

Telephone: 3839 CENTRAL.

ESTABLISHED 1877.

Telegrams: "KNOTLESS" Manchester.

# JAMES BRANDWOOD & CO.

21, SAVILLE STREET,  
MANCHESTER.

**Smallware Manufacturers, and Suppliers to the Bookbinding, Printing, Stationery, Box Making, and Pattern Card and Electrical Trades.**

Bookbinders' Threads for Hand and Machine Sewing, Stiffened Webs and Tapes, Stitching Wire and Supplies.  
 Bookcloths, Buckrams Calicoes, Glazed, Laid, Holland Cloths and Mulls, Glues, Gums, and Sewing-on Cords, Headbands.  
 Eyelets, Papers, Guard Book Straps and Handles, Aeroplane and Electrical Tapes, Gold Leaf, Gold, White, and Coloured Foils, Blotting Powders, etc., Machine Spines any ply for endless bands.

**BRANDWOOD MARBLING INKS AND MARBLING REQUISITES.**

THE  
**BRITISH & COLONIAL**  
**PRINTER**  
 FOUNDED 1878 AND STATIONER PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

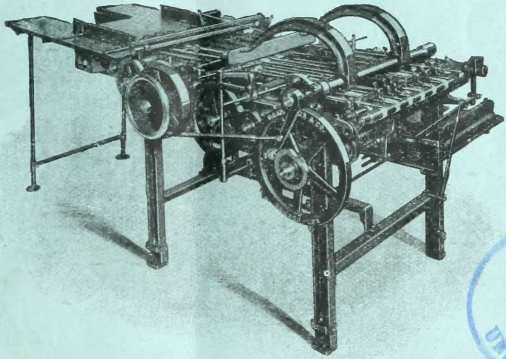
(REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.) **FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX. LONDON: OCTOBER 27, 1921. EVERY THURSDAY. NUMBER 17. PRICE TWOPENCE.

## SMYTH-HORNE, Ltd.,

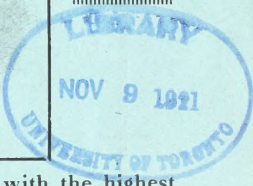
**DEALERS IN SPECIAL LABOUR-SAVING MACHINES**  
 for the Bookbinding, Printing and Allied Trades.

The Anderson High Speed Job Folder Model 310.



Speed

Accuracy



These Folders will handle a great variety of regular folds with the highest degree of efficiency, and at minimum expense.

Equipped with Automatic Side Registers, Head Perforators to prevent buckling, and Automatic Counter. Two sets of Packer Boxes that really pack the folded sections.

**Equipped with 5 Sets of Folding Rollers.**

Range	-	-	-	-	8½" by 11" up to 25" by 38"
Speed	-	-	-	-	4,000 to 5,000 sheets per hour.

*All our machines are erected everywhere on an open trial basis.*

**1-3, Baldwin's Place, Gray's Inn Road, LONDON, E.C.1.**

Telephone: Holborn 2215. Telegrams: "Smythorne, London."



**BOOKBINDERS' CLOTHS, LABEL CLOTHS, MULLS, CAMBRICS, LINEN BUCKRAMS, BLUE LININGS, LITHOGRAPHIC and RAW PHOTOGRAPHIC CLOTHS, CALICOES, etc.**

SAMPLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

We have **LARGE STOCKS** of **PLAIN** and **EMBOSSSED**.  
**MAIL YOUR ORDERS.**

**T. WILLIAMSON & CO.,**

6, 8 & 8a, Palace Square, and 7, Pool Street, MANCHESTER;

30-31, St. Swithin's Lane, LONDON, E.C.

Manchester Telephone No. : City, 4164.

Telegrams : Swiftness, Manchester

**SELL THE AMERICAN**  
**VISIBLE**

**MODEL 41**

**MODEL 41**

**IT'S THE BEST**

Tool Steel Drop Ciphers

Steel Wheels

Quick Changing Lever

Automatic Unlocking Device

16" Steel Frame

Interchangeable Parts Throughout

**GUARANTEED**

Attached to each machine is a Guarantee Tag giving the number of the machine and a most liberal guarantee.



**VISIBLE NUMBERING IS**

A new feature in the manufacture of Numbering Machines, the operator sees at a glance what number is about to print. The advantage of this is obvious and needs no further explanation.

Furnish your customers with the newest and the best.

Attractive discounts to the trade.

Sole European Agents:



**Victory-Kidder**  
**Printing Machine Co.**  
**VICTORY WORKS, LTD.**  
**BIRKENHEAD, England.**  
 Telegrams—"Vickidder, Birkenhead."  
 Telephones—Birkenhead 2480 & 2481.  
 London Office: 66, HOUNDSDITCH.

**123456**

Impression of Figures

**TRADE ONLY.**



**BADDELEY BROTHERS,**

For **DIES, EMBOSsing & PERFORATING PRESSES, etc., PLATE ENGRAVING, RELIEF STAMPING, etc., LITHOGRAPHY, VISITING CARDS, etc.**

TELEGRAMS:  
**"BADDELEY,"**  
 LONDON.

**MOOR LANE, E.C.2.**

The Machine That Leads Where Others Follow.

THE LATEST IMPROVED

TRADE **“LEADER”** MARK

## ENVELOPE FOLDING & GUMMING MACHINE

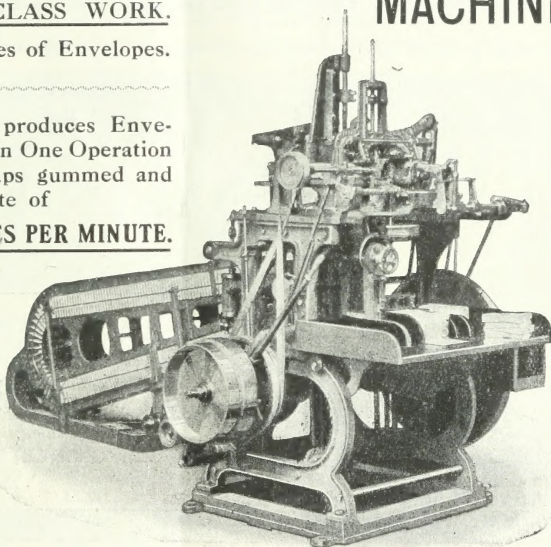
FOR HIGH-CLASS WORK.

Makes all Styles of Envelopes.

This Machine produces Envelopes complete in One Operation with sealing flaps gummed and dried at the rate of

130 ENVELOPES PER MINUTE.

Unrivalled for  
Speed and  
Efficiency.



**BLANK CUTTING MACHINES** For Cutting Envelope Blanks, etc.

**TISSUE LINING MACHINES** For Affixing Tissues to Envelope Blanks.

ALL MACHINES ARE ENTIRELY OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

*Prices and Full Particulars on Application.*

**DAVID CARLAW & SONS, L<sup>TD</sup>.**

31, FINNIESTON STREET,

**GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.**

Telegrams:  
“AUTOMATON,” GLASGOW.

London Representatives: **DAWSON, PAYNE & LOCKETT, LTD.,**  
Dean Street, Fetter Lane, E.C.4, and 103, Farringdon Road, E.C.1

# EDWIN W. EVANS,

150, Fleet Street,  
LONDON, E.C.4.

Telephone CENTRAL: 6678.

**AUCTIONEER and VALUER**  
 TO THE  
**PRINTING and ALLIED TRADES.**  
*Fire Loss Assessor. Newspaper Valuer.*

Sales by Auction conducted, in Town or Country, of Printers' Plant and Machinery  
 Valuations for Fire Insurance, Probate, Company Promotion and Partnership.

**SPECIALITY:**—Detailed Inventories with Every Individual Item Priced.

The Valuations and Sales of Printing Plant executed by me during the twelve months  
 ending December 31st, 1920, amounted to £1,235,513 1s. 9d.



**GOATES BROS & CO**  
LIMITED

Printing Ink Manufacturers,  
**ST. BRIDE'S HOUSE,**  
 SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.  
 AND  
 72a, GEORGE STREET,  
 MANCHESTER.

## NEW MODEL IN BRONZERS

# The "SILVERLOCK" Patent Bronzing Machine.

BRONZES, DUSTS and POLISHES COMPLETE. Specially designed for Bronzing Christmas  
 Cards, Calendars, Box-tops, Labels, Silks, Parchment, etc.

Dust-tight. No need for Vacuum.  
 Machine easily inspected.

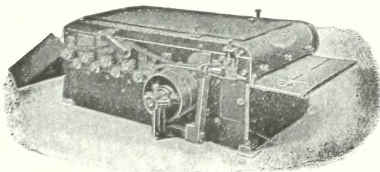
Stamp Presses. Card Cutting Machines.  
 Gumming Machines for  
 Whole Surface and Strip Work, etc.

Particulars of the Sole License and Manufacturer:

**A. T. GADSBY,**

42a, Denmark Hill, Camberwell, LONDON, S.E.5.

Telephones: BRIXTON 1714.—CITY 1831.



## AUG. BREHMER'S BRITISH SUCCESSOR

(Thomas McAuliffe)

Has much pleasure in informing the Trade that he is now in a position to supply all the well-known Brehmer Wire Stitching Machines, and invites enquiries.

REPAIRS CARRIED OUT FOR ALL KINDS OF

## Brehmer Wire Stitching Machines,

Also for the various other machines of this firm's make.

**THE MOST EXPERT ENGINEERS ARE EMPLOYED.**

GOOD STOCKS OF THREAD, WIRE, WIRE STAPLES AND TAPE:  
 ESPECIALLY WIRE STITCHERS SUITABLE FOR THE BOX TRADE.

Write to:—

12, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

Telephone:  
 CENTRAL 2378.

## THOMAS BROWN,

English Gold Leaf.  
 Bookbinders' Sundries, etc.  
 Brown and White Blocking Powder.  
 Gold Skewings and Rubbers Bought.

BEST PRICES GIVEN.

7, ALBION STREET, MANCHESTER



## DATE BLOCKS

Cheapest on the Market. Send for Prices.  
 WIDDOWSON & CO. Leicester.

## COMMERCIAL INDEXES,

“FILE” INDEXES,  
 “SYSTEMS” INDEXES,

of Every Description.

MANUFACTURED BY SPECIAL  
 MACHINERY.

MAKERS OF BRITISH FITTINGS

can have their Indexes made to their  
 Own Standards without delay.

**EASON & SON, Ltd.,**  
 Manufacturers of Index Specialities.  
 DUBLIN,

Telegrams: “SEASON, DUBLIN.”

Wholesale Agents for London and Abroad:

GEO. WATERSTON & SONS, Ltd.,  
 8, St. Bride Street, London, E.C.

## BINDERS TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

**P**RINTERS who have the facilities for folding, sewing and casing up, can be supplied with cases made in Leather, Rexine, Pluviusin, Imitation Leather, Cloth, or any other material, blocked or embossed in Gold, Imitation Gold, White or Coloured Foil Leaf, ink in any colours.

Our staff consists of more than 300 capable workers, provided with the most up-to-date machinery.

*We shall be pleased to submit samples for Trade Catalogues, etc.*

### THE FISHER BOOKBINDING CO. (1912), LTD.,

E. F. WOODMAN, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

**St. Ann's Works, Herne Hill, London, S.E.24.**

Telegrams: "EXCALIBUR, HERNE, LONDON."

Telephone: BRIXTON 1680 (2 Lines).

### NICKERSON BROS.

(ESTABLISHED 1846).

99 & 101, Worship St, London, E.C.2.  
and Alscot Rd, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

Manufacturers of

## LEATHER

for All Classes of Bookbinding.

### JOSEPH BANCROFT & SONS CO.,

LINEN FINISH

## Bookcloths & Buckrams

LEGAL BUCKRAM.

(Prepared as specified by the U.S.A. Bureau of Standards).

Sole Agents for Great Britain & Ireland:  
**NICKERSON BROTHERS,**

99 & 101, Worship Street, London, E.C.

### Press Cutting

And

General Advertising Agency.

## WOOLGAR & ROBERTS,

12-14, Red Lion Court, LONDON, E.C.

**INFORMATION** on any subject at  
the lowest  
**SUPPLIED** possible terms.

All orders executed by a thorough practical Staff. Editors are specially invited to give this Agency a trial. Terms on application.

**MINTON & CASEY**  
 ARTISTS - ENGRAVERS - DIE-SINKERS.  
 FOR  
 BOOKBINDERS - XMAS CARDS - STATIONERS - GOLD BLOCKERS  
 1, Carterwell St., London, E.C.

**"CANADIAN"**  
**BLACK**  
**INKS**  
 HAVE PUSHED  
 TO THE FRONT.  
**SHACKELL, EDWARDS & Co., Ltd.**  
 Red Lion Passage, Fleet Street, E.C.

## PRINTING METALS.

*“Why not buy the best  
and be free from trouble?”*

# YES, THEN BUY JUBB'S.



**Works: HUNSLET, LEEDS.**

Glasgow Office and Store - 15 & 17 CLYDE PLACE.

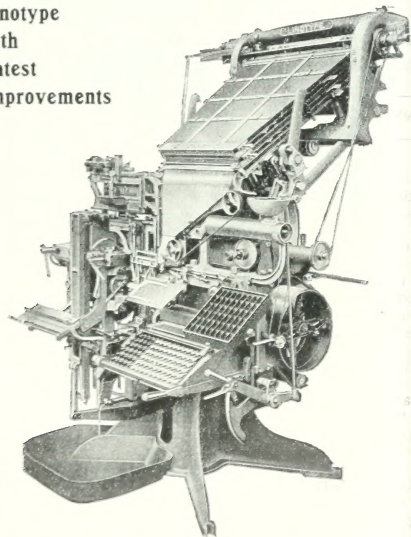
London Office - 63 & 64 CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2.

# THIS THREE-MAGAZINE LINOTYPE

(Model 4) can be equipped with three different body founts of Old Style or Modern Roman and three different founts of De Vinne, Clarendon, Doric, or other display faces. Italic founts can be substituted for the display faces if desired.

If all three magazines are not required for body founts, one of the magazines can be equipped with three, four, five, or six founts of display capitals, for the setting of headlines, etc., according to the display equipment required.

**Model 4  
Linotype  
with  
Latest  
Improvements**



If additional type faces are required, extra magazines equipped with the necessary faces can quickly be substituted for those on the machine.

Tabular matter is set on this machine as well as ordinary run-on matter and headlines. It produces leaded matter as readily as solid matter, and also casts borders, clumps, and other decorative and make-up material.

A change from one magazine to another is simple and rapid; the operator makes the change in a few seconds without moving from his seat.

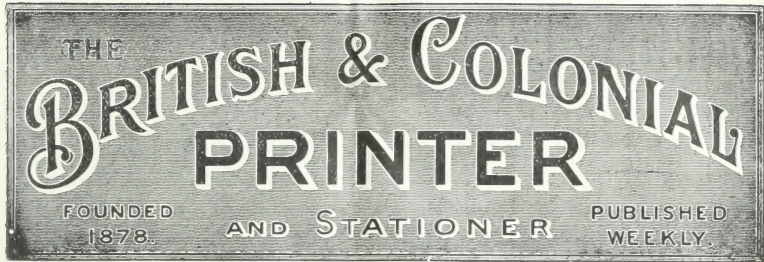
Immediate delivery of these machines can be given at a definite fixed price.

Printers contemplating installing a Linotype are invited to write us for a copy of a booklet entitled "Suggestions for the Installing of Linotypes." Amongst other useful information, it contains notes on Position of Machine, Space Required, Source of Power, Heat, Light, etc.

**LINOTYPE & MACHINERY LTD.,**

**9 Kingsway, London, W.C.2**





[REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER  
FOR TRANSMISSION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.]

