A	8	26	25 B	7 A 4	2
24	17	35	36	18	23
21	20	34	33	19	22
4	5 3 V	27 B 2	28	6	3 2 V
15	14	32	31	13	16
10	9 6 V	29 B 3	30	12	9 5 V

A Half Sheet of Thirty-sixes, without Cutting.

1 A	4	5	9	3 A 2	2
36	33	32	13	34	35
25	28	29	30	27	26
12	6 5 V	8	7 4 V	10	9 11 V
13	16	17	18	15	14
24	12	20	19	22	23

A Half Sheet of Forties.

02	12	24	17	18	23	22	19
5 A 3	36	33	8	7 A 4	34	35	6
16	25	28	13 A 7	14	27	26	15 A 8
9 A 5	32	29	12	11 A 6	30	31	10
1 A	40	37	4	3 A 2	38	39	2

A Quarter Sheet of Forty-eights, with Two Signatures.

18	23	22	19 Z 2	20	21	24	17 Z
8	9	12	5 A 3	6	11	10	7 A 4
1 A	16	13	4	3 A 2	14	15	2

A Half Sheet of Forty-eights, with Two Signatures.

2	23	22	3 A 2	26	47	46	27 B 2
7 A 4	18	19	9	31 B 4	42	43	30
11 A 6	14	15	10	35 B 6	38	39	34
12	13	16	9 A 5	36	37	40	33 B 5
8	17	20	5 A 3	32	41	44	29 B 3
1 A	24	21	4	25 B	48	45	28

A Half Sheet of Forty-eights, with Three Signatures.

34	47	46	35 c 2	36	45	48	33
39	42	43	38	37 c 3	44	41	40
18	31	30	19 B 2	20	29	32	17 B
23	26	27	22	21 B 3	28	25	24
8	9	12	5 v 3	6	11	10	7
1 A	16	13	4	3 A 2	14	15	2

A Quarter Sheet of Forty-eights, without Cutting.

2	23	14	11 A 6	12	13	24	1 A
3 A 2	22	15	10	6 A 5	16	21	4
9	19	18	7 A 4	8	17	20	5 A 3

A Common Quarter Sheet of Forty-eights.

12	13	16	9 A 5	10	15	14	11 A 6
8	17	20	5 A 3	6	19	18	7 A 4
1 A	24	21	4	3 A 2	22	23	2

A Quarter Sheet of Sixty-fours.

81	18	08	61	02	62	28	11
23	26	27	22	21	28	25	24
8	5 V 6	21	3 V 5	9	9 V 11	01	4 V 7
1 A	16	13 A 7	4	3 A 2	14	15 A 8	2

A Common Quarter Sheet of Sixty-fours.

4	29	28	3 V 5	6	27	30	2 V 3
13 A 7	20	21	12	11 A 6	22	19	14
16	17	24	5 V 9	10	23	18	8 V 15
1 A	32	25	8	7 A 4	26	31	2

A Half Sheet of Sixty-fours.

2	63	34	31	26	39	58	7 A 4
15 A 8	50	47	18	23	42	55	10
14	51	46	19	22	43	54	11 A 6
3 A 2	62	35	30	27	38	59	9
4	61	36	29	28	37	60	5 A 3
13 A 7	52	45	20	12	44	53	12
16	49	48	17 A 9	24	41	56	9 A 5
1 A	64	33	32	25	40	57	8

A Half Sheet of Seventy-twos, with Three Signatures.

2	7 A 4	32	25 B	95	49 C
23	18	14	48	69	72
22	19	44	45	89	69
2 V	6	29 3 B	28	3 C	52
91	13	38	39	29	63
5 V	12	9 B	34	9 C	58
10	11 A 6	36	33 B 5	09	57 C 5
5	14	23	40	19	64
4	5 A 5	30	27 B 2	45	51 C 2
12	20	34	46	49	70
42	17	24	47	69	71
V 1	8	4 B	26	4 C	50

A Half Sheet of Ninety-sixes, with Six Signatures.

99	66	71 E 4	05	55 D 4	8	1 A
62	74	69	39	58	6	16
82	75	69	29	59	21	13
68 2 E	70	69 19	20 D	54	3 V 5	4
88	85 F 3	98	98	37 C 3	22	19 B 2
96	92	54	54	44	27	30
96	89	84	84	41	26	31
88	88	33 O	33	40	4 B 26	18
88	87 F 4	48	48	39 C 4	42	17 B
96	90	47	47	42	52	32
46	91	94	94	43	82	29
88 2 A	86	53 C	53	38	12 E B	20
68	69 E 3	25	25	53 D 3	9	3 A 2
44	76	19	19	60	11	14
08	73	49	49	57	01	15
59 E	72	64 D	64	56	4 V L	2

A Half Sheet of One Hundred and Twenty-eights.

1 A	8	55 D 4	05	71 E 4	99	119 H 4	411
16	6	58	39	74	62	122	421
13	21	59	29	75	82	123	921
4	3 V 5	54	2 D 19	70	2 E 19	118	2 H 511
19 B 2	26	37 C 3	92	85 F 3	78	101 G 3	001
30	22	44	54	92	26	108	601
31	92	41	84	89	96	105	211
18	4 B 32	40	3 C 32	88	4 F 18	104	2 D 26
17 B	42	39 C 4	42	87 F 4	28	103 G 4	86
32	52	42	24	90	56	106	111
29	82	43	94	91	46	107	011
20	3 B 12	38	2 C 52	86	2 F 38	102	2 D 66
3 A 2	9	53 D 3	25	69 E 3	89	117 H 3	911
14	11	60	19	76	22	124	521
15	01	57	49	73	08	121	821
2	4 V 2	56	4 C 64	72	2 E 59	120	2 H 311

A Table, shewing the Number of Thousands in a Sheet of Eighteens, Twelves, Octavo, and Quarto, of various Sizes.

The large figures at the top denote the number of lines long; those in the first column the number of en's wide, and those having the letters e, t, o, q, shews the number of thousands in a Sheet of Eighteens, Twelves, Octavo, and Quarto.—When the odd numbers above the respective thousands in each sheet, amount to five hundred, another thousand is allowed; if less than five hundred they are not reckoned.

20		21		22		23		24		25		26					
18	13e	19	14e	20	16e	21	17e	22	19e	13t	23	21e	14t	24	22e	15t	
19	14	20	15	21	17	22	18	23	20	13	24	22	14	25	23	16	
20	14	21	16	22	17	23	19	24	21	14	25	23	15	26	24	16	
21	15	22	17	23	18	24	20	25	22	14	26	23	16	27	25	17	
22	16	23	17	24	19	25	21	26	22	15	27	24	16	28	26	17	
23	17	24	18	25	20	26	22	27	23	16	28	25	17	29	27	18	
24	17	25	19	26	21	27	22	28	24	16	29	26	17	30	28	19	
25	18	26	20	27	21	28	23	29	25	17	30	27	18	31	29	19	
27		28		29		30		31		32							
25	24e	16t	26	26e	17t	27	28e	19t	28	30e	20t	29	32e	22t	30	35e	23t
26	25	17	27	27	18	28	29	19	29	31	21	30	33	22	31	36	24
27	26	17	28	28	19	29	30	20	30	32	22	31	35	23	32	37	25
28	27	18	29	29	19	30	31	21	31	33	22	32	36	24	33	38	25
29	28	19	30	30	20	31	32	22	32	35	23	33	37	25	34	39	26
30	29	19	31	31	21	32	33	22	33	36	24	34	38	25	35	40	27
31	30	20	32	32	22	33	34	23	34	37	24	35	39	26	36	41	28
32	31	21	33	33	22	34	35	24	35	38	25	36	40	27	37	43	28
33		34		35		36											
31	37e	25t	16o	32	39e	26t	17o	33	42e	28t	18o	34	44e	29t	20		
32	38	25	17	33	40	27	18	34	43	29	19	35	45	30	20		
33	39	26	17	34	42	28	18	35	44	29	20	36	47	31	21		
34	40	27	18	35	43	29	19	36	45	30	20	37	48	32	21		
35	42	28	18	36	44	29	20	37	47	31	21	38	49	33	22		
36	43	29	19	37	45	30	20	38	48	32	21	39	51	34	22		
37	44	29	20	38	47	31	21	39	49	33	22	40	52	35	23		
38	45	30	20	39	48	32	21	40	50	34	22	41	53	35	24		
37		38		39		40											
35	47e	31t	21o	36	49e	33t	22o	37	52e	35t	23o	38	55e	36t	24o		
36	48	32	21	37	51	34	22	38	53	36	24	39	56	37	25		
37	49	33	22	38	52	35	23	39	55	37	24	40	58	38	26		
38	51	34	22	39	53	36	24	40	56	37	25	41	59	39	26		
39	52	35	23	40	55	36	24	41	58	38	26	42	60	40	27		
40	53	36	24	41	56	37	25	42	59	39	26	43	62	41	28		
41	55	36	24	42	57	38	26	43	60	40	27	44	63	42	28		
42	56	37	25	43	59	39	26	44	62	41	27	45	65	43	29		

