

## OBITUARY.

THE announcement of the death of the venerable David Bruce, at the advanced age of ninety-one years, on September 13 last, was received by the printing trade generally with profound regret. In the September, 1887, issue of THE INLAND PRINTER, an interesting letter from Mr. Bruce was published giving some account of his early experiences. He was the inventor of the typesetting machine, in itself sufficient to preserve his name to posterity, but his love of scientific pursuits has added to his fame ever since his retirement from active business some twenty-five years ago. Of an exceedingly active and energetic temperament he also gave much time to literature, and as might be expected was an acknowledged authority on all matters pertaining to typefounding and printing, on which subjects he wrote many valuable articles. We are indebted to the "American Dictionary of Printing and Book-making" for the following account of his life: Mr. Bruce was



DAVID BRUCE.

the son of David Bruce, the typefounder and introducer of stereotyping in this country. He was employed in various capacities as a boy about the typefoundry and printing office of D. & G. Bruce, and was apprenticed in 1819 to William Fry, of Philadelphia, at that time the most eminent printer in America. From him he ran away, returning to his father, and with the latter thoroughly learned the typefounders' trade, becoming a letter-cutter, matrix-fitter and caster. About 1828 he removed to Albany, and took charge of a typefoundry there, but returned to New York in 1830, and became a member of the firm of George Bruce & Co. In 1834 he removed to New Jersey, determined to construct a more perfect machine for casting type than had before been known. In this he was successful, and produced the machines now in use over the whole globe. He began business again in New York, but only continued it for a short time, when he retired.

It is with profound sorrow we record the death of our friend, Mrs. Eda King Clifford. Long connected with this journal, she had won many friends who will learn of her death with a sense of personal loss. Eda King was born at Canton, Ohio, on January 6, 1860, her family moving to Ligonier, Indiana, about four years later. In 1880 she graduated from the Ligonier high school in the class of that year, and in 1881 accepted a position with the firm of Knight & Leonard, Chicago, and later became identified with Shepard & Johnston, now the Henry O. Shepard Company, with whom she remained several years. On September 3, 1888, she was married to Mr. S. Norwood Clifford, an estimable gentleman of Chicago. Some six months since Mrs. Clifford contracted a heavy cold, which developed into consumption, from which she died at her husband's residence, 351 West Adams street, Chicago, on the morning of October 6,

1892, and was interred in the family lot at Rose Hill cemetery, October 12, the Rev. Dr. Morrison, of the Church of the Epiphany, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were A. H. McQuilkin, Charles F. Whitmarsh, P. D. Hayes, James Surplus, Joseph Holland and W. H. Clossey. The testimonials of sympathy and affectionate remembrance at the funeral were numerous, a large and handsome wreath from her associates with the Henry O. Shepard Company having a touching significance. This, briefly, is the history of the life and death of our friend, but how difficult it is to picture the mingled strength and sweetness of her character. The wide range of her reading, the accuracy and retentiveness of her well-cultivated mind, which with a delightfully keen and original perception of the humorous, gave her conversation on any topic a peculiar and winning zest. Intensely appreciative and sympathetic, the natural forcefulness of her mentality was graced by a charm characteristic of herself. Personally exceedingly attractive, her vigorous understanding, her sweet and gracious womanliness caused her to be held in affectionate regard by all who had the privilege to call her friend. It is difficult to realize that her presence is to be with us no more forever; her illness was long and painful, but no one thought the end so near, and as her friends gazed for the last time on that face which had ever brightened at their glance, it needed the funeral surroundings to dispel the illusion that she but slumbered for a moment, as with her shapely head turned in an attitude of peaceful rest she slept, to awaken in eternity.

DIED at Berlin, Ontario, on September 23, 1892, Casper Hett, aged fifty-nine years. Funeral services were held at Mr. Hett's late home and at the Old Mennonite Church. Mr. Hett was the senior partner of the publishing and printing firm of Hett & Eby. His death was the termination of a long and wasting disease.