**FORTY-THIRD YEAR.**

VOLUME LXXXIX.  
NUMBER 17.

LONDON : OCTOBER 27, 1921.

EVERY THURSDAY.  
PRICE TWOPENCE.

# Story of the Printers' Almshouses.

Urgent Need to Back Up Sir Wm. Waterlow  
at Next Wednesday's Festival Dinner.

By FRANK COLEBROOK.

Goodly to look upon they are, and goodly to inhabit. And they are ours. Ours—they do not belong to London; they belong to all of us; to the craft of the United Kingdom. That is one thing Sir William Waterlow, this year's president of the Printers' Pension Festival, has particularly impressed. For the provinces, which in so many things give London the lead, have, in this particular, somewhat failed to realise what they do possess. Here they stand, in a pleasant London suburb certainly, but not a London institution. No, they are the country printers' and the London printers' Almshouses. Yes; and in these topsy-turvy days, let me edge in the reminder that they are not the wage-workers' almshouses only; they are for any printer who may come to be in need of such a haven of rest, whether his responsibilities have been those of the wage-earner or the wage-payer.

Although I am not, in this, forgetting probability as the guide of life, though I am not forgetting that master printers do not commonly fail to obtain some security for old age, let me just mention a little incident. A printing trade union in America set up a very delightful convalescent home in what, I believe, is pleasant open country. It heard that one employer in the craft, who had shown himself one of the best friends of trade unionism in his more successful days, had come to grief, and was in straits. Accordingly the hospi-

tality of this home was tendered to him in all heartiness, and he was invited to stay in it for as long a time as he might care to stay. I believe he accordingly became its welcome guest.

I leave the incident without comment, for I have to-day a definite purpose in these few notes. I want to quicken interest in the Almshouses—our Almshouses, which exist for the good of the whole craft in the whole Kingdom. I want to quicken interest in them; and I will do this simply by telling a few things about them as best I can.

## What "Printers' Pensions" Means.

The Almshouses are administered by the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation, which has its office at 20, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. The title perhaps is too much of a mouthful, and colloquially we say "Printers' Pensions" for short. As with some other things done "for short" this involves a danger. We are apt to forget all that is not directly named.

The forgetting is forgivable enough, since a pension is a thing quite delightful to contemplate. What other craft, I wonder, has a list of about 750 old servants, or the widows of old servants, drawing pensions from a fund like this? What other craft working upon the same scale, is sending £10 a year in each case to the mothers of 1,400 children who have become bereaved through their fathers having fallen in the war—this being in addition to orphan's allowance made to other

Reproduced by courtesy of Messrs. Spicer Bros., from advance proof of article in the forthcoming issue of their house journal, "Notes for Buyers."

children whose fathers fell in the ordinary hap of life? These things are good to contemplate and the word "pensions" may serve to bring them to remembrance.

But "Almshouse" is a good word too; and the Almshouses are very apt to be right out of remembrance or to be chiefly present to the mind of builders, builders' ironmongers, plumbers, painters, and suppliers various, who are continually sending in to the Council of the Almshouses bills for construction and repairs and maintenance, and the many things

ventor of the first iron press. In the three blocks there are forty-five separate homes and at the moment they are all occupied. I have been in some of them and have chatted with one or two of the occupants. It was quite a jolly experience. Mr. William Vandy was my cicerone. One time compositor at Taylor and Henderson's, off Fleet-street, he is now, and long has been, a member of the Pensions Council, which he is the better able to assist because of his understanding sympathy with every interest involved. And as he lives close



THE PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSES AT WOOD GREEN.

which three blocks of buildings require after they have been inhabited for long years.

#### The Almshouses.

They are situate in Wood Green, in North London. They consist of three blocks. The old block is that which lies furthest back from the road. The other two project from either end of this block at right angles to it, so that the three form, with the highway, an open square.

The oldest block was designed to house twelve inmates. It was opened 72 years ago by Viscount Mahon, who afterwards became Lord Stanhope—a name famous in printing annals, a Lord Stanhope having been the in-

by and is I believe in almost daily attendance at the Almshouses, his knowledge of the affairs of the whole institution and of the individual homes is always up to the moment, and very precise. One old soul had just been entertaining her daughter, or was it her granddaughter, at tea; and blithe and breezy were the exchanges with our own small talk. Am I giving Mr. Vandy away if I say that he pulled a long face and talked of the Council having to put up her rent? It made a mom nt's raillery. The old lady happily for herself could give a twist to an old saying and meet his dreadful suggestions of "increased rent" with the comforting thought—Vandy of Vandies, all is Vandy. For she had

no rent to pay. And ten times nothing is still nothing.

I called on another home where there was a definite occasion for a call. Casual calls without introduction or occasion would, I think, be bad form. These are the homes of the occupants just as much as my home is mine; and I should not want people to call on me for the mere sake of calling.

Let it indeed be quite understood that there is the utmost freedom in these Almshouses. If, indeed, an occupant chooses to go away for a few weeks to stay with relatives or friends, so be it, and what money may fall due, is sent after him. The second and the warranted call which I made, simply confirmed the first happy impression. Incidentally I noted that there is no mounting stairs in these homes. Half of them are on the ground floor—the whole home on that floor—and half are on the floor above. They are all two-storey buildings. I noted that each is connected by telephone with the Warden's house, which is nearest the road on the right as you face the Almshouses. Each is connected too with the Nurse's cottage. May I own to a cup of tea with the Nurse and Mr. Vandy in that pleasant cottage of hers, and to the conviction that all the patients were in very capable hands, so far as the Nurse is concerned?

#### The Almshouse Gardens.

The outlook from the Nurse's cottage, by the way, is upon the various little gardens at the rear of the Almshouses. An arbour, the gift of the late Hugh Spottiswoode, suggests and invites rest in this garden. The inmates are allowed a plot in this garden, and any plots which are not so allocated are called Vandy plots, for our good old friend Mr. Vandy is the council for most intents and purposes; and to give the plots that name sounds better than to call them by a name of a council. What may be raised on the Vandy plots is distributed between the dwellers as occasion requires.

Perhaps the family feeling of the Almshouses is most evident on Sunday afternoons. The dwellers may, of course, have repaired to a church or chapel of their preference in the neighbourhood or simply have rested. If, however, they care to attend a simple little service on Sunday afternoons, there it is, provided for them in the board-room. Visitors come to give a short address. This board-room is in the centre of the old block. It is not large, but homely and comfortable, having as its one outstanding feature a very elaborately adorned fire-place.

Faces of old friends are all round, looking down upon the company, in various portraits, painted or printed. Indeed that is one marked feature of the Almshouses. I do not remember visiting any place in which one was so agreeably reminded of old friends. You get this impression, to be sure, before entering the board-room; for there are tablets upon the various walls which record how the particular extension came to be made, by whose exertion or in whose time of service. In the board-room, there are, if I remember rightly, no tablets, but portraits

galore. Some very small, but just enough for happy remembrance.

"Abou Ben Adhem—may his tribe increase"—you remember the story. He dreamt that an angel refused to enter his name in an angelic "book of gold" in company with the names of those who "loved their Lord." "I pray thee then, write me as one that loved his fellow men." In our great craft his tribe has been largely increasing through the late great years. And it was always a goodly tribe. Crespins and Hardings and Vandys among compositors. Pardoes and Killingbacks among the managers of our machine-rooms. Here we find the simple record of their devotion and long service to their kind, graven on wall tablet or attested by portraiture or engraving. Becks or Youngs, among managers, or Drummonds, or Lownds, or Usher-Walkers, or Frys, or stalwarts variously connected with the craft—their names here meet us; simply, unobtrusively, friendlyly.

Or to think of the great employing houses—Spottiswoode, Truscott, Wyman, Clowes, Whittingham, Stephens, these are some names which look out upon one, as one wanders round or studies the Board Room walls; or as one converses upon other days. And in particular I would remember the name of William H. Collingridge, for the head of this important city press, gave not simply of his means but his mind and his manly cheer. He was perhaps in his day the most frequent visitor of the Almshouse dwellers. To this day a member of his family, Mr. G. R. Collingridge, makes large personal contributions to the Christmas festivities of every Almshouse home. He is a sort of Father Christmas incarnate in this establishment.

I have before me the programme of the music at a garden party which Mr. W. H. Collingridge and his wife gave in the grounds of the Almshouses, and this reminds me how, time and again, concerts are provided for the inmates.

Mr. Fred Cox and members of the North-East London Auxiliary—(this is one of the various district or personal Associations, which are formed to do some independent collecting for the Pensions Corporation)—have more than once given such a concert. So has Mr. Lewington. So the Misses Collett; so Mr. E. J. Appleby. Recently Mrs. Laurence Blades has been happy in the pleasure which she and her friends have thus afforded the inmates.

I have not written this short article merely to beget interest in the Almshouses but to beget help. These pleasant places are yet not without a feature which is unpleasant. I mean the feature of the constant difficulty in managing their finance. They are always in debt.

#### Sources of Income.

Perhaps I should just say a word as to how they are financed. Wage-earners in the craft have the opportunity, by paying a penny a week, or more precisely 5s. a year for ten years, or by paying two guineas at one time, to become eligible for election to a pension; and a somewhat similar procedure enables them to become eligible for an Almshouse

In the larger printing offices someone acts as firm's collector, freely giving his time to the "looking up" and the "booking up." His name is printed in the Corporation's annual report, and that is his credential.

Perhaps the 5s. annual subscription should be increased, but that is certainly not my concern at the moment. The point is that there is primarily some contribution by the worker. A personal contribution is stipulated for as a mark of eligibility. To be sure the forward-looking man may subscribe not simply for a pension but for Almshouse occupancy. He may subscribe early in life and he will find that the pension he receives is proportionate to the number of years of his subscription; at any rate at the pension's first granting. He may also subscribe to one or to more than one of the various Auxiliaries, which means that if he has need to make an application for a pension or election to an Almshouse, he will receive voting strength from the Auxiliary, in addition to any other voting strength.

Broadly speaking, it may be said that a pensioner is generally elected at the second application. Probably the Provinces do not at all realise this. (I am for the moment speaking of both things, Pensions and Almshouses, which naturally, are very inter-related.) A sum of about £700 is divided among the 45 occupiers of the Almshouses, in addition to their being rent free; and they may receive other money, by the way of trade union superannuation, or old age pension or any other annuity.

The pence which the worker subscribes are very important. They determine the character of the institution. They mark the element of self-help. None the less the bulk of the money represents gifts of employers or of those who recognise their great debt to the printer.

Now it is unfortunate that in many cases a friend of the craft giving money by legacy or by donation during lifetime, prescribes conditions or uses to which the money is put, so that the Pension Corporation Council has not as free a hand as it might desire. It might happen that the income was quite large in a certain year, and that still there was hardly any money which could be used for the Almshouses. The laws covering these matters are very stringent and rightly so. What, in effect, it means is that the Council are at their wits' end, time and again, for the carrying on of these Almshouses.

### The Craft's Good Deeds.

It is good to review what our fine old craft has done for some of the more needy members of its family. These "actions of the just smell sweet, and blossom in the dust." Or if, in the dust and boisterousness of the times, their fragrance tends to be diffused too thinly for notice, what then? Old Cato had found out centuries ago that the best way to keep good deeds in memory is to refresh them with new.

Help the Almshouses, then. They do greatly need your help. Help by whatever

may be in your power to lift the constant Almshouse burden from the Council.

I, for one, am very glad the Almshouses exist. It may be that the amounts spent upon the pensioners who receive the money in their own homes, and the amounts spent upon the children are so large, that the Almshouse sums in comparison seem small. But I am thinking for the moment of the lead which the craft is giving in this matter, of the aspect in which the craft is presented to the whole community.

The man in the street knows practically nothing of all the rest that the Pension Corporation effects through the combination of prudence and beneficence.

The man in the street does, however, see the Almshouses. Perhaps the comparison may seem whimsical, but somehow to my mind, the two things seem to compare very much as a volume of unbound printing compares with a book. Sixty thousand newspapers are produced throughout the world. Lord Morley once said of newspapers "To-day they are, and tomorrow they are cast into the oven." These journals and miscellaneous commercial issues, being evanescent, differ in one respect from a book. For a book, dignified with its binding, stands upon its shelf; plain to be seen, day after day.

So do the Almshouses stand before the passer, plain to be seen; attesting and typifying the spirit of hearty good-fellowship which is instinct in the craft of printing.

The book upon the shelf is to be read as well as seen. The Almshouses, which meet the eye, challenge more than a passing notice if they are to be understood, for all that they embody and illustrate, all that they suggest of happy family relationship.

To-day I have tried a little to help towards that understanding. This I have done very imperfectly. Will you do your part better than I have been able to do mine? Send to Sir William Waterlow at his works in London, or at the Pension Office (at 20, High Holborn, W.C.1), whatever you can afford, to assist in the perpetuation of a work of so fine a tradition.

Wednesday next, November 2nd, is the day of the Almshouse and Pensions Festival Dinner. Will you not forward your contribution—or your further contribution—heartily, and at once?

**PRINTERS' PENSION FESTIVAL.**—At the 49th Anniversary Festival of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to be held on November 2nd at the Connaught Rooms, under the presidency of Sir William Waterlow, the guests will include: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Riddell, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, M.P., Sir G. Lewis, Sir E. Hodder-Williams, Mr. E. L. Waterlow, Sir C. Schuster, Sir W. E. Berry, Sir C. C. Wakefield, Sir Rowland Blades, M.P., Sir F. W. Bowater, Sir G. Touche, Sir R. Blair, M.P., Sir H. E. Morgan, Sir S. J. Waring, Sir F. Newnes, Sir R. Baird, Sir P. H. Waterlow, Mr. John Walter, Mr. T. G. Blackwell, Sir E. Harvey, Col. Wyndham Portal, Sir P. Thompson and Sir Arthur Spurgeon.

## The Charles Whittingham Press.

Interesting Account by Mr. Jacobi.

Although Mr. Charles T. Jacobi cannot claim to have personal recollections of the original Chiswick Press—it having been closed down before he was apprenticed to the second Charles Whittingham some time prior to the latter's death in 1876—he is nevertheless the person best entitled, by his long and unique connection with subsequent Chiswick Press history, to speak with authority on the subject. Thus special interest attached to the lecture which Mr. Jacobi delivered on the 11th inst at the Chiswick Town Hall on "The Charles Whittingham Press at Chiswick, 1810-1852: Its History and Influence on the Art of Printing." Some forty or fifty lantern slides served to illustrate persons and places mentioned, also to show examples of printing, printing presses and types, etc., adding greatly to the value of the lecture. Announcement was made also that arrangements were in hand for the holding in the Chiswick Public Library of an exhibition of the productions of the Chiswick Press; this exhibition, to open early in November, should prove of great interest to all concerned with the art and craft of book production.

Mr. Jacobi's story covered the period 1810-1852 and included the work of Charles Whittingham I. (the uncle) and Charles Whittingham II. (the nephew). He had interesting personal details to give of both the Whittinghams as also of some of the other personalities entering into his story. Referring to the benefactions of the two Whittinghams, Mr. Jacobi mentioned that it is an open secret that, the last member of the family having died in 1917, the residue of the various estates—a very large amount—will go to the benefit of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation.

The words "Chiswick Press," said Mr. Jacobi, were first used in the Whittingham imprint in 1811, when the press was at the now demolished High House, Chiswick. The work there was done entirely by hand. It is a tradition of the press that Whittingham was the first, or one of the first, to use overlays in the preparation of wood engravings on the press. The Report of the Jury on printed books at the Great Exhibition in 1851, referring to Chiswick Press work said: "At the commencement of the present century the late Charles Whittingham brought out the elegant editions which have rendered the Chiswick Press so celebrated. Until that time no one had printed wood-engravings so perfectly, by the application of overlays necessary for obtaining gradations in the tints." The "Annual Register" of 1840 wrote: "Mr. Whittingham ranked foremost among the printers of his day; his success in the working of wood-engravings may indeed be said to have raised printing to an artistic character which it had never before attained."