41				42				43				44			
39	58 ^e	38 ^t	26 ^o	40	60 ^e	40 ^t	27 ^o	41	63 ^e	42 ^t	28 ^o	42	66 ^e	44 ^t	30 ^o
40	59	39	26	41	62	41	28	42	65	43	29	43	68	45	30
41	61	40	27	42	64	42	28	43	67	44	30	44	69	46	31
42	62	41	28	43	65	43	29	44	68	45	30	45	71	48	32
43	63	42	28	44	67	44	30	45	70	46	31	46	73	49	32
44	65	43	29	45	68	45	30	46	71	47	32	47	74	50	33
45	66	44	30	46	70	46	31	47	73	49	32	48	76	51	34
46	68	45	30	47	71	47	32	48	74	50	33	49	77	52	34
45				46				47				48			
43	70 ^e	46 ^t	31 ^o	44	73 ^e	49 ^t	32 ^o	45	76 ^e	51 ^t	34 ^o	46	79 ^e	53 ^t	35 ^o 18 ^q
44	71	48	32	45	75	50	33	46	78	52	35	47	81	54	36 18
45	73	49	32	46	76	51	34	47	80	53	35	48	83	55	37 18
46	75	50	33	47	78	52	35	48	81	54	36	49	85	56	38 19
47	76	51	34	48	79	53	35	49	83	55	37	50	86	58	39 19
48	78	52	35	49	81	54	36	50	85	56	38	51	88	59	39 20
49	79	53	35	50	83	55	37	51	86	58	38	52	90	60	40 20
50	81	54	36	51	84	56	38	52	88	59	39	53	92	61	41 20
49				50				51							
47	83 ^e	55 ^t	37 ^o 18 ^q	48	86 ^e	58 ^t	38 ^o 19 ^q	49	90 ^e	60 ^t	40 ^o 20 ^q				
48	85	56	38 19	49	88	59	39 20	50	92	61	41 20				
49	86	58	38 19	50	90	60	40 20	51	94	62	42 21				
50	88	59	39 20	51	92	61	41 20	52	95	64	42 21				
51	90	60	40 20	52	94	62	42 21	53	97	65	43 22				
52	92	61	41 20	53	95	64	42 21	54	99	66	44 22				
53	93	62	42 21	54	97	65	43 22	55	101	67	45 22				
54	95	64	42 21	55	99	66	44 22	56	103	69	46 23				
52				53				54							
50	94 ^e	62 ^t	42 ^o 21 ^q	51	97 ^e	65 ^t	43 ^o 22 ^q	52	101 ^e	67 ^t	45 ^o 22 ^q				
51	95	64	42 21	52	99	66	44 22	53	103	69	46 23				
52	97	65	43 22	53	101	67	45 22	54	105	70	47 23				
53	99	66	44 22	54	103	69	46 23	55	107	71	48 24				
54	101	67	45 22	55	105	70	47 23	56	109	73	48 24				
55	103	69	46 23	56	107	71	47 24	57	111	74	49 25				
56	105	70	47 23	57	109	73	48 24	58	113	75	50 25				
57	107	71	47 24	58	111	74	49 25	59	114	76	51 25				
55				56				57							
53	105 ^e	70 ^t	47 ^o 23 ^q	54	109 ^e	73 ^t	48 ^o 24 ^q	55	113 ^e	75 ^t	50 ^o 25 ^q				
54	107	71	48 24	55	111	74	49 25	56	115	77	51 26				
55	109	73	48 24	56	113	75	50 25	57	117	78	52 26				
56	111	74	49 25	57	115	77	51 26	58	119	79	53 26				
57	113	75	50 25	58	117	78	52 26	59	121	81	54 27				
58	115	77	51 26	59	119	79	53 26	60	123	82	55 27				
59	117	78	52 26	60	121	81	54 27	61	125	83	56 28				
60	119	79	53 26	61	123	82	55 27	62	127	85	57 28				

58					59					60				
56	117 ^e	78 ^t	52 ^o	26 ^q	57	121 ^e	81 ^t	54 ^o	27 ^q	58	125 ^e	84 ^t	56 ^o	28 ^q
57	119	79	53	26	58	123	82	55	27	59	127	85	57	28
58	121	81	54	27	59	125	84	56	28	60	130	86	58	29
59	123	82	55	27	60	127	85	57	28	61	132	88	59	29
60	125	84	56	28	61	130	86	58	29	62	134	89	60	30
61	127	85	57	28	62	132	88	59	29	63	136	91	60	30
62	129	86	58	29	63	134	89	59	30	64	138	92	61	31
63	131	88	58	29	64	136	91	60	30	65	140	94	62	31
61					62					63				
59	130 ^e	86 ^t	58 ^o	29 ^q	60	134 ^e	89 ^t	60 ^o	30 ^q	61	138 ^e	92 ^t	61 ^o	31 ^q
60	132	88	59	29	61	136	91	61	30	62	141	94	62	31
61	134	89	60	30	62	138	92	62	31	63	143	95	64	32
62	136	91	61	30	63	141	94	62	31	64	145	97	65	32
63	138	92	61	31	64	143	95	63	32	65	147	98	66	33
64	141	94	62	31	65	145	97	64	32	66	150	100	67	33
65	143	95	63	32	66	147	98	65	33	67	152	101	68	34
66	145	97	64	32	67	150	100	66	33	68	154	103	69	34
64					65					66				
62	143 ^e	95 ^t	63 ^o	32 ^q	63	147 ^e	98 ^t	66 ^o	33 ^q	64	152 ^e	101 ^t	68 ^o	34 ^q
63	145	97	65	32	64	150	100	67	33	65	154	103	69	34
64	147	98	66	33	65	152	101	68	34	66	157	105	70	35
65	150	100	67	33	66	154	103	69	34	67	159	106	71	35
66	152	101	68	34	67	157	105	70	35	68	162	108	72	36
67	154	103	69	34	68	159	106	71	35	69	164	109	73	36
68	157	104	70	35	69	161	108	72	36	70	166	111	74	37
69	159	106	71	35	70	163	109	73	36	71	169	112	75	37
67					68					69				
65	157 ^e	105 ^t	70 ^o	35 ^q	66	162 ^e	108 ^t	72 ^o	36 ^q	67	166 ^e	111 ^t	74 ^o	37 ^q
66	159	106	71	35	67	164	109	73	36	68	169	113	75	38
67	162	108	72	36	68	166	111	74	37	69	171	114	76	38
68	164	109	73	36	69	169	113	75	38	70	174	116	77	39
69	166	111	74	37	70	171	114	76	38	71	176	118	78	39
70	169	113	75	38	71	174	116	77	39	72	179	119	79	40
71	171	114	76	38	72	176	118	78	39	73	181	121	81	40
72	174	116	77	39	73	179	119	80	40	74	184	123	82	41
70					71					72				
68	171 ^e	114 ^t	76 ^o	38 ^q	69	176 ^e	118 ^t	78 ^o	39 ^q	70	181 ^e	121 ^t	81 ^o	40 ^q
69	174	116	77	39	70	179	119	80	40	71	184	123	82	41
70	176	118	78	39	71	181	121	81	40	72	187	124	83	41
71	179	119	80	40	72	184	123	82	41	73	189	126	84	42
72	181	121	81	40	73	187	124	83	41	74	192	128	85	43
73	184	123	82	41	74	189	126	84	42	75	194	130	86	43
74	186	124	83	41	75	192	128	85	43	76	197	131	88	44
75	189	12	84	42	76	194	130	86	43	77	200	133	89	44