## AMERICAN TYPEFOUNDERS' COMPANY.

The American Typefounders' Company is now an assured fact, and has been incorporated under the laws of the state of New Jersey with a capital stock of \$9,000,000, and subscription books have been opened for investors. According to the advertisements in the daily press, the following is the *personnel* of the company: Registrar of stock, New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company; counsel, Messrs. Miller, Peckham & Dixon. Officers—President, Robert Allison, of Messrs. Allison & Smith, Cincinnati, Ohio; vice-president, William B. MacKellar, of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; eastern manager, G. Frederick Jordan, of Messrs. MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; western manager, John Marder, of Messrs. Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; secretary, A. T. H. Brower, of Union Typefoundry, Chicago, Illinois. Directors—Robert Allison, Andrew Hickenlooper, G. Frederick Jordan, John Marder, William B. MacKellar, John J. Palmer, J. W. Phinney, Cortlandt Parker, Jr. Other directors will be added. The company is formed to acquire and carry on the business of the following firms and corporations: MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; Collins & McLeester, Philadelphia; Pelouse & Co., Philadelphia; James Conner's Sons, New York; P. H. Heinrich, New York; A. W. Lindsay, New York; Charles J. Cary & Co., Baltimore; John Ryan & Co., Baltimore; J. G. Mengel & Co., Baltimore; Hooper, Wilson & Co., Baltimore; Boston Typefoundry, Boston; Phelps, Dalton & Co., Boston; Lyman & Son, Buffalo; Allison & Smith, Cincinnati; Cincinnati Typefoundry, Cincinnati; Cleveland Typefoundry, Cleveland; Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; Union Typefoundry, Chicago; Benton, Waldo & Co., Milwaukee; Central Typefoundry, St. Louis; St. Louis Typefoundry, St. Louis; Kansas City Typefoundry, Kansas City; Palmer & Rey, San Francisco.

The vendors' statement is as follows:

The above twenty-three companies and firms (there being but four other companies engaged in the business) manufacture and sell about eighty-five per cent of the entire output of type in the United States. The largest of these companies has been in existence, and has its ledgers

complete, since 1796, and nearly all have been long established and uniformly prosperous. A high class of skilled labor is necessary to produce the plant, and it would require the combined labor of all the available talent in Europe and America for many years to duplicate one of the larger plants represented in this company. Tariff changes cannot affect the business unfavorably, as a large and increasing export business is now being done with Europe and South America. The superiority of American type has been acknowledged in a very practical way in the English market. All the books and accounts have been examined by Messrs. Hart Brothers, Tibbets & Co., chartered accountants of New York and London, who report the average annual net profits for the last three years to be \$659,496, the lowest for any one year being \$607,495. The expenses during the last three years have been excessive. The cutting in prices has been great, and commissions to middlemen much larger than usual. The printing trade generally has received no benefit from this, and many have expressed themselves as in favor of the consolidation. It will be seen, however, from the above statement, that in spite of these drawbacks the average earnings have been more than double the amount required for dividends on the preferred stock. It will be readily believed that the bringing together of so many and large interests has required the constant effort of many months. The capitalization is believed to be as conservative as that of any enterprise which has been offered to the public. The character and stability of the business, the amount of assets, the actual profits in the past and the probable profits under one management are the grounds of this belief. The consolidated company will retain all the skilled labor now employed. Concentration of business will save expenses and rent of a large number of duplicate branch offices. Commissions to middlemen will be practically done away with. Specimen books have been issued by each foundry at frequent intervals, costing one foundry over \$20,000 for a single issue. A very large saving will be made here. Every new design produced involves a large outlay. At present each founder endeavors to keep pace with the other, thus duplicating plant at great expense. The advantages of the new company in this respect are evident. A carefully-considered statement made over the signatures of a number of the leading founders, giving the figures on which their estimates are based, confidently predicts net earnings of at least \$1,200,000 per annum. Their large cash subscriptions to the common stock in addition to the amount coming to them as part of the purchase price of their plants, is the practical indorsement of their statement.