An interesting detail told regarding Charles Whittingham I. was that in 1810 he began to manufacture paper stock. From Thomas Potts, who acted as his works manager, he bought the secret for this particular method of treating the special materials employed, which consisted of extracting the tar from old junk. Potts died in 1811 and Whittingham carried on the business until about 1823 when he sold it to a Mr. Nicholls.

Charles Whittingham II. was apprenticed to his uncle in 1810, and admitted to the Livery of the Stationers' Company and freedom of the City of London in 1817. Later he was granted a partnership with his uncle and books with the dual imprint of C. and C. Whittingham appeared from about 1824 until 1828 when the partnership was dissolved and the nephew started at Took's-court on his own account. It was soon after this that the fruitful friendship began between William Pickering and the younger Whittingham.

An important early product of the Took's-court Press was the "Diary of Lady Willoughby," printed in 1844, which led to the revival of the "old style" character of types and methods of printing which had practically gone out of fashion during the preceding half-century. The Whittingham origin of this revival is testified to by Talbot B. Reed in his "History of Old English Letter-Founders," 1887.

The 21 years' lease of No. 21, Took's-court expired in 1849 and the whole of the work was executed at Chiswick until 1852, when Charles Whittingham II. acquired the freehold of Took's-court premises, and the press at Chiswick shut down finally.

## Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow's Pensions EFFORT.

A concert on behalf of the "Edgar L. Waterlow Contribution" to the funds of the Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation was given at Shoreditch Town Hall on Wednesday last. Mr. Edgar L. Waterlow occupied the chair. The chairman said the work of the Corporation was one particularly deserving of support from them as being connected with the printing trade. After the collection Mr. Waterlow announced that a sum of £40 had been realised by it. The departments of Waterlow's had subscribed £185, and this, with the addition of private contributions, brought the total up to £339. A former concert had produced nearly £400, so that the "Edgar L. Waterlow Contribution" was in all nearly £740. Sir William A. Waterlow, K.B.E., president of the Corporation, thanked the givers.

SEPTEMBER next is the date of the expected opening of the central technical college for printers.

## Mr. R. B. Fishenden's Return to LONDON.

### Some Notes of an Interesting Career.

As already mentioned in these pages, Mr. R. B. Fishenden, M.Sc.Tech., F.R.P.S., has resigned his position as director of the printing department of the Manchester College of Technology. After 19 years' association with that institution, he leaves Manchester to accept a position at the London office of Messrs. Stephenson and Blake, the well-known firm of typesetters.

Mr. Fishenden studied at the East London College and Bolt-court Technical Schools, subsequently gaining practical experience in London in engraving, where he was closely in touch with the printing trade as a whole, particularly with certain aspects of newspaper work. In 1902 he went to Manchester as senior assistant in the department of photography and the printing crafts, and in 1909 was appointed director of the printing department. He held also the position of lecturer in the technology of engraving and printing in the University of Manchester, and for a time was secretary to the Board of the Faculty of Technology. For several years he acted as local adviser to Indian students in the University for the India Office.

Mr. Fishenden took part in the formation of the Manchester branch of the Design and Industries Association, and through that organisation he did much to stimulate in Manchester an interest in printing and the improvement of commercial typography.

By his work in Manchester, both as a teacher and as an organiser, Mr. Fishenden has made for himself a wide circle of friends in all sections of the trade. His aim was always to frame his courses of instruction in such a way that the students should not only become proficient in the most recent developments of their own branch of the trade, but should, in addition, acquire a sound knowledge of the wider principles which form the basis of the industry as a whole. In this way, the students' interests were stimulated, and they were enabled to view the ramifications of the whole trade in a true perspective, realising the importance of new technical developments. Mr. Fishenden initiated day courses for the sons of master printers, which combined general instruction in the technique of each section of the trade with a training in management and costing. Since the war the printing department has had in training a number of disabled men who were trained under the Ministry of Labour scheme, and these have achieved success when they have gone into industry.

To the readers of the technical Press Mr. Fishenden is well known by his writings in connection with technical developments in the industry. He made the College of Technology a centre for technical research, and gathered round him a number of enthusiastic

workers. The development of intaglio printing received much attention; also more recently the problems of offset printing were seriously attacked. In the early days of machine gravure Mr. Fishenden devoted a great deal of time to the technical details of the process, and was the first to publish a paper on the subject, which is still recognised as the standard work. In connection with photo offset processes, new methods have been developed during the last few years which have been adopted by several large printing houses with conspicuous success. Mr. Fishenden is essentially a practical man, and in the technical developments to which he has devoted attention he has constantly kept in mind their commercial value rather than their more theoretical interest.

Always taking a keen interest in typography, Mr. Fishenden has encouraged a simple and direct style of display, such as has now been widely recognised to suit modern commercial requirements. The examples executed under his direction in the printing department of the Manchester College of Technology have frequently been selected for exhibition purposes. By special invitation recently the department exhibited at the British Institute of Industrial Art, the British Industries Fair, and the Kunstindustrie Museum, Kristiania.

Although much regret is felt at the severance of Mr. Fishenden's association with the technical education of the printer, we are hopeful that in his new position the application of his wide experience will enable him to become even more directly of value to the printing industry.

## Paper and Stationery for Egypt.

### Call for Tenders.

The Egyptian Ministry of Finance has invited tenders for the supply of paper, stationery, and general office material required by the Central Stores, Ministry of Finance, for the year 1922-1923. Tenders will be received by the Central Stationery Stores Department, Ministry of Finance, Cairo, up till noon on December 15th.

Local representation is essential. The Department of Overseas Trade is prepared to furnish to United Kingdom firms not represented names of British houses having agents or branches in Egypt, through whom their tenders could be submitted.

A copy of the specification, conditions of tender, and tender form relating to this contract may be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters on application to the Inquiry Room, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen-street, London, S.W.1.

A limited number of copies is also available for loan in order of application to firms in the provinces who are unable to inspect the documents in London.

## Electrotypers and Stereotypers MANAGERS & OVERSEERS' ASSOCIATION

### Monthly Meeting.

There was a fair attendance of members at the monthly meeting of this Association, held on the 18th inst., at St. Bride Institute, Bride-lane, E.C.4, Mr. A. Chadwell (president) occupying the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were confirmed and the president then read an appeal on behalf of the widows' and orphans' fund of the Printers' Pension Corporation, to which the hearty support of the Association was solicited. He said that Mr. Bullett had volunteered to take the chair at a concert at Anderson's Hotel, on December 20th, and he was sure that his fellow-overseers would support him in his endeavours to raise the money needed.

Mr. A. Wood said that as Mr. Bullett was to take the chair he thought that the Association should be prepared to support him loyally, and he proposed that the sum of twenty guineas be given from their funds towards his plate.

Mr. W. Longley, in supporting the motion, said at any rate the sum voted would form a nucleus for them to start off with.

The proposition was seconded and carried *nem. con.*

Mr. Bullett said he realised the responsibility he was undertaking in occupying the chair at such a function, although he was already assured of the ready backing he would receive from the Association.

An amusing interlude then occurred. The president had been appealing for the individual support of the members and Mr. J. Parker, in his customary jocular manner, inquired of the president what amount he himself was going to place on the list. Mr. Chadwell retorted that he would double any sum Mr. Parker was prepared to give, whatever it was. This little piece of by-play resulted in three guineas being secured in the space of two minutes, in addition to a promise of three guineas from Mr. Pat Turner.

The secretary was instructed to convey to Mr. J. Beck the condolences of the members on the death of Mrs. Beck.

Mr. Parker asked if satisfactory arrangements were going forward for the annual dinner on November 26th, and Mr. Wood assured the meeting that the stewards beside having the matter well in hand, were looking forward to its being a very successful function.

In regard to subscriptions to the Printers' Pension Corporation a discussion took place on the present method of allocating funds, several members expressing the opinion that a chairman by reason of the money he had collected at a concert should be credited with the votes, instead of these being credited to the auxiliary. Opinions were also strongly expressed in favour of the electrotypers and

stereotypers branch of the trade having a representative on the Council of the Printers' Pension Corporation.

In order that these points may be further discussed Mr. Wood moved that the committee of the Electrotypers and Stereotypers' Auxiliary should be invited to be present at the next monthly meeting of the Association, and that the terms of reference should be the representation of the Auxiliary on the Council, the method of dealing with private funds, and also the advisability of a collector having his name entered on the books as a subscriber.

This was seconded by Mr. Longley and carried.

Messrs. Bishop and Wood, at the invitation of the president, informed the meeting of the progress being made by Mr. Reavely, a highly respected member of the Association, now in hospital at Cobham, who had the misfortune to lose both his hands while overlooking some machinery.

A vote of thanks to these two gentlemen for the interest they had taken in Mr. Reavely and for their reports brought the meeting to a close.

---

## West & North-West Master Printers' ASSOCIATION.

---

This association resumed its meetings on October 18th, at the Westbourne Park Institute, Mr. E. W. Wormald (the president) occupying the chair, supported by a fair attendance of the members.

Routine business being disposed of, Mr. A. Langley elucidated the work of the Printers' Pension Corporation, and appealed earnestly for the support of every master printer to this most worthy fund. It was decided to issue an appeal to every printer in the West and North-West District, and it was hoped that the response would be prompt and generous to enable a substantial sum to be added to the lists at the forthcoming Festival Dinner of the Corporation.

There followed a very interesting discussion on the "Present Condition of the Trade," many members taking part, and contributing much useful information. Mr. Wise, a welcome visitor from the South-West Association, added materially to the interest of the meeting; a free exchange of ideas and methods of working, and a knowledge of the difficulties of each district, being a source of real enlightenment to printers present.

It is to be hoped that the members will support in increasing numbers the meetings of the Association during the winter. An interesting programme is being arranged, many men of prominence in the craft having been secured to give addresses. A.T.P.

---

THE Newspaper Society and the Employers' Federation of Envelope Makers and Manufacturing Stationers have removed into their new offices at 10, Salisbury-square,

## Government Contracts.

Contracts were placed with the following firms during September:—

### Stationery Office.

**PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.**—J. Haddon and Co., Market Harborough; Joyce and Co., London, W.C.; Fry's Metal Foundry, London, S.E.; Hewitt Bros., London, N.; Wm. Notting and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.; H. W. Caslon and Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

**PRINTING, RULING, BINDING, ETC.**—Job-work Printing Contracts: Scotland (1921)—Groups 21, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, and 34: Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh. Groups 22 and 24: John Fellow, Dundee. Group 23: D. Winter and Son, Dundee. Group 25 and Group 33 (Sec. D): Arbroath Herald, Ltd., Arbroath. Group 31: Jamieson and Munro, Ltd., Stirling. Group 32: Bishop and Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh. Group 33 (Secs. A, B, and C): Mackenzie and Storrle, Ltd., Leith. Group 35 (Sec. A): Glasgow Numerical Ticket and Check Book Printing Co., Ltd., Glasgow. Group 35 (Secs. B, C, and D): A. B. Duncan and Co., Dundee. Group 36: Wm. Kidd and Sons, Dundee. Manila and Linen Labels. Group 101 (1921)—Secs. A and D: Millington and Sons, Ltd., London, N. Secs. B and C: J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

Overprinting 1,000,280 Envelopes.—S. Harrison, Manchester.

1,200 Books—D. 180—Admiralty Stores, 7,500 Books—D. 193—Admiralty Stores, 8,000 Portfolios, 40,000 Pads, Form U.I.A. 75, 2,500 Skeleton Guard Books.—Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., London, E.C.

140,000 File Covers.—J. Robertson and Co., Ltd., St. Anne's-on-Sea.

Binding 4,000 Notes on Dominion Income Tax, 10,000 cps. Musketry Regulations, Part I.—G. and J. Kitcat, Ltd., London, E.C.

Binding 1,513 Vols. London Telephone Directories.—Fisher Bookbinding Co., Ltd., London, S.E.

Binding 14,000 Vols. London Telephone Directories.—Dow and Lester, London, E.C.

2,000 Books "D. 264," 50,000 sets A.F.N 1,504 A., Group 200 (1921), Inland Revenue—O Forms, 6,500 Books, Form 600.—McCorquodale and Co., Ltd., Wolverton, Bucks.

Binding 3,000 Pilot Books, 350 Monthly Meteorological Charts.—J. Adams, London, E.C.

3,000 copies P.1,167 (London No. 9), Newspaper and Book Post Wrappers, 1,500 Books, D. 277.—J. Dickinson and Co., Ltd., Hemel Hempstead.

25,500 Income Tax Receipt Books.—J. Corah and Son, Loughborough.

45,800 Income Tax Receipt Books. Group 92 (1921)—Post Office Guide.—H.M. Stationery Office Press, Harrow.

500 Books "Records of Claims."—G. Hargreaves, Manchester.

2,500 Books, "D. 491 A."—John Rissen, Ltd., London, E.C.

5,500 Books, "D. 491," 500 Books, S. 519.—Drake, Driver and Leaver, Ltd., London, E.C.

Account Book Binding (1921), Manchester—Division I.—J. J. Riley, Darwen. Division II. Thos. Hooley and Co, Ltd., Stockport. Division III.—Abel, Heywood and Son, Ltd., Manchester. Scotland—Divisions I., II., III., IV. and V.—Morrison and Gibb, Ltd., Edinburgh.

Bookwork Printing, Northern Ireland—Groups 1, 2 and 3 (1921).—W. and G. Baird, Ltd., Belfast.

Group 102 (1921)—Various Offices, Specified Forms, Section A.—Tee and Whiten and J. Mead, Ltd., London, S.E. Section B.—Barclay and Fry, Ltd., London, S.E.

15,000 Books, P. 1,022.—J. Truscott and Son, Ltd., Tonbridge.

**BOOKBINDING MATERIALS.**—Manchester Book Cloth Co., Ltd., Manchester.

**CLOTH (Indestructible).**—Winterbottom Book Cloth Co., Manchester.

### India.

**MACHINES, LINOTYPE.**—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, W.C.

**METAL, LINOTYPE.**—Linotype and Machinery Ltd., London, W.C.

## Trade Union Matters.

A strike of bindery workers started last week at the works of the Co-operative Printing Society, Manchester, and at the time of writing is still in progress. The dispute arose on a question of the demarcation of labour as between the men and the women workers. After some fruitless conferences, the men tendered notices as a final demand that the work should be handed over to them. We understand that on behalf of the Printing and Kindred Trades Federation Mr. A. E. Holmes went to Manchester last week, and conferences were held between the book-binder's section of the men's society, the Society of Women Employed in the Book-binding and Kindred Trades, and the manager of the firm affected. No immediate result was attained, but all parties have retired to reconsider the matter and will meet at an early date when it is hoped that an arrangement will be come to so that work may be resumed.

Mr. C. W. BOWERMAN, M.P., and Mr. T. E. Naylor were among the speakers selected to deal with the subject of "Trades Unionism versus Wages Reductions" at the North Camberwell Radical Club and Institute on Monday.

Mr. G. A. ISAACS, the general secretary of the National Society of Printers' Assistants, who has been invited to act as steward at next week's Pension Festival, has issued a special appeal to the members of his union for the financial support of the Corporation.



## Trade Notes.

MR. JUSTICE ASTBURY last week ordered the *Sunday Sportsman* Co. to be wound up. There were two petitions before the court; one by Erik Fernstrom and the other by Spalding and Hodge, Ltd., creditors for £544 and £2,500 respectively. Counsel for other creditors supported the petitions.