73				74				75				76											
71	124t	83o	41q	72	128t	85o	43q	73	131t	88o	44q	74	135t	90o	45q								
72	126	84	42	73	130	86	43	74	133	89	44	75	137	91	46								
73	128	85	43	74	131	88	44	75	135	90	45	76	139	92	46								
74	130	86	43	75	133	89	44	76	137	91	46	77	140	94	47								
75	131	88	44	76	135	90	45	77	139	92	46	78	142	95	47								
76	133	89	44	77	137	91	46	78	140	94	47	79	144	96	48								
77	135	90	45	78	139	92	46	79	142	95	47	80	146	97	49								
78	137	91	46	79	140	94	47	80	144	96	48	81	148	98	40								
77				78				79				80											
75	139t	92o	46q	76	142t	95o	47q	77	146t	97o	49q	78	150t	100o	50q								
76	140	94	47	77	144	96	48	78	148	99	49	79	152	101	51								
77	142	95	47	78	146	97	49	79	150	100	50	80	154	102	51								
78	144	96	48	79	148	99	49	80	152	101	51	81	156	104	52								
79	146	97	49	80	150	100	50	81	154	102	51	82	157	105	52								
80	148	99	49	81	152	101	51	82	155	104	52	83	159	106	53								
81	150	100	50	82	154	102	51	83	157	105	52	84	161	108	54								
82	152	101	51	83	155	104	52	84	159	106	53	85	163	109	54								
81				82				83				84											
79	154t	102o	51q	80	157t	105o	52q	81	161t	108o	54q	82	165t	110o	55q								
80	156	104	52	81	159	106	53	82	163	109	54	83	167	112	56								
81	157	105	52	82	161	108	54	83	165	110	55	84	169	113	56								
82	159	106	53	83	163	109	54	84	167	112	56	85	171	114	57								
83	161	108	54	84	165	110	55	85	169	113	56	86	173	116	58								
84	163	109	54	85	167	112	56	86	171	114	57	87	175	117	58								
85	165	110	55	86	169	113	56	87	173	116	58	88	177	118	59								
86	167	111	56	87	171	114	57	88	175	117	58	89	179	120	60								
85				86				87				88				89							
83	169t	113o	56q	84	173t	116o	58q	85	118o	59q	86	121o	61q	87	124o	62q							
84	171	114	57	85	175	117	58	86	120	60	87	122	61	88	125	63							
85	173	116	58	86	178	118	59	87	121	61	88	124	62	89	127	63							
86	175	117	58	87	180	120	60	88	122	61	89	125	63	90	128	64							
87	177	118	59	88	182	121	61	89	124	62	90	127	63	91	130	65							
88	182	120	60	89	184	122	61	90	125	63	91	128	64	92	131	66							
89	182	121	61	90	186	124	62	91	127	63	92	130	65	93	132	66							
90	184	122	61	91	188	125	63	92	128	64	93	131	65	94	134	67							
90				91				92				93				94				95			
88	127o	63q	89	130o	65q	90	132o	66q	91	135o	68q	92	138o	69	93	141o	71						
89	128	64	90	131	66	91	134	67	92	137	68	93	140	70	94	143	71						
90	130	65	91	132	66	92	135	68	93	138	69	94	141	71	95	144	72						
91	131	66	92	134	67	93	137	68	94	140	70	95	143	71	96	146	73						
92	132	66	93	135	68	94	138	69	95	141	71	96	144	72	97	147	74						
93	134	67	94	137	68	95	140	70	96	143	71	97	146	73	98	149	74						
94	135	68	95	138	69	96	141	71	97	144	72	98	147	74	99	150	75						
95	137	68	96	140	70	97	143	71	98	146	73	99	149	74	100	152	76						

MATHEMATICAL, ALGEBRAICAL, AND GEOMETRICAL
CHARACTERS.

$+$ *plus*, or *more*, is the sign of real existence of the quantity it stands before, and is called an affirmative or positive sign. It is also the mark of addition: thus $a + b$, or $6 + 9$, implies that a is to be added to b , or 6 added to 9.

$-$ *minus*, or *less*, before a single quantity, is the sign of negation or negative existence, shewing the quantity to which it is prefixed to be less than nothing. But between quantities it is the sign of subtraction; thus, $a - b$, or $8 - 4$, implies b subtracted from a , or 8 after 4 has been subtracted.

$=$ *equal*. The sign of equality, though Des Cartes and some others use this mark \propto ; thus, $a = b$ signifies that a is equal to b . Wolfius and some others use the mark \equiv for the identity of ratios.

\times *into*, or *with*. The sign of multiplication, shewing that the quantities on each side the same are to be multiplied by one another, as $a \times b$ is to be read, a multiplied into b ; 4×8 , the product of 4 multiplied into 8. Wolfius and others make the sign of multiplication a dot between the two factors; thus, $7 \cdot 4$ signifies the product of 7 and 4. In algebra the sign is commonly omitted, and the two quantities put together; thus, bd expresses the product of b and d . When one or both of the factors are compounded of several letters, they are distinguished by a line drawn over them; thus the factum of $a + b - c$ into d , is wrote $d \times \overline{a + b - c}$. Leibnitz, Wolfius, and others, distinguish the compound factors, by including them in a parenthesis thus $(a + b - c)d$.

\div *by*. The sign of division; thus, $a \div b$ denotes the quantity a to be divided by b . Wolfius makes the sign of division two dots; thus, $12 : 4$ denotes the quotient of 12 divided by 4 $= 3$. If either the divisor or dividend, or both

be composed of several letters; for example, $a + b \div c$, instead of writing the quotient like a fraction.

⊖ *involution*. The character of involution.

√ *evolution*. The character of evolution, or the extracting of roots.

⌢ or ⌣ are signs of majority; thus, $a \lhd b$, expresses that a is greater than b .

⌠ or ⌡ are signs of minority; when we would denote that a is less than b .

≈ is the character of similitude used by Wolfius, Leibnitz, and others: it is used in other authors for the difference between two quantities, while it is unknown which is the greater of the two.

∴ *so is*. The mark of geometrical proportion disjunct, and is usually placed between two pair of equal ratios, as $3:6 :: 4:8$, shews that 3 is to 6 as 4 is to 8.

∴ or ∴ is an arithmetical equal proportion; as $7.3:13.9$; i. e. 7 is more than 3, as 13 is more than 9.

□ Quadrant, or regular quadrangle as follows, □ $AB = \square BC$; i. e. the quadrangle upon the line AB is equal to the quadrangle upon the line BC .

△ Triangle; as, $\triangle ABC = \triangle ADC$.

∠ an Angle; as, $\angle ABC = \angle ADC$.

⊥ Perpendicular; as, $AB \perp BC$.

□ Rectangled Parallelogram; or the product of two lines.

∥ The character of parallelism.

∝ equiangular, or similar.

⊞ equilateral.

⊓ right angle.

° denotes a degree; thus 45° implies 45 degrees.

' a minute; thus, $50'$ is 50 minutes: ", ''', ''', denote seconds, thirds, and fourths: and the same characters are used where the progressions are by tens, as it is here by sixties.

$\div\div$ the mark of geometrical proportion continued, implies the ratio to be still carried on without interruption, as 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64 $\div\div$ are in the same uninterrupted proportion.

$\sqrt{}$ *irrationality*. The character of a surd root, and shews, according to the index of the power that is set over it, or after it, that the square, cube, or other root, is extracted, or to be extracted; thus, $\sqrt{16}$, or $\sqrt[2]{16}$, or $\sqrt{(2) 16}$, is the square root of 16, $\sqrt[3]{25}$, the cube root of 25, &c.

—: the differences, or excess.

Q or q, a square.

C or c, a cube.

Q Q, the ratio of a square number to a square number.

CELESTIAL AND ASTRONOMICAL SIGNS.

The Twelve Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries	♌ Leo	♐ Sagittarius
♉ Taurus	♍ Virgo	♑ Capricorn
♊ Gemini	♎ Libra	♒ Aquarius
♋ Cancer	♏ Scorpio	♓ Pisces

The Nine Planets.

♄ Saturnus	☿ Mercurius	♃ Juno
♃ Jupiter	♁ { Georgium	♁ Vesta
♂ Mars	♁ { Sidus.	☉ Sun
♁ Earth	♁ Ceres	☾ Moon
♀ Venus	♁ Pallas	

Seven of the Planets sometimes imply the seven days of the week.

<i>Dies Solis</i> , Sunday	<i>Dies Mercurii</i> , Wednesday
<i>Dies Lunæ</i> , Monday	<i>Dies Jovis</i> , Thursday
<i>Dies Martis</i> , Tuesday	<i>Dies Veneris</i> , Friday

Dies Saturni, Saturday.

- ♈ The Dragon's Head, or ascending node, and
 ♉ The Dragon's Tail, or descending node, are the two
 points in which the eclipses happen.

The Aspects.

♌ Conjunctio ; happens when two planets stand under each other in the same sign and degree.

♍ Oppositio ; happens when two planets stand diametrically opposite each other.

♎ Trigonus ; happens when one planet stands from another four signs, or 120 degrees ; which make one-third part of the ecliptic.