The inventory of the property acquired shows, in cash, merchandise, bills receivable and accounts (guaranteed).....	\$2,460,000
Machinery, tools, etc.....	3,655,128
Total assets (exclusive of good will).....	\$6,115,128

Arrangements have been made by which a sufficient number of present managers will remain in charge of the business; those who retire doing so under contract not to engage directly or indirectly in a competing business. Application will be made to have the securities listed upon the New York Stock Exchange. The right is reserved to reject or reduce any application, to allot in full advance subscriptions, and to close the subscription books without notice. Subscriptions will close on or before Thursday, October 20, at 3 P.M.

#### OUR TYPE SPECIMEN PAGES.

Readers of this magazine will be pleased to see this month a number of specimen pages of type and borders. The founders take this method of placing before the trade their latest productions, and we endeavor to present in each issue the various novelties as they appear.

George Bruce's Son & Co., 13 Chambers street, New York, exhibit a page of Gothic Extended No. 251, a letter that will commend itself for many uses, and one that would make a most excellent face for embossing. They also show specimens of their Ornamented No. 1562, made in five sizes from 12 to 48 point, a graceful and useful circular type.

Barnhart Brothers & Spindler, 183 to 187 Monroe street, Chicago, show a page of Fair. This bold and tastefully cut letter will meet the wants of many printers. Made with lower case, and being complete with figures, its advantages for general commercial and newspaper use are apparent.

The Dickinson Type Foundry, 150 Congress street, Boston, Massachusetts, make double use of their page to show several of their most popular type faces in connection with some new borders. Readers of advertising magazines will recognize a number of these borders, whose popularity is on the increase, and printers who make a specialty of setting modern advertisements will need much of the material shown.

The A. D. Farmer & Son Type Founding Co., 63 Beekman street, New York, are not behind in the race to present good things. Their new italic, Typal, is a pleasing and readable

letter, handsome when used either for a cap line or with the lower case. The Adlet Border is made in eight different styles, and a number of the combinations possible are seen by reference to the page. The newspaper ad of the present day does not seem complete without a border of some description, and the typefounders are endeavoring to meet the wants in this direction, and are succeeding.

The MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., of Philadelphia, show a few gems from their combination borders, selected from their immense stock, and adapted particularly for straight border work. They are all made on the point system, the numbers given them indicating the size, as explained in the page. Put up in fonts of any size.

#### THE PRINTERS' NINE-HOUR CONVENTION.

Delegates from twelve of the larger typographical unions of the country met in Cincinnati on October 13, for the purpose of devising ways and means for putting the nine-hour day into operation. The delegates present were: O. G. Wood, Chicago; C. O. Wood, Boston; Frank Heirs, Henry Roesch, C. A. Dawson, St. Louis; Frank A. Lewis, Pittsburgh; Walter Morris, New York; J. B. Murphy, Minneapolis; E. P. Reynolds, Columbus; Ben Hanford, Cincinnati; Arthur Pickering, Omaha; Shelby Smith, Washington. President W. B. Prescott, of the International Typographical Union, was in attendance to confer with the delegates.

The delegates were in almost continuous session for two days and nights, during which time the whole ground covered by the shorter workday proposition was carefully gone over. The result of the convention's labors was embodied in recommendations to the executive council of the International Union, which are outlined in the following: "That a committee, composed of seven members, four of whom are to be nominated by this convention, be appointed by the executive council of the International Typographical Union of North America, and be known as the International Nine-Hour Committee; said committee to be placed in charge of the work of forming unions in cities where none exist, unionizing non-union offices, educating and organizing non-union men, and making a general and continued and persistent effort toward adding to the strength of the International Typographical Union, both in numbers and in the vantage of improved conditions and position, with the particular view of placing members of the International Typographical Union where they may secure for themselves the nine-hour workday."

The four members provided for in the foregoing, to be appointed by the convention, are C. O. Wood, Boston; Henry Askew, Chicago; Jacob Cobb, Cincinnati; Arthur Pickering, Omaha.