The process engraving departments hitherto carried on by Burleigh, Ltd., also by the Grosvenor Engraving Co., have been amalgamated, and will continue as "The Graphic Engravers," of Rupert-street, Bristol. They send us excellent examples of half-tone and other block work executed from their blocks.

FLEET STREET AND "BART'S."—This week an effort is being made by representatives of the newspaper world on behalf of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Every day whist drives are being held in various suburbs, and many other means used to raise funds. All printing and stationery has been presented by members of the trade.

THE *Evening News* of the 22nd inst. contained an explanation of the inadvertent printing by that paper, in the previous day's earlier editions, of a reproduction of the Queen's Christmas Card as produced by Messrs. Raphael Tuck and Sons. The Royal Cards will not be released for illustration in the Press until November 26th.

L.M.P.A. MEETINGS.—Officials of the various district associations in London having met to confer as to the dates of their respective monthly meetings, the following arrangements have been agreed, beginning next month: North London, 2nd Monday of the month; West and North-West, 3rd Tuesday; South-East, 2nd Tuesday; South-West, 1st Tuesday; East and North-East, 3rd Wednesday; Central Districts, 1st Wednesday; Thames Valley, 4th Monday.

TO HER SON, Mr. Henry Kenyon Stephenson, typfounder, of Hassop Hall, Bakewell, and her son-in-law, Mr. George Ernest Branson, solicitor, of Sheffield, has been granted probate of the will of Lady Stephenson, who died on August 5th last, widow of Sir Henry Stephenson, a former Mayor of Sheffield. She left estate of the gross value of £16,687, with net personality £15,869. Among her bequests were her Elizabethan Bible and her George II. Bible, dated 1759.

A SPECIAL appeal on behalf of the Printers' Pension Corporation is being made by the London Central Districts Association of Master Printers. In order to create more interest in the charity, a meeting is to be held on Monday next at Stationers' Hall, at which Sir Wm. A. Waterlow, K.B.E., Mr. R. A. Austen-Leigh and Mr. Joseph Mortimer are to give addresses on the needs of the Printers' Pension Corporation. Mr. W. H. Burchell is afterwards to open a discussion on "Unemployment in the Printing Trade."

THE *Daily Herald* is conducting a vigorous campaign to enable it to reduce its price from 2d. to 1d.

A MOVEMENT is on foot to commemorate the life and work of the late Mr. Thomas Catling, who for 53 years was editor of *Lloyd's Sunday News*.

BERLIN newspapers appeared again on Sunday after five days' interruption owing to a strike of employees. The employees asserted that at present prices they could not live on the tariff wages and demanded another 20 per cent.

A VAUDEVILLE Entertainment, in which "The Chocolates" party and other well-known entertainers will take part, is to be given at the St. Bride Printing School on Friday, November 4th, on behalf of the St. Bride Students' Pension Fund.

"PENROSE'S ANNUAL" is to be published on November 1st and will contain, as usual, contributions from a number of prominent writers and artists, making a volume of very special interest to those associated with the graphic arts. The price is to be 8s. net. instead of 10s. 6d.

COUNSEL were heard on Saturday in Edinburgh in an application for a new trial in respect of an action for libel by James Cook against the publisher of the *Western News*, 21, Byars-road, Partick, Glasgow, a jury having returned a unanimous verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at £250. The application was refused by the Court, which also found the defendant entitled to expenses.

MR. ALFRED H. WATSON, general manager of the *Westminster Gazette*, on whose staff he has been since 1902, has been appointed managing director of the new London morning Liberal paper which will shortly make its appearance, and which is being started in connection with the *Westminster Gazette*. Mr. J. A. Spender, the well-known editor of the *Westminster Gazette*, is the political editor of the new venture. The evening *Westminster* will cease with the appearance of the morning paper.

PRESS CLUB DINNER.—The London Press Club on Saturday opened its season of house dinners with a Journalists' Night. There was a large attendance of members and their friends. Mr. F. Whelan Boyle, chairman of the club, presided, and the guest of the evening was Sir W. E. Berry, the company also including Sir John Martin Harvey—who made his first public appearance in England since returning from Canada—Mr. J. Leng Sturrock, M.P., Mr. Thomas Moles, M.P., Mr. Thomas E. McConnell, M.P., Mr. George Springfield (president of the National Union of Journalists), and Mr. S. G. Smeed (secretary of the Newspaper Press Fund). The chairman expressed a hope that the presence of the representatives of the Institute and of the National Union foreshadowed the joining of these two bodies. He presented Mr. Arthur Last, his predecessor, with the chairman's jewel in recognition of his year of office.



FORTY-THIRD YEAR.

Printed and Published EVERY THURSDAY  
by STONHILL & GILLIS,  
at 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C. 4.

Tel.: Stonhill, Fleet, London. Phone: 8407 City.

SUBSCRIPTION: Per Annum, 8s. 6d. (POSTAGE EXTRA).

**Charges for Trade Advertisements:**

(Full page 8 by 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  ins.)

Whole Page ...	£4 10 0				
Half Page ...	2 10 0		One-eighth Page	17 6	s. d.
Third Page ...	1 17 6		One-third Column	22 6	
Quarter Page ...	1 10 0		One inch in Column	9 0	

An Extra Charge for Cover and Special Positions.  
Discounts according to Number of Insertions.  
Representatives throughout the United Kingdom and  
also in Australia, India, South Africa, United States  
Canada, etc.

All communications for the "BRITISH AND COLONIAL  
PRINTER AND STATIONER" should be addressed and  
Cheques and Post Office Orders made payable to—  
STONHILL & GILLIS, 58, SHOE-LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4

COPIES may be purchased at the Offices, as above  
or from Messrs. W. H. Everett and Son, Ltd., News-  
agents, 11, St. Bride-street, E.C. 4.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1921.

## Current Topics.

### Hopes of Better Business.

THERE are evidences that a little more life is being manifested in the printing and book-binding trades, and there is ground for hope that things are now on the mend. A promising symptom is the awakening in the printing ink section of the industry, it being the pretty general experience, we believe, that the last month or so has brought a marked revival of printing ink business at home, whilst export orders also are beginning to show signs of improvement. This is as it should be, and there is every reason to think that the revival will become more perceptible in the industry generally. The new standard hourly rates show a slight reduction of printers' costs; block-makers have cut their prices a little, and electrotypers and stereotypers have followed suit. Though these movements are only slight, they are in the right direction, and tend towards those lower

costs of production which alone can enable cheaper printing and more printing to become the order of the day. The revival of trade cannot, however, be a rapid process, as there are serious obstacles in the way. Besides the general difficulties of high costs and tight money, two outstanding hindrances to a speedy rehabilitation of this country's printing trade are found in the high postal rates for printed matter, and the growing competition from German and other Continental printing houses.

### Demand for Cheaper Postage.

THE protests of the printing trade and of the whole business community are not being dropped, despite Government inaction in the matter of removing the shackles which the increased postal rates have imposed. Several questions on the subject have been asked in the House during the past week, drawing attention to the advantages which present printed matter rates give to our Continental printing trade competitors and pointing out the need for reconsideration of the rates for printed matter and picture post cards. No satisfaction, however, was obtainable from the authorities. Master printers are alive to the seriousness of the position and at an important meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers held on Tuesday a resolution was passed stating that the Council views with great concern the serious decrease in the volume of printing occasioned by the increased postal rates and expressing the Council's deep regret that the Postmaster-General has not yet seen his way to revise the rates for printed matter and picture post cards. An instance was quoted of a firm in this country being able to save £11,000 a year by posting its direct advertising matter from the Continent, and the danger this represents of the loss of orders to British printers was pointed out. In dealing with this problem of Continental competition strenuous efforts are to be made to secure amendment of the Merchandise Marks Act and to provide such other safeguards as may be deemed advisable.

**STANDARDISATION OF PAPER.**—Conferences are to be held shortly between the Federation of Master Printers and the Wholesale Stationers' and Papermakers' Associations to deal with the question of the standardisation of paper.

MANY subjects of interest to printers are dealt with from time to time by the Publicity Club of London (51, New Oxford-street), which sends us a neatly produced brochure about the Club's constitution and activities.

## Personal.

Mr. J. S. CROWTHER, J.P., has retired from active participation in the firm of Messrs. Crowther and Goodman, Ltd., a business with which he was closely identified. He was elected an hon. member of the Central Districts Branch (L.M.P.A.) at a meeting of that body on the 21st inst.

Mr. F. A. B. LORD has been elected Master of the Makers of Playing Cards.

Mr. W. H. BURCHELL has consented to repeat his address given at the last monthly meeting of the North London Master Printers' Association on "Printing Office Management" at the next monthly meeting of the P. M. and O. A.

Mr. H. B. CAHUSAC, managing director of the Solicitors' Law Stationery Society, Ltd., is to address the South-West London Master Printers' Association on Tuesday next on "Profit-Sharing and the Advantages of a Works Committee."

The officers and council of the Newspaper Press Fund have opened a subscription list for providing a suitable testimonial in recognition of Mr. W. Thornton Sharp's many years' service as secretary of the Fund.

An interesting presentation took place on Friday at the offices of the *Irish News*, Ltd., Belfast, when Mr. John McIlvenny, a member of the printing staff, who has retired on superannuation, was presented with a gold-mounted umbrella, tobacco jar and pouch, a case of pipes, and a framed photograph of those in attendance.

Mr. F. W. POOLE, foreman printer, has been nominated as a candidate for the Brecon Town Council.

Mr. WILLIAM CADOGAN, compositor, has been nominated for a seat on the Newport Town Council.

**FEDERATION COUNCIL MEETING.**—At a meeting of the Council of the Federation of Master Printers on Tuesday, Mr. James MacLehose, M.A., LL.D., expressed his thanks to the Federation members for the response made to his appeal for subscriptions to the Printers' Pension Corporation. Encouraging reports were made of the work of the Costing Committee, Mr. E. W. Humphries emphasising the importance of this branch of the Federation's work at the present juncture. Mr. E. G. Arnold made an important statement regarding the proposals of the railway companies to transfer printed matter to a higher classification.

## The State of Employment.

In the paper, printing and bookbinding trades employment during September continued bad. It was rather worse than a month ago in the paper trade, but in the printing and bookbinding trades there was a slight improvement in some provincial districts.

The percentage of workpeople unemployed in the printing, publishing and bookbinding trades, as indicated by the unemployment books lodged at Employment Exchanges, is stated by the *Labour Gazette* to have been 7.0 at September 30th, as compared with 7.7 at August 26th. In addition, 1.1 per cent. of the workpeople were claiming benefit in respect of systematic short time working at September 30th, as compared with 1.5 per cent. at August 26th.

With letterpress printers in London employment was generally bad, and rather worse than during the previous month. Short time was stated to be not quite so general as in August, but on the other hand, there were more unemployed in September. In the provinces employment remained slack on the whole, and a good deal of short time was reported; at some centres there was a slight improvement as compared with a month ago. In the lithographic printing trade employment continued bad, and the majority of workpeople employed were on short time. With lithographic artists in London and at Manchester there was a decline on the previous month. Returns received by the Department from employers affecting about 7,350 workpeople in the letterpress and lithographic printing trades showed that nearly 28 per cent. of these workpeople worked, on an average, eleven hours per week short of full time.

Employment in the bookbinding trade continued bad. Short time was prevalent, but there was a slight improvement in this respect compared with a month ago. Of 3,800 workpeople covered by returns received 40 per cent. were working, on an average, 12 hours per week short of full time.

Of a total membership of 79,281 in printing trade unions reporting to the Ministry of Labour, 7.8 per cent. were unemployed at the end of Sept., this being an increase of 0.3 per cent. on the previous month and of 6.2 on a year before. Of 15,479 bookbinders, 9.4 per cent. were unemployed at the end of Sept., this being an increase of 0.1 on the previous month and of 8.6 on a year before.

THE Joint Industrial Council of the printing and allied trades met yesterday (Wednesday), interesting items on the agenda being: the Apprenticeship Committee's report; unemployment and the Government proposals; the adoption of the Standard Costing System; and a motion that all decisions of the Joint Industrial Council should be obligatory on the trade.

# Commercial Intelligence.

## CURRENT SHARE PRICES.

Amalgamated Press, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pref., 16s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Associated Newspapers, 7 p.c. Cum., 17s., Pref., 14s., 14s. 3d.; British Glues and Chemicals, 13s. 9d.; *Country Life*, Pref., 10s.; *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 18s.; John Dickinson, 18s. 3d.; *Financial News*, Pref., 10s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 10s. 3d.; *Illustrated London News*, Pref., 5s. 9d., 1st Deb., 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; International Linotype, 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Lamson Paragon Supply, 15s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref. 21s., Pref., 13s.; Lanston Monotype Corporation, 11s. 3d., 10s. 3d.; Linotype B Deb., 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; George Newnes, Pref., 11s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Odham's Press, 8s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 8 p.c. Cum. Pref., 14s. 6d., 13s.; C. A. Pearson, Pref., 58s. 9d.; Roneo, 16s. 6d., 10 p.c. Cum. Pref., 7s. 6d. pd., 4s. 6d., 5s.; Wall-Paper Manufacturers, Def., 4s. 3d., 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; Waterlow and Sons, Def., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  Pref., 71 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Weldon's, 27s. 6d., Pref., 14s. 6d.; Wiggins, Teape and Co. (1919), 14s. 6d., 8 p.c. 1st Mt. Red. Debs, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

MANSSELL HUNT CATTY AND Co. — Half-yearly dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, less tax, payable October 28th.

## NEW COMPANIES.

ANDREW PATON AND Co., LTD.—Capital £15,000, in £1 shares; to take over the business of a printer, stationer and bookbinder carried on by A. Whittles at 32a, Pall-mall, and Mount-place, Brook-street, Manchester, and to carry on the same and the business of paper, paper bag and box makers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. First directors: A. Whittles and C. H. Faning.

T. HEAD AND Co., LTD.—Capital £3,000, in 20,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 2,000 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each; to acquire the business of fancy goods manufacturers and box makers carried on by R. Shaw and W. Popkin as "T. Head and Co.," at 322, Upper-street, Islington, N.1, and to carry on the business of printers, publishers, engravers, bookbinders, stationers, papermakers, etc. Private company. First directors: R. Shaw and W. Popkin. Registered office: Carlton Chambers, 4, Regent-street, S.W.1.

RAEBURN'S OVERSEAS PUBLICITY, LTD.—Capital £2,005, in 20 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £100 each and 100 ordinary shares of 1s. each; advertising agents, advertisement contractors and designers, advisers upon advertising and publicity, artists, designers, draughtsmen, printers, etc. Private company. First directors: D. A. Raeburn, L. S. Raeburn, C. J. Barton Innes, S. H. Grant, and S. E. Rees. Registered office: 104, High Holborn, W.C.

COMPANY ORGANISERS, LTD.—Capital £2,000, in 2,000 ordinary shares of 1s. each and 100 15 per cent. cum. pref. shares of £10 each; company registration agents, company secretaries and registrars, printers, stationers, etc. Private company. First directors: S. H. C. Stedman and J. B. Geale. Registered office: 4, Regent-street, S.W.1.

P. G. BRETT ROSE AND Co., LTD.—Capital £1,500, in £1 shares (750 cum. pref.); publishers, booksellers, gilders, marblers, pocket book makers, paper bag and box makers, envelope manufacturers, etc. Private company. Subscribers are: P. G. Brett Rose and R. H. Luck. P. G. Brett Rose is first director, with power to add three others. Registered office: 67, Watling-street, E.C.4.

SWAN BROTHERS, LTD.—Capital £1,000 in £1 shares; printers, papermakers, bookbinders, publishers, booksellers, stationers, newspaper proprietors, dealers in prints, pictures and drawings, advertising agents and contractors, etc., and to acquire the business carried on as "Swan Brothers," at 175, Borough High-street, S.E. Private company. First directors: W. D. Swan, E. F. Roper and D. C. Swan. Registered office, 62 and 66, Belvedere-road, Westminster-bridge, S.E.1.