♏ Quadril ; happens when two planets stand three signs from each other, which make 90 degrees, or the fourth-part of the ecliptic.

* Sextil ; is the sixth part of the ecliptic, which is two signs, and make 60 degrees.

- ☾ New Moon
- ☾ First quarter of the Moon
- Full Moon.
- ☾ Last quarter.

PHYSICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

- R̄ Stands for *Recipe*, or Take
 ā aa, of each a like quantity
 ℔ a pound
 ʒ an ounce
 ʒ a drachm
 ℥ a scruple
 j stands for one ; ij for 2 ; and so m
 ℔ signifies *semi*, or half
 gr. denotes a grain

One pound makes 12 ounces

One ounce contains 8 drachms

One drachm is equal to 3 scruples

One scruple consists of 20 grains

One grain has the weight of a barley-corn

P. stands for *particula*, a little part, and means so much as can be taken betwixt the ends of two fingers

P. æq. stands for *partes æquales*, or equal parts

q. s. *quantum sufficit*, or as much as is sufficient

q. p. *quantum placit*, or as much as you please

s. a. *secundem artem*, or according to art.

THE HEBREW ALPHABET.

א a	Aleph	ל l	Lamed
ב b	Beth	מ m	Mem
ג g	Gimel	נ n	Nun
ד d	Daleth	ס s	Samech
ה h	He	ע gn	Ain
ו v or u	Vau	פ p, ph, or f	Phe
ז v or ds	Zain	צ tz or ts	Tsadde
ח ch or hh	Cheth	ק q or k	Coph
ט t or th	Teth	ר r	Resch
י j, i, or y	Jod	ש sh or s	Shin
כ k or ch	Caph	ת th or t	Thau

Final Letters.

Caph Mem Nun Phe Tsadde

ך ם ן ף ץ

Letters that have a Likeness to others.

Beth Caph—Gimel Nun—Daleth Caph Resch

ב כ ג נ ד ך ר

He Cheth Thau—Vau Zain Jod Nun

ה ח ת ו ז י ן






Teth Mem—Mem Samech—Ain Tsadde.








Hebrew words never being divided, the following are cast broad, and are used at the end of lines, viz.—

Aleph He Lamed Mem Thau






THE GREEK ALPHABET.

A α	Alpha	a	N ν	Nu	n
B β β	Beta	b	Ξ ξ	Xi	x
Γ γ γ	Gamma	g	Ο ο	Omicron	o short
Δ δ	Delta	d	Π π π	Pi	p
E ε	Epsilon	e short	Ρ ρ	Rho	r
Z ζ	Zeta	z	Σ σ σ	Sigma	s
H η	Eta	e long	Τ τ τ	Tau	t
Θ θ θ	Theta	th	Υ υ	Upsilon	u
I ι	Iota	i	Φ φ	Phi	ph
K κ	Kappa	k c	Χ χ	Chi	ch
Λ λ	Lambda	l	Ψ ψ	Psi	ps
M μ	Mu	m	Ω ω	Omega	o long

THE SAXON ALPHABET.

ᚠ a	ᚢ h	ᚥ p	ᚨ x
ᚡ b	ᚦ i	ᚧ q	ᚢ y
ᚣ c	ᚫ k	ᚩ r	ᚤ z
ᚤ d	ᚬ l	ᚪ ᚥ	ᚥ and
ᚥ e	ᚭ m	ᚫ τ	ᚦ th
ᚦ f	ᚮ n	ᚢ u	ᚧ that
ᚨ g	ᚯ o	ᚨ p	

A COMMON HEBREW CASE.


L	פ	m Quadrats	Quadrats	
		n Quadrats		
□	ר	מ	..	י
ר	ה	ה	ם	.
ר	ה	ם	ר	
ז				
ר	ר	ב	ש	
פ	ח	מ	Spaces.	
ר	ר	ל		
ם	ה	ה	ר	
ר	ז	י		

HEBREW LOWER CASE.

Spaces				Hair Spaces				n Quad.				m Quad.				Quadrats.			
4-m Quad.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל
3-m Quad.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל
2-m Quad.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל
1-m Quad.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל
Hair Spaces	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל
Spaces	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	א	ב	ג	ד	ה	ו	ז	ח	ט	י	כ	ל

Note.—The boxes on the left hand side of this case contain spaces and quadrats for justifying the points.

COMMON UPPER CASE.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
H	I	K	L	M	N	O	H	I	K	L	M	N	O
P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W
X	Y	Z	Æ	Œ	U	J	X	Y	Z	Æ	Œ	U	J
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	á	é	í	ó	ú		†
8	9	0	ç			£	à	è	ì	ò	ù	§	+
ä	ë	ï	ö	ü		k	À	Ê	Î	Ô	Û	¶	*

IMPROVED FOUNT UPPER CASE.

7	8	9	0	J	U	X	Y	Z
5	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
3	H	I	K	L	M	N	O	
1	P	Q	R	S	T	V	W	
2								

PRESSMEN'S SCALE OF PRICES,

March 1, 1810.

FOLIOS.

On Medium or Demy.

	1000 and upwards.	500	250
Not exceeding fifty-two pica ems, upon small pica and upwards - - - -	5	5½	6
If on long primer, bourgeois, or brevier -	5½	6	7
All above fifty-two pica ems, upon small pica and upwards - - - -	5½	6	7
If on long primer, bourgeois, or brevier -	6	6½	7
Long primer and upwards, on copy or crown	5	5½	6

QUARTOS.

On Medium or Demy.

Not exceeding forty pica ems, upon long primer and upwards - - - -	5	5½	6
If on bourgeois or brevier - - - -	5½	5½	6
All above forty pica ems, and not less than long primer - - - -	5½	5½	7
If on bourgeois or brevier - - - -	6	6	7
Brevier and upwards, on copy or crown -	5	5½	6

OCTAVOS.

On Medium or Demy.

Not exceeding twenty-four pica ems, upon small pica and upwards - - - -	5	5½	6
If on long primer, bourgeois, or brevier -	5	5½	7
All above twenty-four pica ems, on brevier or upwards - - - -	5½	6	7
If less than brevier - - - -	6	6½	8
Brevier and upwards, on copy or crown -	5	5½	6

TWELVES.

On Medium or Demy.

Not exceeding twenty-one pica ems, upon long primer and upwards - - - -	5	5½	7
If on bourgeois or brevier - - - -	5½	6	7
All above twenty-one pica ems, upon long primer and upwards - - - -	5½	7	8
If on bourgeois or brevier - - - -	6	7	8
Long primer, bourgeois, or brevier, on copy or crown - - - -	5	5½	7

EIGHTEENS.

If not less than small pica - - - -	5	5½	7
If on long primer, bourgeois, or brevier -	5½	6	7
If less than brevier - - - -	6	7	8

TWENTY-FOURS AND THIRTY-TWOS.

If not less than small pica	-	-	-	5½	6	7
If on long primer, bourgeois, or brevier	-	-	-	6	7	8
If less than brevier	-	-	-	6½	8	9

POCKET BOOKS.

Octavo.

Post or crown, twenty-one pica ems wide, thirty-five long	-	-	-	5	6	7
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Twelves.

Pot, such as Ladies' and Christian Ladies' table part, 6mo. 35 pica ems wide, 26 long	-	5	6	7
Pot, such as Ladies' and Christian Ladies' Miscellany part, 16 pica ems wide, 26 long	-	5	6	7
Copy, Christian Gentleman's, 20 wide, 35 long	-	5	6	7

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Twelves.

Copy or crown, not exceeding 17 pica ems wide, and 31 long, nor less than brevier	-	5	6	7
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Octavo.

Copy or crown, not exceeding 21 pica ems wide, nor less than long primer	-	4¾	5½	6
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N.B.—School books on copy or crown are defined to be Palairot's French Grammar, Chambaud, Salisbury Spelling Book, Fox's Lessons, Ward's Latin Grammar, and all of a similar description.

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

From 4 to any number under 100,	4½d
If 100 and under 200,	5d
If 200 or 250,	5½d
Above 250 and under 400,	4½d
If 400 or 500,	5d
Above 500 and under 700,	4½d
If 700 or 750,	5d
All above 750,	4½d.

ALMANACKS.

Royal broadsides,	7d
Demy do. size Wing or Cambridge,	5½d
Goldsmith, calendar form,	5½d
Ditto prog.,	5d
Twelves demy, 19 wide, 34 long,	cal., 5½d
Ditto prog.,	5d
Ditto crown, size Rider,	5d
Octavo foolscap, 20 wide, 24 long,	cal. and prog., 5d.