The balance of the recommendations among other things provided for a special assessment of five cents per member per week, and were largely taken up with the details to be observed in the collection and preservation of this special fund, together with a multitude of valuable suggestions calculated to put local unions in proper shape for the short-day struggle when the time arrives. The convention appears to have struck the proper gait from the start, and much good will undoubtedly result from the conference. The convention finished its work by adopting resolutions of thanks to Chicago Typographical Union for the time and expense it underwent in giving the movement a start, and to President Prescott for valuable advice and suggestions tendered.

The recommendations agreed upon by the convention are practically the same as was submitted to the executive council a year ago by a committee composed of Jacob Cobb, Cincinnati; M. J. Carroll, Chicago; and H. M. Ives, Topeka.—*Hollister's Eight-Hour Herald*.

THE average man has 2,304,000 pores in his skin. Pore man!

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## UNIVERSITY EXTENSION WORK FOR PRINTERS.

BY C. LAURON HOOPER.

THE editor asks for an article on University Extension and its possible benefit to the printing craft. Many centers are being formed in the city of Chicago and the towns near at hand, and it is hoped that the trades unions will undertake the work with a view to study in those departments of learning that are of especial interest and value to them. Nothing could be more appropriate than that the printers should form the first center composed wholly of members of one trade, for Dr. Moulton, the chief lecturer of the University of Chicago, reminds us that the first University Extension movement was the inventing of printing. Before the time of the printing press the great universities of Europe were thronged with thousands of people who went to listen to the lectures of the few scholars that had ancient manuscripts and could read the dead languages in which they were written. But with the dissemination of books, learning too began to spread among the people. And that is what University Extension is—the spread of learning among people, those who cannot attend the university proper. There was a time when the Bible was chained in the churches and was read and interpreted by the priests; it was only after the time of Luther that the people began to have the privilege and the courage to think for themselves on religious questions. Political rights too were abridged until the French Revolution forever destroyed despotism in western Europe. Religious freedom first, political rights second, educational privileges third—in this order have these three boons come to the people.

University Extension began in England, in lectures delivered by Oxford professors and other learned men of the realm to laboring men in London, for it seemed desirable that their leaders should be educated. There is not space to trace the history of the movement. It is enough to say that the great universities of Europe have separate faculties for extension work and that the people take advantage of the opportunities offered

them. During the ten years preceding 1885 there were delivered 600 courses to 60,000 people; of these 37,000 attended the class work, 8,000 did the written work (in seven years) and 9,000 attended the examinations.

The first regular University Extension center in the United States was formed by the University of Pennsylvania at Roxborough, near Philadelphia, in connection with St. Timothy's Workingmen's Club and Institute. Other centers were formed, and in one season 250 lectures were given to 55,000 people, thus surpassing the English record. Other universities have taken up the work, but none is so well equipped as the new University of Chicago. It has a faculty for university extension teaching, some members being in the regular faculty, others doing nothing but extension lecturing. It has a director and five secretaries whose business it is to organize local centers wherever there is a demand for them, to provide lecturers, traveling libraries, to hold examinations and to grant certificates.

The mode of procedure in forming a local center is as follows:

Any body of persons interested in education may address the University of Chicago requesting information, and will be furnished with the University Extension edition of the Quarterly Calendar, which contains all details. If desired, the University will send out the organizing secretary, who will meet his audience, explain the workings of the system and form a local society. Each center has its own officers who transact all local business, such as the keeping of records, the securing of hall or lecture room, and the care of the traveling library. A course of study and a lecturer is selected, the expense ranging from \$90 to \$150 for a course of six lectures, the lecturer's expenses being extra. The traveling library may be had without extra expense save express charges.

The lecturer comes from week to week and delivers a course of six or twelve lectures. A syllabus containing an outline of the lectures, a list of books to read, and a number of questions for written work, is provided at a trifling expense. When a lecture is finished, all who desire remain for the "class," during which the