JONES AND HICKS, LTD. (London).—Capital £250 in £1 shares; printers, stationers, lithographers, etc. Private company. Directors: J. Grimston, H. A. Latrielle and Miss M. B. Thomas.

PARAGON PAPER Co., LTD.—Capital £5,000 in £1 shares; to acquire the business of the Paragon Paper Co., of 2, Cophall-buildings, Cophall-avenue, E.C., to adopt an agreement with F. J. Hall, and to carry on the business of paper merchants, mill agents, wholesale, export, and manufacturing stationers, etc. Private company. The permanent directors are: F. J. Hall and R. Meye. Registered office, 317, High Holborn, W.C.1.

**IVY MILLBOARD Co., LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; manufacturers, importers and brokers of and dealers in mill, leather and strawboards, paper and packing materials, manufacturers of and dealers in all kinds of boxes, cases, packing cases, bags and containers of all kinds, importers of esparto and other grasses, jute, flax and other fibres, rags, wood and other pulps, etc. Private company. First directors: H. J. Nixon, junr.; H. J. Nixon, senr.; W. J. Hood. T. Hutt and C. N. Rumons. Registered office, Great Ivy Mill, Tovil, Maidstone, Kent.

**WALTER SCOTT (BERMONDSEY), LTD.**—Capital £2,000 in £1 shares; wholesale and retail paper merchants, paper bag manufacturers, printers, stationers, lithographers, envelope manufacturers, box and cardboard manufacturers, etc., and to adopt an agreement with W. Scott. Private company. First directors: W. Scott and H. Beever. Registered office, 56, Bermondsey-street, Bermondsey, S.E.1.

**CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE, LTD.** (London).—Capital £500 in £1 shares; heraldic artists and stationers, seal engravers, specialists relating to heraldry and genealogy. Private company. Subscribers: P. Simons and C. J. Willcocks.

**PIP AND SQUEAK PUBLICATIONS, LTD.**—Nominal capital of £25,000 in £1 shares; to adopt an agreement with the *Daily Mirror* Newspapers, Ltd., and the *Sunday Pictorial* Newspapers (1920), Ltd., and to carry on the business of newspaper proprietors and general publishers, etc. Private company. Signatories to the Memorandum of Association: F. J. Fletcher and W. L. Waite. Signatories appoint first directors.

**B. P. PUBLISHING Co., LTD.** (London).—Capital £100 in £1 shares; proprietors and publishers of newspapers, journals, magazines, etc. Private company. Subscribers: Edith K. Hodgson and Miss K. M. Lane. Subscribers appoint directors.

**ARTISTIC WOOD AND METAL FINISHERS, LTD.**—Capital £1,000 in 800 ordinary shares of £1 each and 800 founders' shares of 5s. each; to acquire and turn to account any invention relating to improvements in machinery and appliances for polishing, finishing, lacquering, gilding, etc., iron, steel, brass, tin, copper, aluminium, wood, paper, papier-machie, cardboard and other goods and particularly inventions relating to machinery and appliances for lacquering. Private company. First directors: M. Jay and W. S. Smee. Registered office: 97, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

**ANDREW FRASER and Co., LTD.** (London).—Capital £1,000, in 1s. shares; advertising and general publicity agents for newspaper, magazine, poster or circular advertising, etc. Private company. Subscribers: E. M. Smith and M. E. Hammond.

**R. JOSEPH, LTD.**—Capital £2,000, in £1 shares; workers in tin, copper, brass, iron, celluloid, ivory, bone, woods and metals, manufacturers of labels, plates, tickets, signs and other metallic articles, printers and engravers, etc. Private company. Directors: Ralph

Joseph and Harry Ross. Registered office: 15, Great St. Helens, E.C.3.

**YORKS DIRECT SUPPLY Co., LTD.**—Capital £1,000, in £1 shares; factors, merchants, dealers, manufacturers of typewriters, office and household appliances, requisites of all kinds. Private company. First directors: W. Parkes, C. H. Mahon and J. Portas. Registered office; 30A, The Moor, Sheffield.

### COMPANY MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.

Fresh Obligations registered pursuant to Section 93 of the Companies' (Consolidation) Act, 1908, and Satisfactions registered pursuant to Section 97 of the same Act. (The registration of Satisfactions is not compulsory).

**J. J. KELIHER and Co., LTD.** (printers, etc., London).—Particulars of £7,000 debentures, authorised October 10th, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**A. BUSHELL and Co., LTD.** (printers).—Deposit on October 6th, 1921, of deeds without instrument of Boundary Works, Boundary-street, East, Manchester, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Williams Deacons Bank.

**F. J. PARSONS, LTD.** (printers, publishers, etc.).—Mortgage, dated October 8th, 1921, to secure £750, charged on 13, Cambridge-road, Hastings. Holders: A. E. Young, F. W. Coles and W. H. Langdon, all of Bank-buildings, Hastings.

**ST. PAUL'S PRINTING Co., LTD.**—Satisfaction to the extent of £250, on July 7th, 1921, of debentures dated June 18th, 1921, and October 10th, 1913, securing £400.

**A. STAFFORD and SON, LTD.** (printers, stationers, etc.).—Deposit on September 28th, 1921, of deeds of certain freehold properties in Manor-lane, Sutton, Surrey, to secure all moneys due or to become due from company to Barclays Bank.

**COVER PAPERS, LTD.** (Castleton, Lancs.).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures authorised October 6th, 1921, present issue, £350; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**PIRIE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER Co., LTD.** (Office, London).—Deed of disposition as further security dated October 6th (supplemental to trust deed dated September 21st, 1921), securing £150,000 debentures, charged on certain land and premises at Newhills, Aberdeenshire. Trustees, Union Bank of Scotland.

**CROCKFORD-HALES SERVICE, LTD.** (advertisers, etc., London).—Particulars of £4,000 debentures, authorised September 27th, 1921; present issue, £3,166; charged on company's property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**M.P. ADVERTISING Co., LTD.** (London).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised September 19th, 1921, whole amount issued;

charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital.

**SMITH'S SYSTEMS, LTD.** (Manufacturers of office equipment, etc.).—Particulars of £1,000 debentures, authorised October 3rd, 1921; whole amount issued; charged on the company's undertaking and property, present and future, including uncalled capital. Also debenture dated October 3rd, 1921, to secure £1,000, charged on the same property. Holders: Blackett Press, Ltd.

### BANKRUPTCIES, etc.

*Re* **RICHARD SILETT**, general stationer, printer and sundriesman, 5, Paul-street, Finsbury, E.C., and Livingstone-road, Leyton, and trading as "H. Paxman and Co."—This debtor filed his petition on October 11th at the London Bankruptcy Court and the first meeting of the creditors was held on October 24th, when the liabilities were stated to amount to £200. The Official Receiver reported that the debtor acted as a traveller in the trade for nine years prior to starting business as above. He had a free capital of £50, and borrowed a further £95. The trading was successful for six months, but the debtor was then away with a five months' illness, during which the business suffered and it had never recovered, the subsequent trading having been carried on at a loss. An execution was levied on October 6th when the Sheriff took away stock to the value of £60. The only assets that were left were the remaining stock, estimated to realise £30, and a few fixtures. Slackness of trade and the debtor's ill-health were the reasons given for the failure. The case was left with the Official Receiver to be wound up in bankruptcy.

**BOOKS FOR RUSSIA.**—The Department of Overseas Trade is informed by the Official Agent of the British Mission in Moscow that he has been approached by an association of Russian artists, musicians and authors who desire to obtain from the United Kingdom certain literature required for the use of a co-operative organisation which they have formed for the sale of books, music, etc. The association is anxious to receive catalogues of books recently published in the United Kingdom, more especially those giving the names of books on music, art, etc. In the past Germany had a paramount position in Russia in the matter of art; instruments, ideas, training, literature on artistic matters were essentially German. In order to avoid the return of this state of affairs—the group mentioned is already in touch with German firms—British firms would do well to take an interest in this market now, even though present conditions do not warrant the hope that these efforts will be financially rewarded in the immediate future. Catalogues should be addressed to the Official Agent, British Mission, Moscow.



### Mr. Leopold Ridout.

We much regret to learn of the death of Mr. Leopold Ridout, a director of Messrs. John Kidd and Co., Ltd., who, after only two days' illness, passed away on the 13th inst., from pneumonia. Aged only 41, he had proved his ability, and a brilliant career was predicted for him. His co-directors, the staff, and workpeople, with whom he had been associated for 24 years, regarded him with respect and esteem, and their regret will be widely shared throughout the newspaper and printing trade, both at home and abroad, in which he was widely known and appreciated for his ability, sound judgment and high character.

### Mr. Kennedy Jones.

The death occurred on Thursday of Mr. Kennedy Jones, Coalition Unionist M.P. for Hornsey, and a prominent figure in the newspaper world. Mr. Kennedy Jones, who was 56 years of age, had been ailing for some time past. Born in Glasgow, he became a well-known journalist in an organising capacity, and was prominently associated with Lord Northcliffe in the latter's early newspaper enterprises. From 1894 to 1900 he was director and news editor of the *Evening News* and helped to organise the news services of the *Daily Mail*. He was also associated with the starting of the *Daily Mirror*. A long illness after this caused him to withdraw about the year 1912 from his journalistic enterprises, and his health was probably never quite re-established. His book of reminiscences, "Fleet-street and Downing-street," was published last year. A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster, on Monday.

### Mr. William Jennings.

The death occurred at Darwen last week of Mr. William Jennings, a well-known local printer, aged 71. Mr. Jennings was a native of Nottingham and moved from there to Darwen 50 years ago to become manager of the printing business of Mr. J. J. Riley. He continued faithfully to discharge the duties of this position for 43 years, going into retirement between six and seven years ago. He witnessed the development of the firm from a small beginning and took an important share in the attainment of the success achieved.

AMONG the week's dissolutions of partnership is that between William James Howard, Reginald Henry Swadling, and John Parkinson, lithographic printers, 7, Crawford-passage, Farringdon-road, E.C.

The Danish paper industry has decreased its output to one-third of normal, while imports are now 16 per cent. higher than in 1913.

## New British Patents.

### Applications.

- Arrowsmith, W. L. Loose-leaf books. 27,214.  
 Bell, C. E., and Connolly, Ltd., F. J. Off-set printing machines. 27,162.  
 Bennett, H., and Hazeldine, N. C. Production of posters, show cards, etc. 26,296.  
 Birch, A. E., and Hindle, T. Machines for washing blankets of printing machines. 27,016.  
 Brusa, S. Manufacture of printing characters, margins, vignettes, etc. 27,454.  
 Burdick, C. L. Machine for handling sheets etc. of paper. 26,974.  
 Cave, C. W., Ellis, C. H., and Radmall, L. Loose-leaf binders, etc. 26,093.  
 Dombrowski, D. Cardboard cartons. 27,420.  
 Engel, A. W. Loose-leaf albums, etc. 26,348.  
 Hall, J. A. F. Printing machines. 26,728.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Typographical composing machines. 26,946.  
 Hart, H. (Mergenthaler Linotype Co.). Distributing mechanism of typographical machines. 26,947.  
 Hughes, L. P. Printing presses. 27,449.  
 Leegood, F. Paper bags. 26,156.  
 McClean, H. Photographic printing frame, etc. 27,363.  
 Manton, F. W., and Manton, J. N. Printers' galleys. 26,929.  
 Mills, F. J., and Morris, E. T. Jaw cylinders of printing machines. 27,059.  
 Morley, W. H. U. Photographic printing frame, etc. 27,363.

### Specifications Published.

#### 1920.

- American Multigraph Co. Printing machines. 147,682.  
 Christophel, C. E. Sheet feeding machines. 146,366.  
 Focke, P. Process for manifolding typescript, manuscript and drawings. 148,325.  
 Hindle, J. H., and Hindle, T. Method of and means for packing cotton, wool, jute and similar fibrous materials. 169,469.  
 Mathes, A. Printing machines. 169,589.  
 Myers, A., and Myers, L. Paper clips. 169,310.

#### 1921.

- Schulte, H. Process of and device for pressing pigment paper or fabric upon printing or like surfaces. 157,704.

### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS OPEN TO PUBLIC INSPECTION BEFORE ACCEPTANCE.

#### 1921.

- Mergenthaler Linotype Co. Distributing mechanism of typographical composing and casting machines. 169,704.  
 Soc. Gaut-Blancan et Cie. Apparatus for drying envelopes when treated with varnish for rendering portions thereof transparent 169,967.

Replies to Box Nos. to be addressed to the Offices, "BRITISH AND COLONIAL PRINTER AND STATIONER," 58, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## SPECIAL PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

Telegrams: STONHILL, FLEET, LONDON.  
 Telephone: No. 8407 CITY.

### Situations Wanted.

**A**SSISTANT MANAGER.—Young Man seeks position; practical experience in large, modern country works doing High-class Books, Catalogues, Magazines, etc.; Costing, Estimating and Buying; highest credentials.—Box 13861.

### Miscellaneous.

**O**LD-ESTABLISHED PROVINCIAL NEWS-PAPER AND JOBBING BUSINESS for sale.—Modern Plant includes Rotary and Type-setting Machinery and is to be disposed of at extremely low figure for quick sale; strictest investigation invited.—Principals only with capital of £7,000 need write to Box 13862.

## STRAWBOARD

Buyers may learn something to their advantage by communicating with

**BOX No. 13860.**

**B**UCHANAN'S EQUIVALENT WEIGHT CALCULATOR. A Time-saving Pocket Companion for Papermakers and Paper Users. Standard size (12-in. long) in boxwood; £2 2s.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe-lane, London, E.C.4.

**W**ASTE PAPER: ITS RECOVERY AND RE-MANUFACTURE. By James Strachan. A Fund of Information; price 12s. 6d.—Stonhill and Gillis, Publishers, 58, Shoe Lane, London, E.C.4.

### TENDERS WANTED.

SAINT PANCRAS BOROUGH COUNCIL.

### To Printers, Bookbinders and Stationers.

**T**HE Council invite tenders for the supply of Printing, Bookbinding and Stationery, for a period of one year, commencing 1st January, 1922. Forms of tender, which contain all the necessary information, can be obtained on application to the undersigned. Samples may be inspected at the Town Hall on any week day from the 31st October to 9th November, 1921.

Tenders are to be delivered to me, not later than 12 o'clock noon, on Wednesday, 16th November, 1921, in envelopes endorsed "Tender for Printing, etc."

C. H. F. BARRETT,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall,  
 Pancras Road, N.W.1.

# The Bookbinder.

## THE ZAEHNSDORF BINDERY: A Link with Old-Time Craftsmanship.

"Fast bound, fast found," is the motto of the house of Zaehnsdorf, a motto inherited from the past and indicating the confidence with which the old-time craftsman-binder entrusted his workmanship to the tests of time. In the present-day Zaehnsdorf bindery all work is done with tools, methods and materials very similar to those used in the days of the beginnings of the business associated with the name of Zaehnsdorf (*i.e.*, in the early decades of last century)—tools, methods and materials, indeed, which are in many respects the same as used in the earliest years of the binder's art. Thus the house of Zaehnsdorf, as we were pleasantly reminded on making a casual call the other day at the well-known bindery in Shaftesbury-avenue, provides an intimate link with the age of patient, thorough craftsmanship which gave us some of the greatest masterpieces ever achieved in connection with the art of the book; and from what we saw of the operation of the various processes that go to the binding of books by hand, we concluded that Zaehnsdorf workers of to-day inherit the same craft-confidence that led old Joseph Zaehnsdorf, several generations earlier, to mark his books with the words "*Fest gebunden, fest gefunden.*"

### The Zaehnsdorf Tradition.

Born in 1814 of Austro-Hungarian descent, Joseph Zaehnsdorf came as a young man to London about 1837, became a naturalised British subject, and after a long working life in the course of which he made a name for himself as the best bookbinder in London, he died in York-street, Covent Garden, in 1886, aged nearly 73. The Zaehnsdorf name has remained in the directorship of the firm, and although Mr. J. W. Zaehnsdorf, son of the founder of the business, retired from active management about a year ago, Mr. E. J. Watts Zaehnsdorf and Mr. K. Zaehnsdorf are at present co-directors with Mr. R. H. Shaw. Concrete evidence of the fact that the standard of Zaehnsdorf workmanship has been handed down together with the name, is to be found in the fact that the many awards gained by Joseph Zaehnsdorf at international exhibitions have been added to in recent times—Zaehnsdorf bindings having been awarded Grand Prizes at the Chicago Exhibition of

1893, the Paris Exhibition of 1900, the St. Louis Exhibition of 1904 and the Milan Exhibition of 1906—whilst the firm also holds a warrant of appointment to King George V., as it did also to King Edward VII.