N. B.—Side notes to be reckoned in the width, bottom notes not to be regarded.

Works on royal paper to be paid one halfpenny per hour more than the above prices.

Ditto on foolscap or pot, not less number than one thousand, and worked at one pull, fourpence halfpenny.

Ditto in square pages (like Entick's dictionary) and works for the public offices, to be advanced one halfpenny per hour on the scale of 1800.

Fine paper of the same size, if included within the token, not to be charged extra; but if of a larger size, then to be paid according to the scale.

Three or more proofs pulled at one time to be charged 4d. per form; and if made ready to be charged as a token.

Cards, large or small, to be paid 6½d. per hundred.

Double crown or royal broadsides, not exceeding 100 number, to be paid 1s. 9d; if more than 100, to be paid 1s. per 100.

Jobs, without points, to be paid 4½d. per hour.

Demy broadsides, not more than 100, to be paid 1s; above 100, and not exceeding 500, to be paid 10d. per 100; if above 500, to be paid after the rate of 1s. 9d. per token.

Broadsides requiring 3 pulls to be paid one-third more.

No form to be deemed a broadside that comes in at one pull at the common press.

Night-work to commence and be paid for from 10 o'clock till 12, 1s; all after to be paid 3d. an hour extra till 6.—

Morning-work, commencing at 4 o'clock, to be paid 1s. extra. Sunday-work, if not exceeding six hours, to be paid 1s; if for a longer time, 2d. an hour.

A Table, shewing the Price of any number of Tokens from One to Twenty, at all the Prices mentioned in the above Scale.

Tokens	at 5d.	5½d.	6d.	6½d.	7d.	8d.	9d.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2 - -	1 8	1 10	2 0	2 2	2 4	2 8	3 0
3 - -	2 6	2 9	3 0	3 3	3 6	4 0	4 6
4 - -	3 4	3 8	4 0	4 4	4 8	5 4	6 0
5 - -	4 2	4 7	5 0	5 5	5 10	6 8	7 6
6 - -	5 0	5 6	6 0	6 6	7 0	8 0	9 0
7 - -	5 10	6 5	7 0	7 7	8 2	9 4	10 6
8 - -	6 8	7 4	8 0	8 8	9 4	10 8	12 0
9 - -	7 6	8 3	9 0	9 9	10 6	12 0	13 6
10 - -	8 4	9 2	10 0	10 10	11 8	13 4	15 0
11 - -	9 2	10 1	11 0	11 11	12 10	14 8	16 6
12 - -	10 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	14 0	16 0	18 0
13 - -	10 10	11 11	13 0	14 1	15 2	17 4	19 6
14 - -	11 8	12 10	14 0	15 2	16 4	18 8	21 0
15 - -	12 6	13 9	15 0	16 3	17 6	20 0	22 6
16 - -	13 4	14 8	16 0	17 4	18 8	21 4	24 0
17 - -	14 2	15 7	17 0	18 5	19 10	22 8	25 6
18 - -	15 0	16 6	18 0	19 6	21 0	24 0	27 0
19 - -	15 10	17 5	19 0	20 7	22 2	25 4	28 6
20 - -	16 8	18 4	20 0	21 8	23 4	26 8	30 0

PLAN OF A PRESS-BOOK.

When given out to wet.	Names of Works.	No.	Sig.	Date and hour when laid on.	No. of Press.
Nov. 3.	The Talisman .	3500	E	Nov. 5, 11	6th
4.			E 2	6. $\frac{1}{2}$ p 9	2nd

After the overseer has entered into this book the account of the paper intended to be wet, he sets down the same articles with the numbers and date, in a book called the wetting book : from this book the warehouseman receives his instructions for giving out the paper. It frequently happens in works of a large number, that one sheet is laid on by two presses ; when this is done, it is entered as the *Talisman* in the annexed plan, viz.—signature E, the outer form was laid on November 5, by the sixth press, at eleven o'clock in the morning ; the inner form, E 2, was laid on November 6, by the second press, at half-past nine in the morning. It may appear to some, trifling and unnecessary to specify in this book the hour of the day the pressmen lay on a form ; but we would observe, that it is of importance to the overseer, in his arrangements to provide for the presses, to be able to ascertain, by referring to the book, when they are likely to be off.

This book also informs him of the quantity of wet paper, and the length of time it has been wetted ; this is of importance when authors sometimes detain proofs so long, that the paper allotted for those sheets will mildew, if it be not hung up to dry.

PLAN OF A BOOK FOR CHECKING COMPOSITORS' AND
PRESSMEN'S BILLS.

New Casket, 8vo. Demy. No. 5000.									
Compositors.					Corrections.	Bywhom worked at Press.		Remarks	
Signatures.	Wilson.	Waite.	Clively.			Outer Form.	Inner Form.		
B	6	7	3		7s. 6d.	I. Castells.	J. Hart.	Here the casting up of the sheet, press-work, charge for notes, &c. (if any) & all extra charges should be inserted.	
C	12	4			5s. 6d.	W. Jones.	C. Arliss.		
D									
E									
F									
G									
H									

The above plan will enable an overseer or employer, at a single glance, to discover if any, and what signatures are overcharged, the amount of corrections, and likewise by what pressmen the forms were worked at press; there being also a column left at the end of the Table for him to enter down any observations which he may think necessary upon any of the items mentioned.

As jobs cannot be entered in this book, and as it is here equally necessary to keep a check on the compositors and pressmen, as well as a regular account of this part of our business, we also submit a plan of a book for that purpose :—

THE WAREHOUSE-BOOK.

COWIE'S PRINTERS' POCKET-BOOK. No. (printed) 1000.

Date.	Receipt of Paper, and of whom.	No. of Books delivered	To whom delivered—with his signature.	For whom.
Sept. 1				
15	50 rms. of Messrs. Spalding & Co. 800 Ditto			
Oct. 20		500	J. Allen	Mr. Strange
24		500	J. Jones	Ditto
27		25	D. Phipps	Ditto
Dec. 5	with waste	1025	W. Wilson	Ditto
		<hr/> 2050		

The warehouseman should first be provided with a book agreeable to the above plan, about the size of a foolscap quarto. When the porter or carman brings paper from the stationer or bookseller, the warehouseman should demand the bill, before he discharges him; and if right, dismiss him, and enter it immediately into the warehouse-book as above.

A TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF PAPER TO BE GIVEN OUT FOR ANY JOB, FROM 25 TO 5000.

No.	2	4	6	8	9	12	15	16	18	20	24
	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.	q. s.
25	15	8	5	4	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	2	2	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
50	1	14	9	7	6	5	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
75	1	20	14	10	9	7	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	2	2	18	13	12	9	7	7	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
150	3	1	1	19	18	13	11	10	9	8	7
200	4	1	1	1	1	18	14	13	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
250	4	2	1	7	5	22	18	17	15	13	11
300	4	2	1	1	1	1	21	20	17	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	13
350	4	3	2	1	1	1	2	23	20	18	15
400	4	3	2	1	1	1	0	1	23	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	17
450	4	4	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	23	19
500	5	4	3	2	1	1	6	4	4	1	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
1000	10	5	6	7	7	1	9	7	4	1	17 $\frac{1}{2}$
2000	20	10	11	14	13	3	18	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	9
3000	40	20	19	2	0	6	9	1	12	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1
4000	60	30	31	2	10	18	5	7	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	7
5000	80	40	42	2	22	11	8	10	23	1	9
	100	50	53	3	22	20	10	12	4	1	

Note.—The first column states the number to be given out, (25 sheets to the quire,) allowing for waste. The figures at top specify the number on a sheet. q and s stand for quires and sheets.

ABSTRACTS OF THE ACTS RELATIVE TO PRINTERS.

We shall now present our readers with brief notices of the different Acts of Parliament which have been passed respecting printers, in order that the profession may know how far the several clauses affect them, with respect to whatever they may hereafter print.

By the Act 13 Geo. II. c. 19, (to restrain and prevent the excessive increase of horse-races, &c.) it is enacted, "That every person or persons who shall make, print, publish, advertise, or proclaim any advertisement or notice of any plate, prize sum of money, or other thing of less value than fifty pounds to be run for by any horse, mare, or gelding, shall forfeit and lose the sum of one hundred pounds."

By the Act 25 Geo. II. cap. 36, (for the better preventing thefts and robberies,) it is enacted, "That any person publicly advertising a reward with 'No questions asked,' for the return of things which have been stolen or lost, or making use of any such words in such public advertisement, &c. shall for every such offence forfeit fifty pounds."

The Act 39 Geo. III. cap. 79, (for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes,) contains several provisions and penalties respecting printers, letter founders, and printing press makers.

Sect. 23 enacts, "That, from and after the expiration of forty days from the day of passing this Act, every person having any printing press, or types for printing, shall cause a notice thereof, signed in the presence of and attested by one witness, to be delivered to the Clerk of the Peace acting for the county, stewartry, riding, division, city, borough, town, or place, where the same shall be intended to be used, or his deputy, according to the form prescribed in the schedule hereunto annexed: and such Clerk of the Peace,

or deputy respectively, shall, and he is hereby authorized and required to grant a certificate in the form prescribed in the schedule hereunto annexed, for which such Clerk of the Peace, or deputy, shall receive the fee of one shilling, and no more; and such Clerk of the Peace, or his deputy, shall file such notice, and transmit an attested copy thereof to one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State; and every person who, not having delivered such notice, and obtained such certificate as aforesaid, shall, from and after the expiration of forty days next after the passing of this Act, keep or use any printing press or types for printing, or having delivered such notice and obtained such certificate as aforesaid, shall use any printing press or types for printing in any other place than the place expressed in such notice, shall forfeit and lose the sum of twenty pounds."

Sect. 24 exempts his Majesty's printers, and the public presses belonging to the Universities.

Sect. 25 and 26 relate to type founders and press makers.

Sect. 27 enacts, "That from and after the expiration of forty days after the passing of this Act, every person who shall print any paper or book whatsoever, which shall be meant or intended to be published or dispersed, whether the same shall be sold or given away, shall print upon the front of every paper, if the same shall be printed on one side only, and upon the first and last leaves of every paper or book which shall consist of more than one leaf, in legible characters, his or her name, and the name of the city, town, parish, or place, and also the name (if any) of the square, street, lane, court, or place, in which his or her dwelling-house, or usual place of abode shall be; and every person who shall omit so to print his name and place of abode on every such paper or book printed by him, and also every person who shall publish or disperse, or assist in publishing or dispersing, either gratis or for money, any printed paper or book

which shall have been printed after the expiration of forty days from the passing of this Act, and on which the name and place of abode of the person printing the same shall not be printed as aforesaid, shall, for every copy of such paper so published or dispersed by him, forfeit and pay the sum of twenty pounds."

Sect. 28 exempts papers printed by authority of either House of Parliament.

Sect. 29 enacts, "That every person who, from and after the expiration of forty days after the passing of this Act, shall print any paper for hire, reward, gain, or profit, shall carefully preserve and keep one copy (at least) of every paper so printed by him or her, on which he or she shall write, or cause to be written or printed, in fair and legible characters, the name and place of abode of the person or persons by whom he or she shall be employed to print the same: and every person printing any paper for hire, reward, gain, or profit, who shall omit or neglect to write, or cause to be written or printed as aforesaid, the name and place of his or her employer, on one of such printed papers, or to keep or preserve the same for the space of six calendar months next after the printing thereof, or to produce and shew the same to any Justice of the Peace, who, within the said space of six calendar months shall require to see the same, shall, for every such omission, neglect, or refusal, forfeit and lose the sum of £20.

Form of Notice to be given to the Clerk of the Peace, that any Person keeps any Printing Press or Types for Printing.

To the Clerk of the Peace for ——— [here insert the county, stewartry, riding, division, city, borough, town, or place,] or his deputy.

I, A. B. of ——— do hereby declare that I have a printing press and types for printing, which I propose to use for printing within ———, and which I require to

be entered for that purpose, in pursuance of an Act passed in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty King George the Third, entitled, "An Act for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices."

Witness my hand this — day of —.

Signed in the presence of —.

An Act was passed on the 10th of June, 1811, to amend and explain the above Act, by which it is enacted, "That nothing in the 27th Section of the said Act contained, shall extend to make any person or persons offending against the same, liable to more than twenty-five forfeitures or penalties for printing, or publishing, or dispersing, or assisting in publishing or dispersing, any number of copies of one and the same paper or book, contrary to the said Section of the said Act.

By the second Section of this Act, power is given to magistrates to mitigate the same to any sum not less than £5, with all reasonable costs incurred in the prosecution; and by the 4th Section, persons convicted under this amended Act may, if they think themselves aggrieved, appeal to the Quarter Sessions: where the justices, if they see cause, may mitigate any penalty or penalties, and may order any money to be returned which shall have been paid or levied under any conviction as aforesaid, and may also order and award such costs to be paid by either party to the other, as they shall think and judge reasonable.

The Act 60 Geo. III. cap. 9, to subject certain publications to the duties of Stamps upon Newspapers, and to make other regulations for restraining the abuses arising from the publication of blasphemous and seditious libels. December 30, 1819.

Sect. 1. All pamphlets and papers containing any public news, intelligence or occurrences. or any remarks or obser-

ventions thereon, or upon any matter in church or state, printed in any part of the United Kingdom for sale, and published periodically, or in parts or numbers, at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days between the publication of any two such pamphlets or papers, parts or numbers, where any of the said pamphlets, &c., shall not exceed two sheets, or shall be published for sale for a less sum than sixpence, exclusive of the duty, shall be deemed and taken to be newspapers, agreeable to the Act of the 38th Geo. III. and subject to all the rules, &c., of all former Acts regarding newspapers, &c.

Sect. 2. No quantity of paper less than 21 inches in length, and 17 in breadth, to be deemed a sheet.

Sect. 3. No cover or blank leaf upon which any advertisement or other notice shall be printed, shall be deemed part of a pamphlet.

Sect. 4. Publications of the above nature, at intervals exceeding 26 days, to be published on the first day of every calendar month, or within two days before or after. Penalty £20.

Sect. 5. The price and day of publication to be printed on all periodicals, penalty for omission £20; persons liable to the above penalty for selling, or exposing for sale, any of the said publications for a less price than sixpence.

Sect. 6. Price not to extend to the allowance made to distributors, who buy to sell again.

Sect. 7. Pamphlets liable to the Stamp duties freed from all regulations respecting pamphlets.

Sect. 8. Persons not to print or publish newspapers, &c., or pamphlets of two sheets or under, of the above description, without entering into recognizance, or giving bond for securing fines upon conviction for libels. Penalty £20.

Sect. 9. If sureties pay any part of the money for which they are bound, or become bankrupts, new recognizance or bond with sureties must be given. Penalty £20.

Sect. 10. Sureties may withdraw from their recognizance, upon giving twenty days previous notice, in writing, to the Commissioners or Distributors of Stamps in the district, and also to the printer or publisher; sureties not to be liable after the expiration of such notice. Bond or new sureties to be given before any more numbers are published, for every such offence, penalty £20.

Sect. 11. Bonds not subject to Stamp duties.

Sect. 12. Lists of recognizances to be sent to the Commissioners of Stamps four times a year; bonds, within ten days after the execution.

Sect. 13. Extending the provisions of former Acts relative to the delivery of newspapers, &c. to the Commissioners of Stamps. Penalty for neglect of delivery of such pamphlets or papers, £100.

Sect. 14. Commissioners refusing to take any pamphlet or paper, to give, if required, a certificate of such refusal.

Sect. 15. Persons selling papers, &c. not duly stamped, to be fined £20.

Sect. 16. Recognizance, in case of libel, to be of good behaviour, as well as to appear to answer.

Sect. 17. Fines, penalties, &c. to be recovered by action of debt, bill, plaint or information, &c., not more than £100 to be recovered before Justices of the Peace, for any penalty incurred in one day.

Sect. 18. Two or more Justices to hear and determine offences committed against this Act, within the limitation of three months; magistrates have power to mitigate penalties to one-fourth; reasonable costs, &c. must always be paid.

Sect. 19. Persons refusing to appear and give evidence, when summoned as witnesses, without satisfactory excuse to the magistrates, shall forfeit for each offence the sum of £20.

Sect. 21. Order or conviction of Justices not to be removed into any Court whatever, nor can the execution be superseded.

Sect. 22. No action for penalties shall be commenced but in the name of the Attorney-General, in England and Ireland, and Advocate for Scotland, or some officer of the Stamp Duties.

Sect. 23. Duties to be under the management of the Commissioners of Stamps.

Sect. 24. Duties and discounts to be paid and allowed according to the provisions of former Acts.

Sect. 26, contains the following exceptions:—Acts, &c., printed for Government, School Books, subjects on Devotion, &c., Daily Accounts, Bills of Goods imported and exported, Warrants and Certificates for the delivery of goods, Weekly Bills of Mortality, Lists of Prices Current, State of the Markets, Accounts of the Arrival and Sailing of Merchants' Ships, &c., &c., provided they contain nothing more than the usual matter.