### Interesting Repair Work.

At the Zaehnsdorf bindery one can always find a number of rare and interesting volumes in the craftsmen's hands. Specialising in high quality work, the firm is called upon to do many special bindings for valuable books belonging to private collectors and public libraries, both in this country and America, whilst many other treasures of the bibliophile are entrusted to them for repair. A specially interesting feature of this repair work, by the way, is the doctoring of leaves which have become torn or discoloured with age, a branch of the binder's work which is here carried to the status of a fine art. One has to see in order to believe the way in which a page badly spotted or otherwise stained, can be restored to normal colouring. After due consideration of the nature and cause of the discolouration, appropriate chemical baths are prepared and the page immersed, when the stains fade away as you watch, leaving not a trace behind. This work, of course, demands special knowledge, experience, and judgment, as the use of the wrong bath might well result in more harm than good, fixing instead of removing the unsightly stains, and perhaps otherwise damaging a possibly irreplaceable leaf. Pages holed or torn are made whole again with equal skill, whilst similarly successful repairing operations are performed upon bindings of all kinds.

A Zaehnsdorf speciality, allied to, though distinguished from, bookbinding proper, is the making of fireproof cases or containers for the protection of important volumes. Specially constructed of compressed paper, these cases have proved themselves able to withstand very severe assaults of fire, water, etc., preserving their precious contents—costly first editions and other valuable books—intact. The cases are neatly covered in leather or other materials, and finished to approximate so closely to the appearance of bound volumes that when placed among the books on a shelf they can easily be mistaken for the genuine article



Messrs. Zaehnsdorf, Ltd., are of course, closely in touch with trade movements of various kinds. Mr. E. J. Watts Zaehnsdorf, it will be remembered, was mentioned in our columns last month as being one of the direc-

tors of the recently-formed Bookbinders Mutual Assurance Co., Ltd., which, as previously explained, represents an interesting experiment in co-operative action among master bookbinders.

## Binding Notes and News.

### The State of Trade.

It cannot be claimed that trade has improved to any considerable extent so far as the bookbinding industry is concerned. Unemployment is not quite so acute according to Board of Trade returns, but conditions do not justify any great amount of optimism. There is a better tone in the printing section, which improvement, in course of time, will no doubt work round to the binding side, but we cannot overlook the fact that the largest users of stationery and account books were well stocked when the slump set in. The depression has dealt a severe blow to those banks, corporations and societies, etc., which, in anticipation of a prolonged boom in trade, ventured to set about branch extensions and developments in organisation generally. Had better conditions prevailed, the stationery bookbinders of this country would have experienced a demand almost beyond their power of execution. As it is, much of the work already done represents idle stock.

### Book Sales and Prices.

The publishers are taking things very quietly and, despite wage reductions and low paper prices, it is still considered that costs of production do not warrant the resumption of publication work on any scale. The lack of demand for books is not due so much to their high price as to the economy wave which seems to be touching everyone. As we gradually emerge from the trade depression the old habit of book-buying will come back and publishers will once again find a public for their wares. Meantime it is grossly unfair to lay the blame for the high price of books entirely at the door of the manual worker. Next to the author he is probably the lowest paid in the chain of participants in book production.

### The Bookbinder's Docket.

We are still waiting to hear something of the deliberations on the bookbinder's docket. It is more than two months ago that the committee was first mooted. Even the official publications are quiet on the subject. We do not even know if the committee or commission has had its first meeting. What we do know is that very few bookbinders know their costs, and that competition of a most unhealthy sort is being indulged in. Some of the prices quoted for trade binding are simply ruinous and reveal an absolute lack of appreciation of the cost and value of production. So long as it is impossible to use the time docket system, the binding department is being conducted on guess work, not merely as regards estimating but in regard to every

other feature. It is not enough that Sheffield Liverpool and Oldham are allowed to fill dockets; the very fact that certain towns are privileged condemns the attitude of those minor officials of the same organisation who bar the way to progress.

### Book-Sewing.

Loose-leaf books are well to the fore in modern business, though a systems expert very recently expressed his conviction that nothing could beat the sewn book. We agree with this and would merely add that the only thing to beat the sewn book is the hand-sewn book. With the exception of the very high-class or very small account book orders, practically all book-sewing is nowadays done by machine and in every case the machine is either American, German or Swiss. It is a reflection on British engineers that for the most necessary part of the modern bookbinder's equipment we have to rely upon foreign-made machinery.

### Sewn v. Loose-Leaf Books.

Reverting to loose-leaf books, the tendency with all progressive offices is toward their adoption. Within recent months manufacturers and specialists have produced their new catalogues and have carried out extensive publicity campaigns. One never sees the hand-sewn account book utter a word in its own defence. Even at the Exhibitions, and wherever there is one with any business interest, the loose-leaf stand is there, the account book maker fails to take the opportunity of displaying his productions and demonstrating their insuperable advantages for certain purposes. There will always be the need for the hand-sewn book, and if as much energy and expense was put into publicity work on its behalf as has been done in the case of loose-leaf, the latter would not have made such headway. However, any binder who can bind books can make loose-leaf ledgers if he sets out to do it. There is no necessity to let the business get altogether into other hands. Metal parts and fittings of every description are available, and there is nothing to prevent any enterprising house from introducing its own proprietary goods.

### The Market for Materials.

The materials market has not altered much since we last wrote. Leathers are stabilised for the present, and fabrics are also firm. There is a prospect of lowered prices in threads and tapes, and gold leaf has also eased slightly. Glue stands at double pre-war prices, while concessions in wet and dry

paste have recently been announced. Marble papers and fancy papers generally are in poor demand, but there is no sign of any immediate fall in price. Strawboards are showing signs of movement, doubtless due to a slight revival in the box-making and bag-making trades. Dutch quotations are firmer, and at home the market price has risen to the extent of about £1 per ton. Millboards, best English quality, have recently fallen by about £4 per ton and the demand is fair.

---

## Rotary Photogravure.

---

By HENRY T. G. MEREDITH.

(Continued from page 399.)

After drying the image all those portions which it is desired to protect from the etching solution are covered with an acid-resisting varnish.

### Etching the Cylinder.

The most suitable mordant for etching is found to be ferric perchloride, and the image is etched in a number of baths varying in strength from a strong to a weak solution. A peculiar feature of the etching process is that a strong solution of ferric perchloride has less corrosive action upon copper when covered with a gelatine film, than a weak one, because it has less penetration power on the gelatine film. A saturated solution will not penetrate even the thinnest film. The result of this peculiarity is that it becomes necessary after etching the shadows, represented by the thin portion of the gelatine film, to transfer the cylinder to a bath of weaker solution for the purpose of etching the next lighter tones, this process being continued so as to etch the image in, perhaps, four or more baths of varying strength.

The result of this etching is that those parts of the copper cylinder that lie directly beneath the thinner portion of the gelatine film, representing the shadows of the picture, are etched much more deeply than those parts that lie directly beneath the thickest portions of the gelatine film and which represent the high lights of the picture.

Now, as the etching may not exceed one millimeter in depth, the impossibility of filling in a space of, say, half an inch square with a thin film of printing ink, whilst retaining the margins clean, will be readily understood, because as fast as you could fill up the cavity or depression with ink, so you would wipe it out. It is here that we have recourse to the ruled cross-lined screen, a negative of which, it will be remembered, was used for printing upon the carbon tissue, resulting in a positive image in ruled cross-line in thick gelatine over the whole of the picture. During the process of etching, therefore, the ferric perchloride is unable to percolate through this network of lines, so that the picture alone is etched into little square cavities or pits, which vary in depth according to the time taken in etching, which in turn is in propor-

tion to the thickness of the gelatine film which happens to cover them. And it is the multitude of these square pits, numbering something like 25,000 to the square inch, that retains the ink, the deeper cells containing most ink representing the shadows, whilst the shallow cells containing the smallest amount of ink represent the high lights.

### Deposition of Copper.

Copper has always been found to be the most suitable metal upon which the illustration can be etched. The core of the cylinders used for rotary photogravure are of iron, and upon the base is deposited a covering of copper by electrolytic methods. The equipment of a polishing and depositing shop is a new necessity for the up-to-date photo engraver, for after every job has been finished with, the cylinder is returned for the image to be ground off, and the surface repolished. This is done by the cylinder being firmly fixed in a lathe, and ground down by stone of varying degrees of hardness and cutting quality, then polished with charcoal, and finally buffed and highly polished with what is known as a "mop" revolving at a high rate of speed. The cylinders will not, of course, wear indefinitely; with constant polishing and grinding the thickness of copper must, of course, become exhausted, so that it becomes necessary for a new deposit to be laid on. This is slow and exacting work, and is done by the usual methods of copper plating by placing the cylinder in a large vat containing an acid copper sulphate solution, the cylinder itself forming the cathode and two large pure cast copper plates the anodes. The quality of the deposited copper is determined by many factors, such as the rate of deposit, which depends in turn upon the electric current.

(To be concluded.)

---

## Football.

---

The following matches were played last Saturday and resulted as indicated:—

### Printers' Charity Cup.

Waterlow's, 1; Oyez, 0.

### Printers' Football League.

Wightman's, 3; Fleetway Press, 2.

---

PRINTING AT COVENTRY.—The typographical students at the Coventry School of Art were warmly congratulated by the Mayor (Councillor W. H. Grant), when distributing the prizes, upon the excellence of their work. He called special attention to their colour schemes and display specimens which were included in the exhibition of the past years' studies and spoke of the value of their training would have upon their career in the printing trade. Besides prizes given by the Coventry Master Printers' Association, special prizes were supplemented by Messrs. Hiffe and Sons, Ltd., Messrs. W. W. Curtis, Ltd., Messrs. Caldicott and Feltham, and Mr. J. W. Parbury.

## Strawboard Supplies.

The countries supplying the British market with strawboards during September were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Germany	20	10
	Netherlands	85,011	39,149
	Belgium	540	378
Liverpool	Germany	81	131
	Netherlands	2,514	2,143
Goole	Netherlands	12,974	6,518
Bristol	Germany	65	52
	Czecho-Slovakia	205	145
Grimbsy	Netherlands	10,433	7,827
	"	19	19
Hull	"	12,328	4,566
Newcastle	"	550	370
Manchester	"	11,439	5,647
	Belgium	138	125
Plymouth	Netherlands	100	63
Stockton	"	80	62
Grangemouth	"	697	565
Leith	"	6,317	5,581
Cork	"	120	89
Belfast	"	901	673
Dublin	"	2 60	325
Total		144,783	74,458

## Cardboard and Pasteboard.

The receipts at British ports of cardboard and pasteboard during September were:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value £
London	United States	354	1,971
	Germany	832	3,102
	Netherlands	13	17
Liverpool	France	228	242
	Germany	116	566
Bristol	"	3	11
Goole	Sweden	3,667	10,326
Harwich	Netherlands	3	11
Hull	Belgium	7	23
Manchester	Germany	444	289
	"	*912	770
Newhaven	Netherlands	50	45
Southampton	Switzerland	6	36
Aberdeen	United States	20	40
Dundee	Germany	5	33
Glasgow	Sweden	40	52
Grangemouth	"	23	34
Leith	Norway	292	384
"	Germany	2	18
"	Sweden	323	638
"	Germany	50	241
"	Belgium	22	93
Total		7,418	18,947

## British Imports of Millboards.

During September the following consignments of millboards were received at British ports:

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. (Cwts.)	Value £
London	Finland	1,163	1,172
	Sweden	3,767	5,035
	Norway	1,262	1,583
	Canada	1,441	3,675
	United States	450	804
	Germany	1,826	1,801
Liverpool	Netherlands	160	95
	Sweden	20	20
	Norway	33	48
	Canada	6,274	8,470
	United States	1,455	2,568
	Germany	241	510
Bristol	Germany	1,374	770
Grimbsy	Sweden	3,513	5,490
Hull	Norway	775	1,318
	Germany	78	66
	Netherlands	19	18
	Canada	1,116	2,544
	Czecho-Slovakia	260	186
	Norway	89	112
Manchester	Germany	110	125
	Belgium	418	332
Newcastle	Canada	376	1,125
Glasgow	Sweden	3	13
	Canada	600	840
Leith	Germany	40	34
	Canada	360	1,056
Dublin	"	497	625
Hull	Add to amend August:— Norway	—	2,10 <sup>5</sup>
Total		27,995	41,990
	Deduct to amend August:—		
Hull	Norway	260	—
Manchester	Germany	295	285
Total		27,440	41,785

Deduct to amend, August:—		
London	†Denmark	474 327
Liverpool	France	4 58
	Deduct to amend, May:—	
Liverpool	Netherlands	95 500
	Deduct to amend, July:—	
Liverpool	Netherlands	20 1,154
Total		6,820 16,908

\* Under query, subject to amendment. † Including Faroe Islands.

## Leatherboards.

The imports of leatherboards into the United Kingdom during September were as under:—

Port of Importation.	Country whence Consigned.	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £
London	Sweden	1,410	1,970
	*Denmark	517	357
Grimbsy	Germany	360	296
	"	18	27
Manchester	Sweden	4,486	4,908
	Germany	295	185
	Austria	280	503
Total	*Including Faroe Islands.	7,866	8,240

CZECHO PAPER EXPORTS FREE.—By a recent decision of the Czecho-Slovak Ministry of Trade, paper and paper goods, but not pulp, will from October 1st be released from the payment of export duties and from the hitherto existing export formalities (license, etc.), with the sole proviso that exporters must report to the Ministry the value of the merchandise exported.

## Water Marks.

### Some Notes and Suggestions.

Interesting comments on the subject of the water mark appear in an article which Mr. Waldon Fawcett contributes to the *Paper Industries* (N.Y.).

Rich in its achievements as one of the oldest and most extensively employed forms of trade mark, it is surprising that new work should be found, at this late day, for the water mark, or, as it is more correctly designated, the paper mark. No innovation in this quarter should, however, come as a complete surprise to the papermaker who remembers the force quickly attained by the movement of years ago which sought to perpetuate, by water mark, the date of manufacture of every sheet of paper designed for legal documents, for the printing of limited editions of books, etc.

The newest utilisation of the paper mark is that which drafts this ingenious medium of identification not merely to point to the producer or distributor of paper but to the paper user. Paper manufacturers have long been familiar with the demand for the water marking of private brands, but the latest departure goes even beyond that in demand of concession from the producer of paper. The one no less than the other may appear at first glance to be menacing to the traditions of the paper trade and to the conservative ideals of paper manufacturers who hold that no mark but that of the manufacturer should appear in paper.