Sect. 27. Reprinted works published in numbers, not chargeable with the Stamp duty, provided that it had been printed two years, and not first published in parts or numbers.

A LIST OF MASTER PRINTERS.

Blackfriars, &c.
Baldwin, Union-street.
Lowe and Harvey, 3, Play-
house-yard.
Davidson, Tudor-street.

Fleet Street, &c.
Needham, 1, Belle Sauvage
Yard.
Seyfang, 57, Farringdon-st.
Neal, 7, Fleet-lane, Farring-
don-steet.
Hill, Black-horse-court, Fleet-
street.
Wood, 18, Poppin's-court.
Cunningham and Salmon,
Crown-court.
Larrance, 81, Shoe-lane.
Bentley, 107, Dorset-street,
Salisbury-square.
Houston, Crane Court.
Barker, 9, ditto.
Vizetelly and Branston, Swan-
court.
Hartnell, 14, Wine Office-ct.
Mills and Co. Gough-square.
Wilcockson, 1, Essex-street,
Bouverie-street.
Bradbury and Evans, Lom-
bard-street, Whitefriars.
Leighton, 11, Johnson's-ct.
Drury, 2, ditto.
Ellerton, 1, Gough-square.
M'Dowall, 4, ditto.
Spottiswoode, New-street-sq.
King's Office, East Harding-
street.
Mackintosh, 20, Great New-
street.
Tyler, Bolt-court.
Valpy, Red Lion-passage.
Taylor, 8, ditto.

Johns, 7, Red Lion-court.
Chaplin, 2, ditto.
Shaw and Sons, 137. Fetter-
lane.
Marshall, 164, Fleet-street.
Roworth, 33, Bell-yard.
Stevens and Pardon, ditto.

Skinner Street, &c.
Wilson, 57, Skinner-street.
Woodfall, Angel-court, ditto.
Knight, Bishop's-court, Old
Bailey.
Lake, 45, Old Bailey.
Stewart and Co., Little Green
Arbour-court, ditto.

Temple Bar to Westminster.
Downes, 240, Strand.
Watts, 12, Crown-ct. Pickett-
street.
Davidson, 16, Serle's-place.
Rogerson, 24, Norfolk-street.
Stagg, 17, White Horse-yard,
Drury-lane.
Norman, 14, Henrietta-street,
Covent-garden.
Elliot, White Lion-passage,
Wych-street.
Siddon & Turtle, Arundel-st.
Limbird, 143, Strand.
Fairbrother, 1, Exeter-court.
Ibbotson & Palmer, Savoy-st.
Nichols, Chandos-street.
Thomas, Exeter-street.
Reynolds, 9, ditto.
Hetherington, 126, Strand.
Whiting, Beaufort-buildings.
Clowes, 14, Charing-cross.
Nichols, 10, King-st. West-
minster.
London Gazette, 16, Cannon-
row.

Romney, Westminster-br.-rd.
 Hayes, 13, Dartmouth-street,
 Westminster.
 Harrison, 19, Orchard-st., do.
 Hayden, 12, Little College-
 street, ditto.
 Watson, 8, York-street, do.

St. James's to Chelsea.

Nicol, Russell-court, Cleve-
 land-row, St. James's.
 Cowell, 22, Queen's-row, Pim-
 lico.
 Tilling, 27, Westbourn-street,
 Chelsea.

Long Acre to Piccadilly.

Cowie, Russell-ct, Drury-lane.
 Teuten, 190, Drury-lane.
 Robins, 29, Tavistock-court.
 Davy, 15, Queen-street, Seven
 Dials.
 Johnson, 60, King-st. Soho.
 Catnach, 2, Monmouth-court,
 Monmouth-street.
 Smith, 4, King-street, Broad-
 street, St. Giles's.
 Pitt, Great St. Andrew-street.
 Richards, 100, St. Martin's
 lane.
 Gadsden and Percival, ditto.
 Saville, 107, ditto.
 Nichols and Sons, Earl's-ct.
 Cranbourne-alley.
 Moyes, 28, Castle-street, Lei-
 ceaster-sq.
 Shoeberl, 4, Leicester-street.
 Glindon, 51, Rupert-street.
 Brettel, 25, ditto.
 M'Gowan, 16, Great Wind-
 mill-street.
 Crozier, 37, Silver-street.
 Odell, 69, King-st. Golden-sq.
 Sabberton, ditto.
 Wilson, George-yard, Picca-
 dilly.

Tottenham Court Road.

Bradley, 78, Gt. Titchfield-st.
 Lee, 98, Crawford-st.
 Simpkins, Upper John-street.
 Evans, Clarence-gardens.
 Porter, 8, John-st. Hanway-st.
 Scace, 61, Tottenham-ct.-rd.
 Thiselton, 37, Goodge-st.
 Bates, 48, Howland-street.
 Harrison, 3, Hampstead-road.
 Last, ditto.
 Snell, 13, St. Alban's-place,
 Paddington.
 Harrison, Rose-st. Crown-st.
 Slater, 23, Buckingham-place,
 Warren-street, New-road.
 Mullins, 2, Circus-street, do.
 Traveller, 32, William-street,
 Lisson-grove.
 Saunders, 10, Union-st. do.

Oxford Street.

Brimmer, Greek-st, Soho.
 Spiers, 399, Oxford-street.
 Lewis, Frith-street.
 Howlett, do.
 Walton and Mitchell, 24,
 Wardour-street.
 Barfield, 91, ditto.
 Mallett, 59, ditto.
 Innes, 61, Well-street.
 Schulze, 13, Poland-street.
 Reynell, Great Pulteney-st.
 Denham, 189, ditto.
 Gardiner & Son, 20, Prince's
 street, Cavendish-square.
 Bridge water, 31, South Mol-
 ton-street.
 Jones, 64, East-street, Man-
 chester-square.
 George, 13, ditto.
 Woods, 11, Queen-street.
 Keating & Brown, 39, Duke-
 street.

Holborn.

Taylor, 7, Little James-st.,-
 Gray's-inn-lane.

Hancock, Middle-row-place.
 Wright, 12, Fulwood's-rents.
 Hansard, (old house,) Tich-
 born-court.
 Warr, 3, Red Lion-passage,
 Red Lion-street.
 Walwyn, 17, Eagle-street.
 Jacques & Leach, 30, Ken-
 ton-street.
 Starie, 7, Museum-street.
 Hughes, Marchmont-street,
 Brunswick-square.
 Hansard, (new house,) Par-
 ker's-lane, Little Queen-st.
 Duncombe, 19, ditto.
 Cox, 75, Great Queen-st.
 Cox, 55, ditto.
 Cousins, 18, Duke-street.
 Robins, 12, Houghton-street,
 Clare-market,
 Glendinning, 25, Hatton-gar.
 Hodson, 15, Cross-st. ditto.
 Sweeting, 15, Bartlett's-build-
 ings.
 Aldred and Thompson, Elim-
 place, Fetter-lane.
 Wilcockson, 13, Rolls-build-
 ings, ditto.
 Dennett, Union-buildings,
 Leather-lane.
 Johnson, 10, Brook-street.
 Court, 14, ditto.
 Holmes, 4, Tooke's-court.
 Whittingham, 21, ditto.
 Spettigue, 67, Chancery-lane.
 Northcroft, 96, ditto.

Clerkenwell, &c.

Goode, 12, Wilderness-row.
 Peart, 143, St. John-st.-rd.
 Coleby, 5, Whiskin-st. ditto.
 Roche, 23, Gloucester-st. do.
 Brown, 26, St. John-street.
 Christie, 145, ditto.
 Mills, 33, Avlesbury-st. ditto.
 Macdonald, 30, Great Sutton-
 street.

Gilbert and Rivington, 52, St.
 John's-square.

Mason, 21, Clerkenwell-gr.
 Greenlaw, Chichester-place,
 King's-cross.
 South, 23, Perry-st. Somer's
 Town.

Bartholomew Close, &c.

Rider, 36, Little Britain.
 Davison, Duke-st. Smithfield.
 Evans, 91, Bartholomew-close
 Adlard, 22, ditto.
 Bagster, jun. 14, ditto.
 Davis, 2, Albion-buildings, do.
 Compton and Co, 23, Middle-
 street, Cloth-fair.
 Evans, 42, Long-lane, Smith-
 field.

Paternoster Row, &c.

Hansard, 32, Paternoster-row.
 Sears, 44, ditto.
 Holdsworth, 12, ditto.
 Johnston, Lovel's-court, do.
 Manning and Smithson, Ivy-
 lane, do.
 Nichols, 2, Warwick-square.
 Pitman, 20, ditto.
 Thoms, 13, ditto.
 Clarke, 8, ditto.
 Kelly, ditto.

Cheapside to Abgate.

Clay, 8, Bread-street-hill.
 Hazard, 3, London-wall.
 Taylor, 39, Coleman-street.
 Colliss, 2, Great Swan-alley,
 ditto.
 Turner, 131, Wood-street.
 Tew, 34, Queen-street.
 Stirling, 20, Ironmonger-lane.
 Metcalf, 3, Grocers'-hall-ct.
 Poultry.
 Thorowgood, 11, ditto.
 Shuttleworth, 3, Chapel-place,
 ditto.

Lewis, 21, Finch-In. Cornhill.
Titterton & Co. 72, ditto.

Couchman, 10, Throgmorton-st
Causton, 14, Birchin-lane,
Cornhill.

Unwin, 1, White Lion-ct. do.
Darling, 31, Leadenhall-st.
M'Dowall, 95, ditto.

Thompson, 19, Great St.
Helen's, St. Mary Axe.

Kelly & Son, 32, Houndsditch

Lombard St. to Whitechapel.
Rickerby, 3, Abchurch-lane.

Blades and East, 11, ditto.

Abrahams, 1, Clement's-lane.

Farrow, 29, Lombard-street.

Marchant, 1, Ingram-court,
Fenchurch-street.

Colyer, 17, Fenchurch-st.

Smith, 43, ditto.

Southey & Cuthbert, 155, do.

Buck, Cullum-street, do.

Eccles, 101, ditto.

Brewis, 119, ditto.

Maurice and Co. 4, Howford-
buildings, ditto.

Batho & Bingley, 16, Aldgate
High-street.

Teulon, 67, near Whitechapel-
church.

Justins and Sons, 41, Brick-
lane, Whitechapel.

Mantz, 159, Brick-lane, do.

Yerworth, 259, Whitechapel-
road.

Myers, 14, Bedford-pl. Com-
mercial-road.

Matthew, 8, Hereford-pl. do.

Chivers, 20, Devonshire-pl.
Mile End.

*Upper Thames Street to Fish-
Street Hill.*

King, 17, College-hill.

Ruffy, 29, Budge-row.

Barlow, 47, Cannon-street.

Gilbert, 3, Salter's-hall-court.

Gracechurch St. to Shoreditch.

Balne, 38, Gracechurch-street

Soulby, 91, ditto.

Dever, Bray, & Co. Crown-ct.

Dean and Munday, 35, Thread-
needle-street.

Newman, 27, Widgate-street

Jefferies, 14, Sun-street.

Hack, 21, Brown's-lane.

Pesman, 135, Red Lion-st.
Spitalfields.

Eastcheap.

Soulby, 24, Crutched-friars.

Plummer, 51, Little Eastcheap

Rothwell, 5, Cross-lane, St.
Dunstan's-hill.

Skipper, St. Dunstan's-hill.

Teape, George-st. Tower-hill.

Minories to Ratcliffe.

Davis, 117, Minories.

Lewis, 20, Swan-street, do.

Abrahams, 91, do.

Hallard, 2, do.

Caddell, 65, Ratcliffe-highway.

Homan, 86, Wapping-wall.

Pounceby, Cannon-st. Rat-
cliffe.

Atchison, Cannon-street, do.

*St. Martin's-le-grand to
Islington.*

Masters, 173, Aldersgate-st.

Wood & Sharwood, Aldersgate
street.

Clarke, 7, Dudley-court, Sil-
ver-street.

Shanly, Noble-street.

Smales, 138, Aldersgate-st.

Day, 17, Goswell-street.

Fisher, 15, Owen's-row, Sad-
ler's Wells.

Cave, Windsor-street, Lower-road, Islington.

Hughes, 5, Gloucester pl. do.

Barbican to Hoxton.

Briscoe, 28, Banner street, St. Luke's.

Lewis & Co. 50, Bunhill row.

Parsonage, Wilderness row.

Porter, 108, Britannia street.

Archer, 26, Pitfield street.

Haddon, Tabernacle walk.

Nichols & Co. 2, Milton street, Finsbury.

Norris, Bloomfield street Finsbury Circus.

Batchelor, Hackney road.

Surrey side of Blackfriars.

Clowes, Duke street, Stamford street.

Wilkins, 45, ditto.

Harvey, 25, York street.

Truscott, Great Surrey street

Page and Son, 62, ditto.

Parker, Le Grand place, Corn-wall road.

Knight, Waterloo-road

Borough, &c.

Robins & Son, 57, Tooley st.

Billing, Bermondsey street.

Wheeler, 87, ditto.

Thomas, 11, Red Lion street.

Mason, 5, Trinity street.

Eaton, 28, King street.

Wadham, 6, Borough road.

Barnes, 44, Bridgehouse terrace, Newington Causeway.

Philanthropic Society, London street.

Redford & Robins, 96, ditto.

Jacques, 4, High-st. Newington Butts.

Kemshead, 6, Portsmouth-pl. Lower Kennington-lane.

Lowe, 98, White Hart-street, Kennington.

Vogel, St. George's-pl. Camberwell.

London Newspaper Offices.

Sunday Times, 75,—Guardian and Ledger, 162—John Bull, 41,—Dispatch, 139—Old Bell's Weekly Messenger—Christian Advocate—Watchman—Fleet Street.

Standard, Bridge Street.

Record, Tyler, Bolt Court.

Morning Advertiser—Morning Herald—Shoe Lane.

Albion, 69—Sun, 112—Globe, 127—Morning Chronicle, 333—Observer, and Bell's Life in London, 168—Satirist, 334—True Sun, and Weekly True Sun, 366—Courier, 348—Morning Post and Weekly Post, 335—Radical—New Bell's Weekly Messenger—Strand.

Spectator, Windsor Court.

Age, Catherine Street.

News, Brydges Street.

Examiner, Wellington Street.

ADDENDA.

*Abstracted from the Scale of London Prices, recently issued by
The London Union of Compositors.*

Head Lines in a smaller type than body of work, should be charged 1s. per sheet; and if any justification of figures, an extra allowance for the trouble.

Diamond is paid 10d. per thousand, close or leaded.

Works in the Irish, or German characters, should be paid for as Greek without accents.

Saxon works to be paid the same as Greek without accents.

Appeal Cases are cast up at 8d. per thousand. If with broad quotation side notes, 3s. per sheet is charged; if with double narrow side notes, 5s. per sheet; but where the notes are unusually heavy, they are paid according to their value.

BILLS IN PARLIAMENT.

English, 26 ems wide by 47 ems long.

Without side notes, 6s.—With broad quotation side notes, 9s.—With double narrow ditto, 10s.

Pica, 29 ems wide by 53 ems long.

Without side notes, 7s.—With broad quotation side notes, 10s.—With double narrow ditto, 11s.

The following Regulations are solely applicable to Parliamentary Work.

All work for either House of Parliament, leaded or otherwise, to be cast up at 6½d. per thousand, from English to Brevier, inclusive; and always to be cast up according to the type in which it is composed.—Tables to be charged 1s. 1d. per thousand.—Works not intended for either House of Parliament, but for the Public Departments, to be paid according to the Scale for Book-work, with all the extras.—Private Parliamentary Bills, 7d. per thousand; table matter, 1s. 2d.—All Reports, Minutes of Evidence, Accounts, Appendices, &c. to be cast up according to the type in which they are composed.—Pages of two or three columns, with one or more headings, or three cols. without headings, to be charged tabular.—Pages, consisting of four or more cols., with one or more headings, or five cols. without headings, to be charged table, or double common matter.—A table, or part of one, in the body of a Report, &c. to be charged the depth of the table, from the head to the conclusion. Same rule to apply to tabular.—Pages with 4 or 5 blank cols. 1s. per sheet.—All read-over pages, as in Dr. and Cr. accounts of two pages, where one page only is tabular, or table, the same charge to be made for both pages.—Side notes of broad quotations, not exceeding five lines per page, in quartos and folios, 1s. 6d. per sheet; double narrows, not exceeding five lines per page, 2s. per sheet, throughout any Parliamentary Report, Appendix, &c. excepting when pages, comprising the whole width of the page, including the space for side notes, shall occur; all above to be paid according to value. Double side notes to be paid double the above sum. But Reports, Appendices, Minutes of Evidence, &c. are to be cast up separately, and the extras belonging to them to be charged.