In one respect, however, the new recourse to the paper mark may not be as disquieting to the owner of valuable, established brand names as has been the call for private branding. The private brander usually demands that his name or trade mark and his alone shall be water marked in the paper. This insistence may not disturb the paper manufacturer who is putting out a number of grades or classes of paper, some of them so commonplace in character or quality that no harm is done by anonymity. But it is decidedly disquieting to the manufacturer who produces a speciality that is so distinctive that it is recognised as unique by the consuming public. Goodwill in such a product is deliberately whittled away by private branding, and it is scant wonder that many papermakers refuse to thus share their prestige.

Unlike the private brander, the paper user who has lately shown a disposition to make the paper mark serve his own ends, offers no objection to the presence of a mill brand along with his business badge. The outsiders who are borrowing the paper trade's medium of identification are of two classes. In one class are the faddists and the fashionable folk who, ever in quest of something new, consider it smart to have the user's private water mark in his personal stationery, even as they deem it up-to-date to have cigarettes marked with the owner's monogram. This

demand for individually marked paper will always, however, be limited in extent, if for no other reason than the element of expense involved.

Susceptible of considerable development, however, is the very latest adaptation of the paper mark, that which, in effect, employs it as an advertising medium. A number of paper manufacturers, while not unmindful of the volume of new business created by the penchant of the general public for water marks, have become a bit uneasy lest this promiscuous marking of paper jeopardise the goodwill of producers. There is, however, scant danger that the new flock of water markers, by proxy, can make complications for paper manufacturers. Indeed, there is no likelihood that this form of paper marking to order will precipitate such disputes over ownership in brand designs as have occasionally grown out of transactions in private branding. The best guaranty of immunity from trouble is found in the fact that new fangled use of the water mark by the large consumer of paper is purely an advertising use.

Water marks have steadily gained in favour with the majority of papermakers during a span of seven centuries because of the manifest advantage of the device traced in translucent lines in the substance of a sheet of paper and not because, as has sometimes been stated, it is necessary to employ a medium that will permit the marking of every individual sheet of paper. As a matter of fact, unwater-marked paper is not disqualified for trade mark protection if the brand be imprinted upon or attached by labour or otherwise to the box or wrapper containing the paper. To put it differently, all the requirements of trade mark "use," upon which trade mark registration is based, are fulfilled if, in view of application directly to the goods, the mark be attached to the container which holds the goods. To water mark the individual sheets in addition to placarding the package is, however, to make assurance of identification doubly sure. Even more persuasive to paper marking, though, is the consideration that by this means and this means alone may identity of the product be translated to the ultimate consumer and capital made of the favourable impression gained by the general public.

### The Object of Marks.

Because it is the custom of librarians, collectors, antiquarians, etc., to study paper marks for clues to intimate information regarding old books, that is, books published before the year 1800, some persons have gained the impression that the early water marks performed a function as grade marks in the paper industry. This was not the case. The 594 types and varieties of water marks that became current between the year 1300 and 1650, when this form of paper marking flowered in Genoa and other early seats of the industry, served in as great a degree as does any paper mark in use to-day to distinguish the product. As a matter of fact, early water marks are studied by book sharps, librarians, etc., not because they give indica-

tion of grades of paper, but because they serve as the only true test of the size of old books.

Paper manufacturers who are cognisant of the fact that it was the private paper marks used by the earlier papermakers that gave the trade the names commonly applied to standard sizes of paper, such as foolscap, crown, elephant, etc., need no warning against the paper mark which, actually or in equivalent, may be adopted into the language of the trade, become generic, and thereafter be used so indiscriminately in the trade as to imperil the proprietary rights of its originator. It is perhaps with the idea of checkmating this form of complimentary but embarrassing appropriation that some of the shrewdest of modern paper manufacturers have adopted water marks that present in combination names or initials and emblems or insignia. Even if a portion of such a mark be robbed of its individuality by trade usage, sufficient features will remain to distinguish the product of the mill.

### Complete Records.

Fortunately for paper tradesmen who are taken with the idea of perpetuating the traditions of the industry by putting the old water marks to new work, there are available fairly complete records of the old paper marks. This is due in part no doubt to the fact that the ancient Arabs who made paper out of old ropes did not attempt paper marking. Watermarks were unknown to the East. Instead they constitute distinctly a European improvement upon the transplanted art and are adequately chronicled in the records of Genoa, etc. Unluckily, there are fewer available examples of the early Spanish water marks, which is to be regretted since the Spaniards are usually given credit for the invention of this most ingenious process, whereby the sign or seal of the papermaker is made an integral part of his product. The fact that the water marks of the 14th century were crudely executed makes it necessary in most instances that the designs be redrawn for modern use, which alteration serves to satisfy any qualms of conscience over the re-possession of the long-abandoned water marks.

Although date of manufacture has been watermarked since 1545, coming into practice in the same century that saw the amplification of symbols by the use of names in water marks, some paper manufacturers hold that date marking is objectionable on the ground that the presence of dates tends to becloud or complicate manufacturers' marks. This argument applies with all the more force now that papermakers are being urged in some instances to supplement their usual mill marks by community or collective marks of one kind or another. For example, we have the school of thought in the trade which holds that American-made paper marketed *via* the newly authorised joint agency should carry not solely the private paper mark of the individual producer but also a composite water mark that will identify the commodity as of the group of brands that have made alliance for the sake of better distribution abroad.

## Trade in Printing Type.

**IMPORTS.**—Imports of printing type, though still small in quantity, and greatly below pre-war figures, are on the increase again. During the first nine months of this year 24 tons were imported as against 21 for the corresponding part of the previous year—though these quantities look small when compared with the 46 tons we imported for the same period in 1913. For the month of September alone, 2 tons were imported this year as against 1 ton in September, 1920, and 7 tons in September, 1913.

**EXPORTS.**—It is satisfactory to notice there was an increase in the exports of printing type for the period covering the first nine months of this year as compared with the same period last year. During this period 233 tons were exported, as against 195 tons in the corresponding period of 1920, although a decrease is shown compared with the 420 tons exported in 1913. Regarding the month's showing of the exports of printing type only 19 tons were exported, as against 27 tons for the same month of 1920, and 43 tons for the corresponding month of 1913.

## Vellum Paper.

A very simple and inexpensive device, employed in an important French works with good results is described as follows in *La Papeterie*:—

A bristly brush 10 centimetres (3.94 in.) wide is placed inside the wire, between the first and second suction boxes, starting from the head roll and just under the vellum or laid paper drip roll.

The extremities of this brush are held by two sliding supports with an adjusting screw, so that it can be moved near to or away from the wire. The bristles of this brush should be eight centimetres long. For good work it is well to have at least three suction boxes.

The first box must be well regulated so that the proper quantity of water will reach the drip roll. Care must also be taken to regulate vibration so that the fibres will cross over each other uniformly, an essential point. The brush extracts the water retained by the drip roll and drives it through the meshes of the wire, thus preventing crushing in the wet press.

**MESSRS. COSTA AND CUTHILL** have acquired York House, 14, York place, Edinburgh, which is now their office address. The new premises are self-contained, well-appointed and everything arranged to enable the firm not only to attend to their own customers' requirements in an adequate manner, but to meet the convenience of business callers.

## Australian Notes.

**Papermaking in Australia—Investigations with Local Trees—Encouraging Results—Four States Interested—Consumers Present Experimental Machine—Grant for Forest Products Laboratory—Paper Contract Appeal Dismissed—Cheaper School Books.**

(From Our Sydney Correspondent.)

PAPER and its manufacture from Australian timber continues to absorb a considerable amount of attention, and interesting reports are arriving from Western Australia concerning the manufacture of paper pulp from local trees.

THE investigations carried out in West Australia by the Institute of Science and Industry have so far given very encouraging results, it is stated, and they indicate that good yields of satisfactory pulp can be obtained from several of the common eucalypts.

THE director of the Institute states that the forestry departments of four of the States, New South Wales, Victoria, West Australia, and Tasmania, have agreed to contribute £250 to the cost of the work during the current financial year. The paper trade interests are also co-operating in the work and contributing to its cost. The Australian Paper Mills Co., Ltd., Melbourne, has made a grant of £100, while the newspaper proprietors in West Australia have purchased and presented to the Institute an experimental papermaking machine at a cost of over £600.

THE West Australian Government has offered the Institute a site of a 20 acres of land at Crawley, on the Swan River, value about £20,000, as a site for a forest products laboratory and has also promised £5,000 towards the cost of the laboratory if the Commonwealth will establish and maintain it.

AN interesting case concerning a paper contract has been engaging the attention of the Courts at Sydney. An appeal was made by the defendants in the case of David John Wildey against Alexander Moir and Co. and Percy Moreton Loutit, trading as Alexander Moir and Co., to set aside the verdict found for the plaintiff and for a new trial. The action, which was heard before Mr. Justice Pring, was one in which the plaintiff sued to recover £650 for the non-delivery of certain reams of paper on two contracts, one made in October, 1919, and the other in January, 1920. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff for £475.

THE appellants now contended that the plaintiff was not entitled to more than a far-

thing damages. It was stated on their behalf that the breach charged in the declaration was the non-delivery of the usual documents to entitle plaintiff to get possession of the goods on arrival. The defendants stated they were unable to deliver the usual documents, as the paper in question was part of a larger consignment imported by them, and that there were no separate documents for the plaintiff's goods. They offered, however, to deliver bond warrants which would entitle the plaintiff to immediate delivery, but these were refused. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

CONSIDERABLE controversy is proceeding over the scheme put forward by the Minister of Education in New Zealand with a view to cheapening the cost of books and stationery required by the school children. Eight labour unions have written approving of the steps taken; but opposition is forthcoming from Chambers of Commerce.

THE question came before the council of the Wellington Chamber of Commerce in the form of a letter from the Auckland Chamber which did not favour Government intervention in such supplies. The chairman (Mr. M. A. Carr) saw no reason why, in the interests of economy and uniformity, the department should not supply school books and stationery. Mr. C. M. Banks dissented from that view, on the broad principle that Government trading was not favoured by the chamber. He assumed that there would not be a great deal saved, as he supposed the Government would call for tenders for supplies. On the other hand, the action of the Government in supplying books and stationery direct would, he felt sure, be the ruin of many of those small businesses generally found in the vicinity of big schools. On his motion, the Auckland protest was supported.

IT is interesting to note how members of Parliament are sometimes committed to dubious courses by hasty acceptance of a formula. Thus, in December, 1919, every candidate for Parliament was asked the question: "Will you support the proposal to supply all school requisites free?" The result was that 45 members of the present Parliament agreed to support the proposal.

WHEN this matter of school books and stationery was being discussed by the booksellers a statement was made that the average annual cost of books and stationery in the primary schools is about 10s. per child. The Minister of Education stated at the time that the estimate was too low. A departmental estimate as to the cost per child in the primary schools is about 20s.

ANOTHER aspect of the bookselling business is indicated by the following note sent by an aggrieved person to a local paper: "Can't there be some control over booksellers' prices? I was asked 8s. 6d. for a book at one shop, but went a little further and got it for 6s. 6d."

## The Australian Market.

### Imports.

The imports into Australia of paper, printed matter, etc., during June last were as follows, the values for the corresponding month of last year being given in parenthesis:—

Cardboard and paper boards, £29,459 (£21,209); wrapping paper of all colours, £31,953 (£55,571); writing and typewriting paper, £37,037 (£48,846); other paper, £58,769 (£53,128); directories, £51,510 (£73,266), and all other, £51,925 (£52,165).

The figures for the past two years ending June were as follows:—

Paper—	1919-20.	1920-21.
Cardboard and boards...	£157,436	£389,265
Printing ... ..	1,442,463	3,876,348
Wrapping ... ..	299,102	688,007
Writing and typewriting ... ..	435,497	995,109
Other paper ... ..	535,699	1,126,800
Books, printed—		
Directories, etc. ... ..	773,976	1,032,912
All other ... ..	532,453	847,706
Totals ... ..	4,154,626	8,956,147

Wood pulp imports amounted in June, 1920, to £25,208 and in June, 1921, to £7,675. For the year to June 30 (1920) they amounted to £57,253 and for the corresponding period ending June, 1921, £226,876.

### Exports.

Paper exported during June, 1920, amounted to £15,030 and in June this year to £7,206. For the twelve months ended June, 1920, the exports of paper reached £83,147 and for the fiscal year ended June, 1921, £83,101. Stationery exported for the month of June, 1920, reached £20,082 and for the corresponding month of this year £23,825. For the twelve-months' period (1919-20) the exports amounted to £160,970 and for 1920-21 to £226,168.

FROM Fry's Metal Foundry, 25-42, Holland-street, Blackfriars, S.E.1, we have received a copy of an attractive brochure "The 'Fryotype' Printing Metals." Handsomely produced, its 36 pages give a brief history of the firm's progress, and particulars of the "Fryotype" service. A simple account is given of the metallurgy of printing metals, accompanied by illustrations, micro-photographically produced, showing the structure of type metals. The whole booklet is profusely illustrated, views of the "Fryotype" foundries being included, also of some of the first-rank printing offices supplied by Fry's, and of other interesting subjects. The publication is a most creditable one, and printers will find it both instructive and interesting.

"PLAYING cards, manufactures from paper yarn and tissues" is one item in the list of goods the import of which into Poland is prohibited.

## Strength in Fibre Boxes.

The direction in which the fibres run in fibre-board boxes has been found to have a considerable effect upon the serviceability of the boxes. Fibre board does not tear as easily across the grain as with the grain; it may have two or three times as much strength in one direction as in the other, the difference varying with manufacturing conditions. This excess strength may be advantageously used to reinforce the weakest points of the box and so produce a better balanced construction.

The weakest parts of fibre boxes are the scores, or folds, forming the edges of the box. It is impossible to have the fibres running perpendicular to every score, but usually they might be made to run perpendicular to the scores which receive the hardest punishment, or which tend to break open first.

In tests at the United States Forest Products Laboratory on fibre boxes, some packed with two dozen No. 2 food cans, and some with four dozen tall-sized milk cans, it was found that the first break nearly always occurred in the horizontal end scores. By making up the boxes so that the fibres ran vertically instead of horizontally in the sides and ends, the first break throughout the length of a horizontal end score was retarded about 85 per cent. Through the same change, the horizontal side scores, which received the next hardest punishment, were strengthened so that the first break never occurred in them.

The gain in strength of the horizontal scores was, of course, accompanied by a weakening of the vertical scores. But since the upright scores do not ordinarily receive as great stress as the horizontal scores, and in these particular tests were not as likely to come in contact with the sharp edges of the cans, they were able to stand a reduction in strength and yet not become the point of first failure.

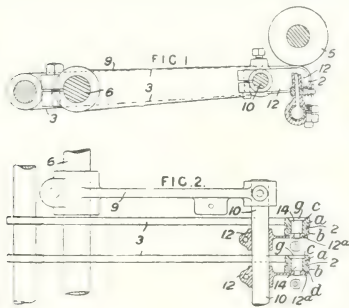
## Wrappings and Boards Active.

Increased demand and an upward trend in prices have marked the wrapping paper and board market during the last week in September in Canada, according to reports reaching the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association. The market for these commodities, which has been more or less stationary for some months, has become suddenly active. Paper stock from which boards are made, and which was recently selling at so low a price that collectors refused to make their customary collections, is now quoted at from \$16 to \$18 a ton, and in brisk demand, both locally and for export. Canadian collectors are shipping part of their accumulations to the States, and profiting by the increased price and the exchange premium. This is making a shortage of paper waste in Canada, and indicates a higher price for boards.

## New Inventions.

### Feeding Sheets.

Sheet feeding mechanism of the kind in which the sheets are separated by a pneumatic separator and are fed by tapes or bands carried by oscillating arms which cause the sheets to be gripped between the tapes and fixed bowls or pulleys, is the subject of a patent by Mr. F. Waite and Messrs. Waite and Saville, and is constructed so that the tapes 3 pass over pulleys 2 which are supported by adjustable brackets 12 carried by a cross bar 10 mounted on a pair of oscillating arms 9 on a shaft 6. To ensure accurate feeding of the



sheets, the pulleys 2 are constructed so that the tapes 3 pass over portions *a* of the pulleys which separate from the portions *b* which engage the fixed bowls or rollers 5 frictionally when the arms 3 are raised after the separation of a sheet by a suction separator. To mount the pulleys 2, they are formed with recesses *c*, *d* which receive a projection *g* on a pin 14, and a boss 12<sup>a</sup> on the bracket 12 respectively. In a modification, the pulleys 2 are formed with end flanges which co-act with the roller 5 and with central depressed parts over which the tapes 3 pass. The space between the arms 9 is covered by a board or sheet of metal fixed upon the arms.

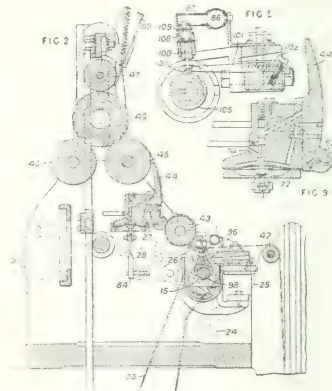
### Toy Books.

In an invention patented by Mr. J. N. Dean the illustrations for children's picture books illustrative of the objects, animals, etc., referred to in the text of nursery rhymes, etc., are printed or mounted on stiff cardboard, cut to the contour of the objects or animals, etc., and provided with struts by means of which

they may be stood upright. The cover or pages, or both cover and pages, are formed with recesses of corresponding contour, and are provided with turn-buttons, etc., for securing the pictures in the recesses.

### Perforating Paper Strips.

For perforating paper strips such as are used in type-casting or composing machines, the Lanston Monotype Corporation, Limited, has patented a device in which punches move with the strip which is fed at uniform speed by a feed-roller, the teeth of which enter the perforations made. After passing the feed-roller, the strip travels over a detector surface which brings in to action stopping-mechanism, if holes are present in the strip. From the detector the strip passes to a winding-roll, which automatically stops the machine when it reaches a predetermined diameter. The



punches are carried by a frame 1 which rocks on the shaft 96 under the action of cams 98 on the shaft 15. This shaft also carries a cam which reciprocates the punches at the time when the punch frame has its maximum lateral movement in the direction of the paper strip, which passes from the guide-roller 42 to the feed-roller 43. The shaft 15 is driven by a belt 23 which is kept taut by a pulley 24 on a curved arm 25 centred at 26 and having a nose 27 acted upon by the lever 28 weighted at 30, so as to deflect the belt as



shown. Fig. 5 shows the punching-mechanism in detail. The punches 100 rest on the ends of levers 101 which are centred at 102 and have heads 101<sup>1</sup> which ride in cam grooves 105. The dies 108 are carried by holders 109 and the waste fragments are drawn off by the suction of hoods 87 connected to a suction pipe 86. The paper passes over the feed-wheel 43 and thence over the surface 44, shown separately in Fig. 9. This has a groove 62 along its width, which is ordinarily covered by the paper strip, and a partial vacuum is maintained behind it. Should the strip have a defect in passing over the groove, air passes through and destroys the vacuum. The diaphragm valve 72 then opens, admitting a rush of air through the part 74 to prevent premature re-adjustment of the parts. At the same time a motor is started which acts to shift the driving belt of the machine on to its loose pulley. During the latter operation, through a bell-crank lever 84 the diaphragm valve is once more raised into its closed position and a partial vacuum once more formed in the detector. The winding on roller 46 is driven by rollers 45 and is pressed upon by the roller 47, the axle of which is connected to a frame adapted, when the roller has reached a predetermined diameter, to press against a projection carrying upward a spring rod which ordinarily locks a bell-crank lever by a latch. This lever is then freed and under the influence of a spring shifts the driving-belt lever and stops the machine. The roller 46 is then removed and a new core put into position. The strip is wound round it and the winding-up started by pressing against the strip by the spring blade 59.

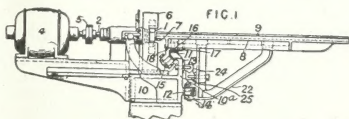
#### Printing Inks.

According to an invention by the Rutgerswerke Akt.-Ges. black printing-inks contain as an ingredient one or other or mixtures of the tar-oil solutions of coal, wood, straw, peat, cotton, or other material of organic structure obtained as described in Specifications 131,588 and 160,467, or of the resinous bituminous products remaining on distillation of these solutions, or mixtures of the solutions and the solid products. For example, 58 parts of coal-extract oil, 30 parts of straw-extract oil, and 12 parts of lamp-black are ground

together. Other usual ingredients may be added such as additional colouring-matter, boiled linseed oil, resin oil, pitch, asphalt, and cumaron resin.

#### Trimming Printing Plates.

In an invention patented by Messrs. R. Hoe and Co. a machine for trimming the edges of printing plates, etc., in which a work-supporting table is moved past the trimming tool, the table is supported at one side only so that the operator can follow the table as it is moved. As shown, the table 8 having an abutment 9 for one edge of the plate is provided with arms or brackets 22, 18, 17 carrying pairs of rollers 14, 15, 16 mounted on ball bearings and engaging tracks 12, 13, 11 on a vertical part 10<sup>a</sup> of a frame 10. The tracks



12, 13 are on opposite sides of the frame part 10<sup>a</sup> and are at an angle to each other to prevent tilting and lifting of the table. The table may be further guided and prevented from lifting by means of V-shaped engaging members 24, 25 carried by the frame 10 and bracket 22 respectively. The rotary cutter 1 is carried by a shaft 2 driven by a motor 4 through a clutch 5 and is protected by a casing 6 having gaps 7 for the passage of the work. A pivoted side gauge may be provided and a scale may be provided along the abutment 9.

#### Intaglio Printing.

Mr. E. Sauer has patented a process whereby intaglio printing surfaces are produced by taking a transparent plate such as cello or celluloid, forming by stamping, moulding, or other process a deep screen pattern leaving raised grid lines, filling in hollows with bichromated gelatine, printing the plate through the back from a diapositive of the picture to be reproduced, and developing with warm water.

**LORILLEUX & BOLTON** LD

# DIRECTORY.

Rates: £3 per annum (52 insertions) for each card of 2 lines or under; each additional line £1 6s. per annum extra.

## BOOKBINDING MACHINES.

T. W. and C. B. SHERIDAN CO., LTD., 63, Hatton-garden, E.C.1. Sole Vendors of the Sheridan Bookbinding and Leather Embossing Machines, including Perfect Binders, Wrapping Machines, Case Makers, Paper Cutters, Embossing Presses, Bundling Presses, Gathering Machines, Die Cutting Presses, and all styles of Bookbinding Machines. Also the Burton Peerless Rotary Perforator, the Dexter Folding Machines and Automatic Feeders for all classes of work, the Dexter Combination Wire Stitcher and Feeder, the Jacques Shears and Paper-Box Machinery, the Kast Letsetting, Covering and Wire Stitching Machine, etc.

## BOOK-SEWING, STITCHING, Etc., MACHINES.

SMYTH-HORNE, LTD., 1-3, Baldwin's-place, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-road, E.C.1. "Smyth" Book-Sewing Machines, built in 6 styles, 8 sizes, for Letter-press and Stationery Books. Over 3,000 sold; Chambers' line of Book-Folding Machines, with King Continuous Feeders; Seybold's New "Dayton" Paper Cutting Machines; New Three-Knife Book and Pamphlet Trimming Machines, Embossers, etc.; Anderson's Rapid Folding Machines.

## "DURABLE" PRINTING ROLLERS.

"THE DURABLE" PRINTERS' ROLLER CO., LTD. Charles-street, Hatton-garden, London, E.C. Manager, E. T. Marler.

## PAPERMAKERS' ENGINEERS.

BENTLEY & JACKSON, LTD., Lodge Bank Works Bury, Lancashire.

## PAPER MOUNTERS AND LINERS.

W. MORGAN & SON, Thorparch Place, Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.

## PRESERVED PASTE FOR PRINTERS and STATIONERS.

LONDON PASTE CO., Arlington-street Works, New North-road, London, N.

## PRINTERS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

WILLIAMS, LEA & CO., LTD., Clifton House, Worship-street, E.C. French, Russian, Italian, Hebrew, and all foreign languages.

## SIDEROGRAPHIC ENGRAVERS and PRINTERS to the TRADE.

PERKINS, BACON & CO., LTD., Southwark-bridge-buildings, S.E.1. Plate Engraving and Printing, Die Press, Rotary Offset Machining, and all Company documents.

## TYPEFOUNDERS' ENGINEERS.

W. MILES & CO., 44, Houndsgate, Nottingham Manufacturers of Typesetting Machines (latest improved models), Moulds and Matrices for un-rubbed work, all Tools and Gauges used in Type-founding, Engravers and Cutters of Oriental Matrices, etc. Manager Charles A. Wood.

# DIRECT PHOTO ENGRAVING CO. LTD

II DIRECTOR II  
F.E.S. PERRY

Photo Etchers  
in Line, Tone &  
Three Colours  
Processes

Artists and  
Designers.  
Estd. 1882.

Phone 1086 Central

38, FARRINGTON ST LONDON, E.C.

Send for Specimens and Prices.

# PAPER BAG

MAKING MACHINERY,  
Latest Improvements.

BUMSTED & CHANDLER, Ltd.

Cannock Chase Foundry, HEDNESFORD, Staff.

THE OLDEST TRADE PROTECTION OFFICE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ESTABLISHED 1776.

**PERRY'S**

(W. R. PERRY, LTD.),

Trade Protection  
Offices.

12, Coleman Street, London, E.C.2.

Status Inquiries made as to the position and standing of Traders and others.

PERRY'S GAZETTE and LIST OF CREDITORS are Published weekly, and are invaluable to every one in business.

DEBTS RECOVERED and PAID OVER PROMPTLY.

Particular attention is called to the fact that this is the only TRADE PROTECTION SOCIETY that possess at its offices in London Registers containing full Bankruptcy and other Registered Information, together with Status Information FOR THE WHOLE OF THE THREE KINGDOMS.

TERMS from £1 ls. upwards, according to requirements. PROSPECTUS and further particulars on application to the above offices.

# TRADE CARDS.

One inch in column : 52 insertions, £13 10s.; 26 insertions, £7 5s.; 13 insertions, £3 17s. 6d. Proportionate rates for 2 ins

**T. J. HUNT, Ltd., The Factory,**

17 & 18 PARADISE STREET, E.C.

**PRINTER,**

Machine Ruler, Account Book Manufacturer  
TO THE TRADE.

3 LONDON ADDRESSES.

**COOPER & BUDD LTD**  
 HIGH-CLASS TRADE PRINTERS,  
 McDERMOTT RD PECKHAM

Telephone: New Cross 1214

**LANGLEY'S**

WILL HELP YOU IN A RUSH!

MONOTYPE and MACHINING  
up to Quad Demy Miehle.

EDGE GUMMING.

LANGLEY & SONS, Ltd., Euston Press,  
6 & 8, Euston Buildings, N.W.1.

**RUBBER  
STAMPS**

If you require Rubber Stamps  
QUICKLY, send to the

Pneumatic Rubber Stamp Co.  
(Buck's Patent) Limited.

125, Queenhithe, Upper Thames St,  
LONDON, E.C.4.

Catalogues Free upon request

**FREDK. HEYWOOD, Jr.**

PRINTERS' ROLLER CASTER

— BY MODERN GATLING PLANT. —

23, HONEY STREET, MANCHESTER.

And

26a, CLAYPIT LANE, LEEDS.

**COLOUR PRINTING to the TRADE**

BETTER, QUICKER and CHEAPER  
— than can usually be obtained. —

**Litho'd Posters,** 64 by 44 in one Sheet.  
Design made, drawn and proved, and printed  
complete or any part of it.

**Transparencies and Transfers,**  
either for advertising or decoration.

**Showcards, Labels, Wrappers, &c.**

Publishers of Chromo Almanacs and Art  
Card Calendars, Date Blocks, and Monthly  
Leaflets—Large Variety Choice Designs.  
Catalogues on application.

ESTIMATES or INFORMATION FREELY SUPPLIED.

**TAYLOR BROS.,** The Trade Colour Printers, Leeds.

**TUCK'S**  
 Cards Books  
 Toy Novelties  
 Picture Puzzles

ARE  
 ALWAYS  
 THE  
**SAFEST TO  
 STOCK**  
 BEST VALUE. SHOW GOOD PROFITS  
 Raphael Tuck & Sons Ltd., Raphael House LONDON

Illustrated Catalogue Post Free on Application

For Best Quality Printing

**INKS** at Reasonable Prices

Write to:—

**The London Printing Ink Co., Ltd.,**

10, Camomile St. Bishopsgate, E.C.3.

Telephone: 33 AVENUE.

**MEGILL'S GAUGES**

The Handy and Sure Saws.

You need them on your Platen Machines to get  
the sheets all true and square and in perfect  
register with the form, and do it quickly.



This is Megill's ORIGINAL STEEL  
GAUGE PIN.  
Ground Teeth and Points. One piece.  
Simplicity itself.

From your Furnishers or Headquarters:

**EDWARD L. MEGILL, 80, Duane St., New York, U.S.A.**

The Original Inventor and Manufacturer.

Many styles. His Signature and Trade Mark on packets  
denote genuineness. ESTABLISHED 1870. Ref.—National  
Park Bank, of New York, having Foreign Correspondents.

WE ARE THE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

**Fibrette and Clothette**

THE BEST LEATHER & IMITATION  
CLOTH PAPERS

For Fancy Goods and Popular Novel Binding.

Made to Match Any Colour or Grain.

**GARWOOD & MUDDIMAN, Ltd.,**

77, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.4.

GRAINING and LINEN-FACING A SPECIALITY  
TO THE PRINTING TRADE.

For Particulars and Prices Ring—

City 9604.

Tel. Address: Vindico (Cent.), London.

# “DRYLIO”

(REGISTERED).

Patent Lithographic and Offset Ink for Working without Dampers.

“DRYLIO” means increased production; greater brilliancy of colour; large saving in cost of moleskin; life of printing plate more than doubled; and smaller consumption of ink.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

**B. WINSTONE & SONS, Limited,**  
100/101, SHOE LANE, LONDON, E.C.4.

## KEEP OUR NAME BEFORE YOU

- for -

### PROCESS BLOCKS

of any description in Colour, Half-Tone or Line.

The BURLINGTON ENGRAVING CO., Ltd.,

322 to 326, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.1.

*We are Block Makers only, and not Printers.*

'Phone—CENTRAL 8046

S & P

S & P

After the slump the BEST QUALITY PRINTING will PAY.  
You will need the BEST INKS.

## SLATER & PALMER

The Old Established BRITISH FIRM make them at their up-to-date Works—

**MARSHGATE MILLS, STRATFORD, E.15.**

*FINEST INKS for all PROCESSES kept in stock at*

**4, WINE OFFICE COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4.**

'Phone—1084 Holborn.

Telegrams—Palmink, Fleet, London.

S & P

S & P

## The WINTERBOTTOM BOOK CLOTH COMPANY,

LIMITED.

Registered Office: 12, NEWTON STREET, MANCHESTER.

London Office: 60, WILSON STREET, FINSBURY, E.C.2.

Manufacturers of . . .



**BOOKBINDERS' CLOTH, LABEL CLOTH,  
MOROCCO CLOTH, BUCKRAM, &c.**

Telegraphic Addresses: "FLOVAL, MANCHESTER."—"FLOVAL, FIN SQUARE, LONDON."